...ble not only such flowers ... in gardens here or in Great Bri... but the wild ones which bloomed by the hemlock and birch tree in the woods in Canada, and without the hand of man to force their culture.

Dr. Leitch then adverted in a few words to the poem, regretting that he could not give the name of the author, as it was an anonymous one. He said, too, that however the Society might admire the botanical properties and peculiarities of plants indigenous to Great Britain; yet it had for its object the investigation of the characteristics of Canadian plants, and of such as could be found upon the American continent. To all, he said, the study of botany would prove a very delightful one, as not only did it embrace dry investigation, but from it might be learned by the novice the language of flowers.

Professor Lawson then read "Notes on the Flora of the White Mountains, in its Geographical and Geological Relations." By J. W. Dawson, L.L. D., F. G. S. Principal of McGill College Montreal. It was a long, but exceedingly interesting communication, in which the author described minutely the position, ascent and botanical character of the White Mountains as regarded their flora. The highest of them he said, was Mount Washington, the summit of which was 6,288 feet above the level of the sea. Trees, which at the base of this mountain were comparatively large and wide-spreading, as you ascended became stunted and shrunken until near its summit they assumed the dimensions of shrubs. In his ascent, too, Dr. Dawson came upon a minature lagoon or pond on the edge of which stood a solitary sand piper, which is one of the most reserved birds in its habits, being seldom found with more than one of its own species. This bird too, though so distant to mankind, yet resorts to strategy to prevent the retreat of its young from being known. It will sham lameness to attact the attention of the sportsman from the rest of its young, and hops ahead to draw him thence. In this pond Dr. Dawson found some tad poles, which, even at that elevation, contrived to live. Further up, and at the summit, he discovered Alpine moss, which possessed all the characteristics of the Arctic moss; nor did it in any way differ in its specific qualities from that found at the North Pole. The question which then naturally propounded itself was how did this moss grow there, and yet preserve through centuries the same characteristics it at first derived from its Arctic parent? It was true, Dr. Dawson said, that birds had often carried to distant parts the seeds of plants indigenous to other climes, but then the plants springing therefrom degenerated. This was not the case here. Adhering to the icebergs of the Arctic regions the seeds of the Arctic moss might be carried down southward to islands in summer seas, but they would perish, or meet the fate of the seeds which fell upon stony ground. Probably, in ages past, Mount Washington might have been an island, or at the era of the flood; and the seeds of the Arctic moss may have been carried to it. When the waters had subsided it was still there, and it is now found that it has continued to exist ever since without having lost one tittle of its specific peculiarities, or its affinity to the Arctic moss. Be it as it may, how it came there a study and a puzzle to botanists, yet a wonderful instance of the wisdom and power of the Creator.—Specimens of the Flora of the White Mountains were then handed round to the meeting. Mr. Charles I. Cameron then gave a "description of an ascent of Ben Nevis, with notes on its Flora." It was very nicely written, and the description of the ascent was in many cases excellent.—

...formal... ...ers and other ...s from Governor Mactavish ...oia, and Dr. Schultz, secretary ...he Institute, Rupert's Land, Red River, ...re then presented to the meeting. They ...expressed their high sense of the im...tance of geological and botanical soci...s for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and ...said that even in the far off wilds of the Red River settlement their beneficial influence was beginning to be felt. In conjunction with the Botanical Society of Canada, regarded as the parent tree in British North America, much might be effected for the cause of Natural History. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land, President of the Institute of Rupert's Land, had sent to the Society a long address, which he had given at the opening of the Institute in February last, and wherein he pointed out the advantages which accrued to the mind from the study of Nature, her wonders and beauties. The address was, however, too long to be read to the meeting. A "Statement relative to the Botanic Gardens" of Kingston was then read by Professor Lawson:—

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA Was instituted in December, 1860, for the purpose of promoting the science of Botany, the study of which had previously been much neglected in Canada. Since its origin the Society has held regular monthly meetings in Kingston, during session, which have been largely attended, and at which papers have been read embracing important information on the Botany of Canada.

The Society continues to publish the more important scientific results of its operations in the "Annals of the Botanical Society of Canada," a quarto publication, issued at convenient intervals, which is freely distributed to the members, and copies of which are also placed in the Libraries of the leading scientific societies throughout the world.

A public Herbarium of reference is now in operation, and is rapidly increasing in extent, and may be consulted on Saturdays. The nucleus of a Botanical Library has been formed by the liberal donations of authors and others.

The Society has also succeeded in the establishment of a Botanic Garden, which, although deficient in glass houses and other expensive structures, and furnishings required to give elegance to a garden, is, nevertheless, calculated to be of great service to the student of science, containing, as it already does, a very fair representation of the more important hardy plants of Europe and America, particularly those that are employed in the useful and ornamental arts and in medicine.

The Society was brought into existence by way of experiment, and, in order to ascertain whether or not such a Society was really wanted in the country, the originators refrained from asking persons to subscribe or otherwise aid in the movement. All the results that have as yet been arrived at have, therefore, accrued from spontaneous, voluntary aid, rendered, unasked, by persons who perceived the importance of such an institution to a rising colony, and who desired to participate in promoting the cause of science.

The success of the Society has, so far, been most gratifying. Substantial results have already been achieved, and the Society, with its ramifications of members all over the country, now forms an orginization of the most complete kind for effectually investigating and making known to the world the vegetable treasures of the rich Canadian Flora.

The Council, therefore, deem it to be now their duty to bring the claims of the Society before the general public. There are willing hands at work in all parts of Canada, sending in to the Society the results of laborious investigations. Contrary to previous expectations, these results flow in so freely that the only difficulty which the Society has to meet is the expense required to carry on the working affairs of the Society. The annual contributions of Members are sufficient for defraying the expenses of the monthly meetings, the publication of 'Annuals,' and to a certain extent the Her-

Lowe...

These figures are ... charges. We have next ... or establishment to begin ... this will be is not stated in the ... we make the estimate in the ... manner, deducting for the materials ... in the country:—

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.	
Construction of 9 Armories or Arsenals in Upper Canada, say $40,000; ditto of 10 in Lower Canada, say $45,000	$85,000
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.	
Purchase of 30,000 Enfield Rifles and Accoutrements, at say $10 each, $300,000; Ammunition for ditto, say 3,000,000 rounds, $30,000; Purchase of 3 four-gun batteries of Artillery, with harness, &c., at say $10,000 each, $30,000; Ammunition for ditto, $10,000	370,000
CLOTHING, &c.	
45,000 Suits, at say $10 each, $450,000; 30,000 Knapsacks, at say $1 50 each, $45,000; 30,000 Greatcoats, at $2 each, $60,000; Bugles, Drums, Pioneers' Tools, &c., say $10,000	565,000
CONTINGENCIES.	
For Freight, Repairs, and incidental expenses, say	40,000
	$1,060,000

...ifles are calculated to last for 10 years, and clothing for 4 years. There will also be tear and tear of the armories and arsenals, artillery, and ammunition spent. A very considerable portion of this sum of $1,060,000 must, therefore, be spread out as a annual charge.

To set against this there is the revenue which will be derived from the sale of Commissions, which may be stated as follows: 37 Ensigns and Cornets at $5 each, $2,735; Lieutenants, 650 at $6 each $3,900; Captains, 637 at $8 each, $5,906; Majors, 120 at $9 each, $1,080; Lieut.-Colonels, 60 at $10 each, $600; Colonels, 26 at $20 each, $520; Staff Officers, say 40 at $15 each, $600; in all $15,431. To this must be added fines for substitutes, which may possibly yield considerable revenue. There is also the revenue from the Ordinance lands, which will come to be considerably more than at present. What the yield was for the past year we cannot tell until we get Col. Coffin's report.

At present, as a rough statement, the annual charge that will be entailed on the Province may be set down at $1,000,000 in time of peace.—[Leader.

PROBABLE MURDER AT ONE OF THE BROADWAY CONCERT SALOONS.—The concert saloon No. 444 Broadway, under the Assembly Rooms, was the scene of a tragedy last evening, caused by an attempt to assassinate one of the waiter girls employed in the saloon. The facts in the case seem to be that a sailor named James F. Norman has of late been a frequent visitor to the above saloon, and while attending there, become smitten with one of the pretty waiting girls, named Kate Cook. Norman, having plenty of money, took every opportunity to lavish all the good things that could be had at this place upon Kate; and the latter soon had Norman so much under her control, that he was induced to hire apartments for her and purchase one hundred dollars worth of furniture. After this Kate promised to marry Norman, but it seems, that when the appointed time arrived, Kate refused to fulfil her engagement. She had, in the meantime, been keeping company with another which was observed by Norman, who several times remonstrated with Kate about her going with any other person but him. Kate having obtained quite a sum of money from Norman about a week ago took a sudden leave from the concert saloon, and, it is said, went to Albany. She had however a sister named Josephine, who attended the saloon, and who lived with Kate in White street. Soon after Kate disappeared, Norman inquired of Josephine where Kate had gone, but the latter denied knowing the whereabouts of her sister. Norman swore vengeance on Kate, but it seems that he changed his mind and took vengeance on her sister Josephine.—Between eight and nine o'clock last evening Norman came into the saloon and stood around about the door, acting in rather a strange manner. He spoke to Josephine, and again asked her were her sister was, when she told him she did not know; he replied in an angry tone "you lie," and walked away. About an hour afterwards, Josephine, while standing talking near the stove, observed Norman watching her very closely, and just as she was in the act of turning away her head, Norman drew a pistol, and, aiming it at her, fired, the ball entering the stomach, passing around the right side and lodging in her back. She immediately cried out "I am shot" and fell to the floor; while Norman, who had raised the pistol with a view

rious ... errors a... whatever ... of defence, ... fine our share, ... costs that are ... infinitely greater ...

ENDOWMENT OF A ... Thomas Kirkpatrick, ... Ford, Jun., Esq., the resp... the Grammar and Common ... jointly founded and endowed a ... ship from the City and Grammar ... tenable for two years of the value of ... The liberality and public spirit of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Fork, will be appreciated by the citizens, whose gratitude they have earned by their successful efforts in promoting education in this City, the beneficial effects of which will be felt in future generations, long after they have passed away. —Herald & Advertiser.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

This day, at noon, a large gathering of persons interested in the cultivation of Flax (Members of the Frontenac Agricultural Society) congregated at Mr. I. Simpson's office (the Secretary and Treasurer) to decide what should be done with the Scutching Mill which the Government had purchased and placed at the disposal of the Society. A very long and animated discussion took place, in which the Mayor and many leading people of county and city took part. It was unanimously asserted and believed, that if the farmers of Canada would pay proper attention to the growing of Flax, it would prove a most remunerative crop. An official account of the proceedings will be duly published; in the meanwhile we can say that the Machine is to be placed in the Mechanics' Building on the Crystal Palace grounds, and that a Sub-Committee of the Directors, consisting of Messrs. H. Robinson (President), W. Ferguson, and E. Jackson, be appointed to manage every thing connected with the subject, viz., to procure seed, to hire a man and team, to publish instructions, to procure a Horse-Power, and, in fact, to do everything connected with the full carrying out of the wishes of the meeting.

THE MARINE COMPANY AT KINGSTON.

On Wednesday evening this fine body of men met as usual for drill in the Firemen's Hall, on which occasion Captain Gildersleeve promoted a number of men from the ranks to be non-commissioned officers. After calling over the names of those so selected, the Captain in his usual brief and happy style, addressed the Company, complimenting them on the extraordinary proficiency they had made in their drill and in cutlass and rifle exercise, at the same time pointing out that their advancement had been owing partly to their own aptness and desire to learn, but principally to the ability and zeal of their Instructor, Drill Sergeant Armstrong, R.C.R., who has proved himself thoroughly well qualified for the duties of his office. The progress made by this Company is highly creditable to both men and officers, and tends to shew how valuable an auxiliary to the regular service this marine corps could be made, should a necessity occur for calling it into active service. The men are with one or two exceptions, seamen, from 18 to 25 years of age, and just the men for an emergency. "Success we say to the Marine Company at Kingston."

...ion ... Louisiana, and ... Georgia and Ala... The rebel troops ... Sunday night, taking ... wounded, destroying ... confidently to have ... next day.

Our informants state that ... enrilge is taken prisoner. ... pass to the General's headquarters.

Washington, April ...

Up to four o'clock this afternoon the Government had received no official despatch confirmatory of the occupation of Corinth by our troops.

Pittsburg, April 9th.

Our loss in officers is very heavy. It is impossible at present to present their names. The following were among their number:—Brigadier General W. H. Wallace, killed; Colonel Pegram, Acting Brigadier General, killed, Colonel Ellis, 10th Illinois, killed; Major Goodard, 15th Illinois, killed; Lieut. Canfield, 72d Ohio, mortally wounded [since dead]; Lieut. Col. Kyle, 41st Ind., mortally wounded; Col. Davis, 46 Ill., mortally wounded; Gen. W. T. Sherman, wounded in the hand by a cannon ball; Col. Sweeny, 62nd Ill., Acting Brigadier General wounded, receiving two shots in his only remaining arm, having lost one in Mexico, also a shot in one of his legs. Col. Sweeney kept the field until the close of the fight, and he excited the admiration of the whole army.

Colonel Davis Stuart, 55th Illinois, Acting Brigadier General, shot through the breast on Sunday, returned to the field on Monday; Col. Charles Crafts, 31st Ill, Acting Brigadier Gen., shot through the shoulder, not dangerously; Colonel Raynee 48th Ill., wounded slightly; Colonel C. McKenny of the 17th Ky., wounded.

Lieut. Colonel Stout, Kentucky, wounded slightly: Lieut. Col. Morgan, of the 25th Indiana, wounded badly in the head; Col. Mason, of the 71st Ohio, wounded slightly; Major Eaton, of the 18th Ill., acting Colonel, wounded fatally; Major Nevis, of the 11th Illinois, wounded slightly; Capt. Irving Curran, Gen. Grant's scout, head shot off by a cannon ball; Captain Preston Morton, wounded mortally, since dead; Captain Mace, 5th Illinois, killed; Captain Carter, 11th Illinois, killed, 57th Ill., killed.

The following complimentary letter was sent to-day to Flag Officer Foote, by telegraph:—

Navy Department, April 9th.

To Flag Officer A. H. Foote, commanding gunboats on Western waters.

Sir,—A nation's thanks are due to you and the brave officers and men of the flotilla on the Mississippi, whose labors and gallantry at Island No. 10, which surrendered to you yesterday, have for weeks been watched with intense interest. Your triumph is none the less appreciated because it was protracted and finally bloodless. To that Being who has protected you through so many perils and carried you onward to successive victories, be the praise, and for His continual goodness to our country, and especially for this last great success of our arms. Let the congratulation to yourself and your command be also extended to officers and soldiers who co-operated with you.

[Signed] GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

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