HE UNCURED

S OINTMENT.

OF SCROFULA OR KING'S
IL.
J. H. Alliday, 209, High Street,
22d of January, 1850.

st three years of age, was afflicted
ck, which after a short time broke
lical man pronounced it a very bad
a considerable time without effect.—
) on gradually increasing in virulence,
another formed below the left knee,
reen others on the left arm, with a
expected to break. During the whole
eived the constant advice of the most
tenham, besides being for several
ere one of the surgeons said that he
at the blood was so impure, that it
then even impossible to subdue the
I determined to give your Pills and
nths' perseverance in their use, the
, and the discharge from all the ulcers
spiration of eight months they were
roughly restored to the blessings of
e circle of acquaintances, who could
nlous case. Three years have now
of the malady, and the boy is now as
er these circumstances I consider that
not to make you acquainted with this
dicines after every other means has

(Signed) J. H. ALIDAY.

MATISM OF FOUR YEARS'
DING.
John Pitt, Dudley, 19th Jan. 1850.

sure that I write to thank you for the
Pills and Ointment, which have com-
em, under which I suffered for this
so bad as hardly to be able to walk.
that was recommended without re-
ht I would give your medicines a trial
hemist of this Town, two boxes of Pill
weeks through them and the blessing
d strength, and am now as well able
. I am well known in this parish,
with an exception of ten years I served

d) JOHN PITT.

' MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS'
ANDING.
n's Place, Drypool, near Hull, had
ghteen until upwards of eighty, and
sought the first advice in the country.
He very often suffered most excruci-
er, which incapacitated him from at-
given up all hopes of getting a cure
try Holloway's Pills and Ointment,
derful it may appear, the leg was tho-
d by continuing to use the Pills alone
me in health so hale and hearty as now
of fifty.
ordinary statement can be vouched for
ket Place, Hull. February 20th, 1850

ASE OF RINGWORM, OF SIX
STANDING.
November, 1849.
ons in Lima (the Capital of Peru) had
for more than six years; in vain he
rours to effect a cure. Not succeeding,
the most celebrated medical practition-
ound to do the child service. When he
Hague, the English Chemist and Drug-
acio, to try Holloway's Pills and Oint-
using six large Pots of the Ointment,
e child was radically cured, to the sur-
nsion. The name of the parent, from

jointly with the Ointment in most of

Fistulas	Sore throats
Gout	Skin diseases
Glandular	Scurvy
Swellings	Sore heads
Lumbago	Tumours
Piles	Ulcers
Rheumatism	Wounds
Scalds	Yaws
Sore Nipples	

Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and
at for P. E. Island, in Boxes and Pots,
ere is a very considerable saving in

ce of Patients are affixed to each Pot

PAIN KILLER.
vered that is so happily adapted to use
taken, and yet perform such wonders
ash, bath, or by friction.
THIS MANNER,
ple bathing will answer. For sudden
e immediately,] put one teaspoonful in
e spoonfuls of the mixture as often as
reast and sides with it to cure soreness

breasts—for speedy relief, 30 drops in
it clear, and keep on flannel wet in it.
era morbus, cholic and diarrhœa,—a
d molasses, well mixed; if the pain is
t, and in cholera repeat the dose every

mach, 20 to 30 drops in sweetened
t, till all symptoms yield, and you are

s, lame neck, swelled face, sore throat
ve, three times a day; bathe the parts
nd take a teaspoonful of mustard seed
t bed time.
res, pricks, stings or old sores, bathe
ed.
30 drops in Molasses, every hour, and

stomach, chicken pox, or measles, 30
ilk.
'S PAIN KILLER, AND
NO OTHER.
ROM NOVA SCOTIA.
KILLER, being fully tested in localities
use, I deem it my duty to the public to
ificates now in my possession, that all
of this VALUABLE MEDICINE.
Tremont Row Boston, Sole Propeietor.

cted with severe rheumatic Pain in my
e cold, so much so, I could not walk
and by the use of one bottle of Evans's
of my neighbours was completely cured,
J. RILEY, Shoemaker.
e used Evans's Pain Killer in my family
at medicine, superior to any of the kind

FENTON TOMLINSON, Hants County.
0.—This is to certify, I have for some
different kinds of Pain Killer, and have
faction as Evans's, as manufactured by
w, Boston.
JAMES A. GIBBONS, Merchant.
0.—This is to certify I have for some time
ent kinds of Pain Killer, and have found
C. V. Pour, Boston, to give more general

AVERY B. PIPER, Druggist.
ay be used with a success that will aston-
es as the following: Distressing Dysen-
omach, Corns, Cuts, and Bruises, Cholera
g Sores on man or beast, Children Teeth-
ss, Quinsy in a few hours, Chilblains and
st a blister from Burns, Broken Breasts,
ratches, or torn Flesh, Bites or Stings.
by T. DESBRISAY, Apothecaries' Hall,
Medical Warehouse—Agents for P. E.

HARD, at his Office, Queen Square

Hazzard's Gazette.

VOL. 21. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1851. NO. 1128.

BAZAAR,

IN AID OF

Furnishing the New Temperance Hall.

(Under the Patronage of Lady Bannerman.)

THE New Temperance Hall in this Town being nearly completed it has become necessary to provide the requisite Funds for suitably furnishing the same. A Bazaar will therefore be held, for this purpose, in the said Building, on

Wednesday and Thursday,

The 16th and 17th days of December next.

The projectors of this Bazaar deem it essential to the prosperity of the cause in which they are engaged, to render the Hall as comfortable and attractive as possible—to make it at once a rallying point for the Sons and their friends, and a credit to the community. To accomplish this object, however, from the Funds of the several Town Divisions, was found to be totally impracticable, without causing serious embarrassment thereto. An appeal to the liberality of the public has, therefore, been determined upon; and it is hoped that those friends who feel disposed to further this object, but who have not yet commenced their labors, will do so without delay. Ladies can promote this object, not only by working for it themselves, but also by directing the attention of their friends towards it, and soliciting their aid.

The following is a List of Ladies who have kindly consented to receive contributions:—

Mrs. Fitzgerald,	Mrs. Young,
— Yates,	Miss P. Davies,
— Lydiard,	Mrs. Cundall,
Miss P. DesBrisay,	— W. B. Dawson,
Mrs. Owen,	Miss Chappell,
— Orlebar,	Mrs. Heard,
— H. Haszard,	— G. Haszard,
— I. Smith,	— B. Moore,
— J. J. Pippy,	— W. C. Trowan,
— A. H. Yates,	— M. Butcher.

Articles may also be sent to the Rev Mr. Fitzgerald, Messrs. W. B. Dawson, W. Heard, J. Rider and B. Moore.

N. B.—Every parcel should be labelled, FOR THE TEMPERANCE BAZAAR, with a list of the Articles, the name of the contributor and the price set upon each Article. As a guide to those who may wish to contribute, the following is a List of such Articles as are most likely to be useful:—Ornamental needle-work of all kinds, Millinery, Baby Linen, Toys of all sorts, Dolls dressed in the costume of different nations, as the peasants of France, Italy, Wales, Scotland, &c., Miniature Articles of Furniture, as chairs, tables, beds, &c.—Models of Public Buildings, ships, &c.—Basket work, Turner's goods, Engravings, Drawings of all kinds, Paintings, Curious Mineral specimens, Dried Botanical specimens, as Heaths, Mosses, &c.—Shells, Prepared Insects, Choice Plants, Books, Sweetmeats, Cakes, &c.—Materials for Needlework, and Money to buy Materials.

On the Evening of the 17th,

(immediately after the Bazaar)

A Vocal and Instrumental Concert

will be given in the Hall by

Several talented Vocalists and Musicians,

who have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. Tickets to be had at the Bazaar.

By order of the Committee,

W. B. DAWSON, Chairman.

October 6, 1851. (1 iew.)

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Farm-steadings or Proprietors of Land for Sale, and to Let or Lease, in Prince Edward Island, are solicited to communicate with the Subscriber, as to terms and particulars of same, for the information of intending settlers of small capital, and of the Scotch Agricultural class. An early notice, per Post (prepaid), will meet attention.

WILLIAM LA'MONT,
General Com. Agent.

2 Howard Street, Glasgow,
8th September, 1851.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, together with the correspondence for the United States, will be made up at this Office every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, after the 5th October.

The Mails for Newfoundland will be made up every Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and the Mails for England, to be forwarded via Halifax, will be made up at 9 o'clock on the mornings of the days following:

Tuesday, October 14.
" " 28.
" November 11.
" " 25.
" December 9.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Georgetown Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society, whose Subscriptions for the present year are not paid up, are hereby notified, that unless the same be paid on or before the 1st January, 1852, they will not be entitled to any of the privileges of the Society. Persons desirous of becoming Members, are requested to signify their intention to the Secretary, and pay their Subscriptions on or before the same date.

By order of the Committee,
MARTIN BYRNE,
Sec'y. & Treasurer.

Georgetown, Oct. 24, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of *Lawrence Sullivan Esq.*, notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.

JAMES YEO.

Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

ALL PERSONS having legal demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER FERGUSON, late of St. Peter's Road, Lot 34, Farmer, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts within 6 months, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

JOHN FERGUSON,
Executor.

St. Peter's Road, Oct. 10, 1851.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN JOHNSTON, late of Township Number 25, Trader, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
Administrator.

Lot 25, Oct. 14, 1851.

WHEREAS by Power of Attorney, bearing date the Seventh day of July, 1851, I have been appointed the Agent of Miss Charlotte Alice Lisle Compton, of France, to take the management of her property in this Island. This is to give Notice to all persons indebted to the said Miss Compton, for Rent, arrears of Rent or otherwise, to pay the same to me, who am also empowered to sell or lease Land in this Island, belonging to the aforesaid Miss Compton.

HANNAH COMPTON.

St. Eleanor's, Nov. 4, 1851.

Agriculture.

(From the Halifax Colonist, Oct. 28.)

REASONS WHY ALTERNATE HUSBANDRY IS ADVANTAGEOUS.

Every student of Nature must observe that the alternation of plants in the same soil, follows in a kind of natural rotation; during the growth of one species of plant, it not only exhausts the ground of certain alimentary substances, but it also surcharges the soil with excrements which cannot be assimilated so as to nourish l lants of the same species until decomposition takes place. The quickness with which this decomposition takes place, depends on the tenacity or the porosity of the soil. In calcareous sand, decomposition goes on rapidly, such soil freely permitting the access of air, the oxygen of which combines with the organic excrements of plants, thus rapid putrifification takes place through the agency of alkaline constituents. But it requires a much longer time to effect decomposion in clay or heavy loamy soils, unless assisted by frequent ploughing and harrowing, hence the advantages of Summer fallowing.

Potatoes, Flax, Peas and Clover, are plants, the excrements of which, in argillaceous soils, require the longest time for their conversion into humus, consequently these crops cannot be cultivated in the same soil in succession without degeneracy. But it is evident that the use of Alkalies, Caustic Lime, or even small quanties of wood ashes which have not been lixiviated, must enable a soil to permit the cultivation of the same plants in a much shorter time. Irrigation with water containing a certain portion of potash effects the same purpose, thus inundation may in some instances supersede summer fallowing, the process is best adapted to the renovation of lands lying in permanent grass.

A thorough knowledge of these principles, points out the advantages of alternate husbandry, for although a soil may be exhausted of certain elementary constituents by a crop requiring less of that particular element will succeed, and the excrements of the potato crop though they cannot be assimilated to the species from which they are expelled in less time than three or more years, may be adapted to the nutrition of the *cereal* class of plants in a much shorter time.

If we examine facts which nature every where presents to view, we find that rotation in the succession of plants is a universal law which cannot be infringed with impunity.

If we destroy the natural forest of Oak or Maple, the trees that spring up spontaneously in their place are of the fir tribe; whereas if a Pine Forest be cut down, young oaks and other allied species will make their appearance afterwards. It is also a fact well-known to experienced gardeners, that a young apple tree never succeeds well if planted immediately after an old one,—a proof, that the exudations of plants are uniformly more or less injurious to plants of a similar species. These teachings of nature suggest alternation of plants as a rule in practice, and the experienced orchardist will sooner plant his Apple and Peach trees on the site of the primeval forest, than on that of an old orchard. In connection with this, it has been observed, that several species of plants thrive best when growing beside one another; and on the contrary, that others mutually prevent each other's development. It is therefore highly probable, that the beneficial influence in the former case, depends on a mutual interchange of nutriment between the species, and the injurious one in the latter, on a poisonous action of the excrements of each on the other respectively. Plants thus appear to live for each other's support, and the science of agriculture consists in tracing the relations in which they stand to each other; without this knowledge, the practice of alternate husbandry, is only based on conjecture, hazard and doubt, and the art in which nine-tenths of the capital of civilized nations is embarked, must linger behind and grope on in blind uncertainty, without any fixed rank among the exact sciences.

We must always remember, that a constant succession of grain crops exhausts the soil of phosphoric acid and magnesia, and the ground at the time becomes poisoned by excrements. To restore phosphoric acid bone dust or guano must be applied. Magnesia may be replaced by frequent applications of lime. Without precautions of this kind, land will not continue productive, even under the best system of cultivation, and the most regular application of putrescent manure.

JAMES IRONS,
Sec'y. C. B. A

(From the Acadian Recorder, Nov. 4)

NOVEMBER THE BEST SEASON FOR PLANTING TRESS.

We have ever wished to encourage and assist such of our population as exhibit a taste for agriculture, whether manifested in the planting of ornamental or fruit trees; and again beg to remind this class of rational men, that November is the proper season for planting all varieties of deciduous trees.

The following brief rules may be found useful to those who have not had much practice, and being easy of adoption and essential to success, claim particular attention.

Deep planting is a very general error. Trees can never thrive when their roots are buried beyond the influence of healthy air;—for cultivated ground contains a great portion of the atmospheric medium through which plants enjoy the pabulum of food. The young rootlets feed more freely and uniformly at a depth of twelve inches below the surface, than at any other medium.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to train out the roots horizontally at that depth, and to prevent the tap root from striking vertically into a cold subsoil—an artificial bottom must be made in the pits previous to planting. This is successfully effected by making the pits about eighteen inches deep, placing a floor of broken brick and lime rubbish, mixed with street scrapings, in the bottom of the hole. This preparation should be beaten firmly together, leaving sufficient depth for planting the tree with all its roots strained out horizontally twelve inches under the surface. This rule applies to young trees. Old plants generally require deeper pits. In filling in the holes, the finest mould should be carefully shaken in among the roots, and the young fibres carefully trained out singly. Before pressing the ground firmly round the stem, the tree should be gently pulled up a few inches to straighten any roots which may have been bent with incumbent earth. When finished, the ground should be moderately watered, to settle the earth to the earth to the roots; the tree ought then to be firmly secured to three stakes placed in a triangle, and secured to a strong bondage of soft rope yarn near the top of the hole where the branches diverge. A hay band should be wrapped round the trunk of the tree before bringing the tops of the stakes together;—this will prevent the tree from being barked by the contact of the stakes.

To enrich the ground without injury to the tree, it is better to cover the surface with a moderate coat of manure, than to dig it into the ground among the roots. The manure may be removed early in the Spring, leaving only the finer particles to be pointed in with a dung fork. The more the ground is cultivated about a tree the better it will thrive, provided the roots are not disturbed. The best manure for all trees, is a compost of decayed leaves, rotten chips of wood from the fuel yard, saturated with soap suds, or mixed with wood ashes. Other manures will induce luxuriant growth but not contribute so much to the health of the tree.

In low damp ground, trees soon become moss-grown, which stops the pass of the bark and causes disease. Draining the ground, and washing the tree with hot ley of wood ashes is the best remedy. This wash may be applied early in March month, and put on scalding hot without injury to the bark; it most effectually destroys the moss and kills the larvæ of insects, and induces clean healthy bark on the tree.

The Larvæ of the "Borer" may be destroyed by placing a quantity of unleached wood ashes round the trunk of the tree at the base early in autumn.

The best time for pruning trees in this climate, is Spring, just before they begin to grow. The wounds heal over immediately after the operation.

J. IRONS,
Sec'y C. B. A.

CULTURE OF THE POPPY.

An increase in the number of agricultural staples is always an addition to the resources of a country. Every useful production, indeed, whether it should rise to the importance of a staple or not, is worthy of culture, and may come in along with other products of the field or garden to increase the variety of the farmer's products, and perhaps may render prolific a piece of soil which would not have returned a profitable yield in any thing else. Dr. J. V. C. Smith writing from Switzerland, to the editor of the Boston Medical Journal, says—

"Immense crops are raised here of articles wholly unknown to the American farmer, and perhaps, the kind best fitted to particular localities were grain and potatoes yield poorly under the best efforts. One of these is poppies. Thousands of acres are at this moment ready for market, which the traveller takes for granted, as he hurries by, are to be manufactured into opium. They are not, however, intended for medical use at all, but for a widely different purpose. From the poppy seed, a beautiful transparent oil is made, which is extensive used in house-painting. It is almost as colourless as water, and possesses so many advantages over the flax seed oil, that it may ultimately supersede that article. Where flax cannot be grown, poppies often can be in poor sandy soil. Linseed oil is becoming dearer, and the demand for paint is increasing. With white lead, poppy oil leaves a beautiful surface, which does not afterward change, by the action of light, into a dirty yellow. Another season some one should make a beginning at home in this important branch of industry. The oil may be used for other purposes, and even put in the crust for salads."

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW EL DORADO.

The recent rumours of the discovery of gold in considerable quantities in New South Wales is now put beyond all doubt. Our townsman, Robert Cropper, Esq., has favoured us with the perusal of a letter received on the 7th instant from his intelligent son, John Cropper, Esq., of Goulbourn, New South Wales, who confirms the report. He says "It is being found in large lumps, and in considerable quantities. Hundreds in the short space of a few days are upon the spot, and thousands of people are upon the road to the gold diggins. Every consumable article is rising rapidly and will, I expect, be at a *famine price*, in consequence of a short wheat crop in the whole of the neighbouring colonies; still, this will not stop the thirst for gold. Flour at the diggins is £3 per 100 lbs. weight; and every thing in proportion. I purchased two months ago 3000 bushels of wheat in stack at 3s. a bushel: it is now held in Sydney at 14s., and 10s. in Goulbourn. A large number of people who were leaving Sydney for California, in the ship Johnstone, have forfeited their passage money, and gone up to the Bathurst diggins. I expect we shall feel much inconvenienced here for a time by our shepherds absconding and leaving our sheep in the bush, to go to the diggins; but that nothing equal to it could possibly have happened to give a forward move to this colony, I fully believe; and I think it will eventually prove of great benefit. I hope you will give my letter and information every possible publicity, and let those who are anxious to pick up gold know where to find it, remembering that New South Wales is the very opposite to California, the former having a splendid climate, with every thing in it suitable to the wants of a man, a well-organised Government, and consequently a due and proper protection to life and property, and no Lynch laws."—*Stamford Mercury.*

EDUCATION IN AMERICA.—It is by the attention it pays to public education, that the original character of American civilisation is placed in its clearest light. Schools were established by law in every township, obliging the inhabitants, under pain of heavy fines, to support them. Schools of a superior kind, were founded in the same manner as in the more populous districts. The municipal authorities were bound to enforce the sending of children to school by their parents; they were empowered to inflict those fines upon all who refused compliance; and in case of continued resistance, society assumed the place of the parent, and deprived the father of those natural rights which he used to so bad a purpose. At this very time (in the year 1650), those principles which were scorned or unknown by the nations of Europe, were proclaimed in the deserts of the New World, and were accepted as the future creed of a great people. The boldest theories of the human reason were put into practice by a community so humble, that not a statesman condescended to attend to it, and a legislation without precedent was produced off hand by the imagination of the citizens.—*De Tocqueville.*

GREAT NEW WORK BY POWER THE SCULPTOR.—The Italian correspondent of the London Daily News, says:—Whilst on the subject of the fine arts, I must not omit stating, that Mr. Powers, the American sculptor, whose studio I visited yesterday, and whose name will be familiar to your readers as the author of the Greek Slave, which forms such a point of attraction in the Great Exhibition, is now engaged on a statue of great beauty and of great allegorical interest, both as regards his own country and the prospects of the world at large. It represents California, under the form of a beautiful female figure, of the Indian tribe feature, pointing with a divining rod to a mass of auriferous quartz, which is skilfully disposed so as to form the support of the statue. The voluptuous beauty of the figure, the smiling expression of her face, and the richness of her cap, bracelets, and armlets of native gold, are sufficient to awaken the enthusiasm of those who, through avarice or through adventurous spirit, leave all in search of the tempting metal; but here, indeed, we may say, "all is not gold that glitters"—the too often deluded hopes of the adventurers and the "deceitfulness of riches," are all typified by a bunch of thorns, which the enchanting Californian holds behind her back in her right hand, and which, in the first burst of admiration, are not visible to the gaze of the dazzled spectator.

PHILIPS' PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—With a view of adopting the fire annihilator machines at Knowsley, as a protection against fire, Lord Derby put the efficacy of the machines to a severe test on Wednesday last at Knowsley. He had the building in the park, known as the dairy, which his lordship is about to pull down, prepared for the purpose. The building is circular and of considerable dimensions, with windows and doors all round, all of which was increased by a sort of funnel ventilator opening through the roof. This was filled by a very large body of dry poles, pine boards, a large quantity of dried faggots, and the place well bedded with shavings, &c. For the purpose of keeping up a fierce fire, a dozen tar barrels were placed in the centre of this pile. Mr. Francis Morton, of the firm of Francis & H. J. Morton, of North John-street, the sole agents for the patent, attended and minutely described the invention and the machines to Lord and Lady Derby. The fire was allowed to burn some time, when his lordship gave the word, and the machines were struck off. From the moment the vapour was brought to bear upon the burning pile, the flames became instantly controlled, and were extinguished with the marvellous rapidity which characterises the invention, and in a few minutes the whole body of fire was put out. All present expressed their satisfaction at the complete success which attended the trial.

IDEAS OF FEMALE BEAUTY.

The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eyebrows black, and their lips blue. In Persia, they paint a black streak around the eyes, and ornament their faces with various figures. The Japanese women gild their teeth, and those of the Indies paint them red The row of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzerat. The Hottentot women paint the entire body in compartments of red and black. In Greenland, the women colour their faces with blue and yellow, and they frequently tattoo their bodies by saturating threads in soot, inserting them beneath the skin, and then drawing them through. Hindoo females, when they wish to appear particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron, turmeric and grease. In nearly all the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the women, as well as the men, tattoo a great variety of figures on the face, the lips, the tongue, and the whole body. In New Holland they cut themselves with shells, and by keeping open the wounds a long time, form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. And another singular addition is made to their beauty by taking off, in infancy, the little finger of the left hand, at the second joint. In Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown; but the Sumatran mother carefully flattened the nose of her daughter. Among some of the savage tribes of Oregon, and also in Sumatra and Arracan, continual pressure is applied to the skull, in order to flatten it, and thus give it a new beauty. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary are warm admirers of it. In China, small round eyes are liked: and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows, that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of a Chinese lady is her feet, which, in childhood are so compressed by bandages, as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are turned under the foot, to the sole of which they firmly adhere; and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life. Another mark of beauty, consists in finger nails so long, that casings of bamboo are necessary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea, the nose is perforated, and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. On the north-west coast of America, an incision, more than two inches in length is made in the lower lip, and then filled with a wooden plug. In Guiana, the lips are pierced with thorns, the heads being inside the mouth and the point resting on the chin. The Tunisian woman, of moderate pretensions to beauty, needs a slave under each arm to support her when she walks, and a perfect belle carries flesh enough to load down a camel.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—One fountain there is, whose deep lying vein has only just begun to throw up its silver drops among mankind—a fountain which will allay the thirst of millions, and will give to those who drink from it, peace and joy. It is knowledge; fountain of intellectual cultivation, which gives health to mankind—makes clear the vision, brings joy to his life, and breathes over his soul's destiny a deep repose. Go and drink therefrom, whom fortune has not favored, and thou wilt soon find thyself rich! Thou mayest go forth into the world, and find thyself everywhere at home; thou canst cultivate in thine own little chamber; thy friends are ever round thee, and carry on wise conversations with thee; nature, antiquity, heaven, are accessible to thee! The industrious kingdom of the ant, the works of man, the rainbow, and music's sweet chords, offer to thy soul hospitality—*Fredereka Bremer.*

From late English and American Papers.

ENGLAND.

THE NEW MINISTERIAL REFORM BILL.—We have reason to believe, that there is a strong party in the Cabinet in favour of making the voting by ballot a part of the forthcoming measure; and it is thought not unlikely, that Lord John Russell may, after all acquiesce in the views of his colleagues, who think that the right of secret voting is essential to the efficiency of the new bill. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt, that the noble lord's hostility to the ballot has been very much modified of late.—*Advertiser.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—This horrid disease is very prevalent at present among cattle in England, Scotland and the Isle of Man, clearly shewing that rabidity does not result from hot weather or the want of water for dogs.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have given notice that they mean to apply the sum of £760,328 2 3 towards the reduction of the national debt.

THE HARVEST.—Unless in some few backward and mountainous districts, the cereal harvest is now completed; and the result, allowing for partial failures in certain localities—for there is nothing like a general or serious deficiency in any crop—is very satisfactory. In fact, the produce all round may be described as fully an average and the harvest as the first really good one we have had since 1845. *Dublin Evening Post.*

The telegraphic cable between England and Calais cost £15,000.

EXPEDITION INTO THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

Our readers will remember that early in 1850, Mr. Richardson, an agent of the British government, together with two German savants, and a select escort, started from Tripoli on an expedition to explore the interior of Africa. The latest information from these gentlemen, is contained in a letter from one of them, Dr. Barth, to the British consul-general at Tripoli, dated the 28th February last. The expedition has reached Kano, on the road to the kingdom of Barnou, where they expected to arrive in the month of April. The expedition had passed through many dangers and difficulties, with no greater misfortunes than the loss of a little property, of which it was robbed by the Tauriks. It is a singular and interesting fact, that these Tauriks, whose only food is camel's milk and a few dates, are the most powerful, athletic, and warlike race of the centre of Africa. Dr. Barth mentions a vast tract of fertile land through which he passed in the region of the Great Sahara, and which has remained entirely unknown to travellers and geographers. He describes it as being of considerable extent, beautifully wooded, with a number of small rivers passing through it, and susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. It is inhabited only by animals, among which, he mentions the elephant, buffalo, lion, giraffe, &c. During the progress of the voyage, Dr. Barth was very near perishing in the desert, whilst the expedition was passing through the country of the Tauriks. Having left the caravan for a short time, for the purpose of making some geological investigation, he was unable to find it again, and wandering through the sands for three days and nights, he was found, when already in a state of delirium, preceding a final dissolution, by a Tuarik, and brought back to his caravan.

An association of English capitalists, comprising Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Rothschild, with several of the largest English railway contractors, has been formed, for the purpose of purchasing land in Ireland, and re-selling or letting it in farms, thoroughly drained, fenced, and otherwise fitted for cultivation on the English model.

UNITED STATES.

DEAD LETTERS.—Eight hundred and twenty bushels of dead letters were burnt in open air at Washington the other day, for want of owners. The post-office authorities have decided that dead letters, like dead men, should tell no tales; and so fire was set to the mountain of epistles. Supposing that each letter of the 820 bushels contained "a peck of love," how many sighs went up in that flame!

SINGULAR CASE.—About a month ago, the daughter of a citizen of Naponoch, Ulster County, fell into a deep sleep, at about mid-day, without any previous monition, lasting an unusual time; and since then recurrent attacks have followed at intervals, one of which, an apparently profound slumber, lasted within a few hours of six days! During all this period of sleep, about a wine glass full of milk was all the nutriment which could be administered. Every effort to arouse her from her torpor, failed, save with remarkable exception. The voice of a former pastor of the church at Naponoch, appears to arouse to consciousness and with some exertion on his part, the spell is broken for a time. The case seems to baffle all medical skill thus far. The girl is about fifteen years of age.

ASTOUNDING INVENTION.—We notice an invention by Mr. Solomons, of Cincinnati, of what he calls a perfect substitute for steam! From common whiting, sulphuric acid and water, he obtains carbon in the gaseous state; and with the power exerted by this gas, he asserts that he now drives a 25 horse engine, and for one-fortieth the expence of steam, lifts and lets fall 12,000 lbs. five times in a minute.—This fluid, without any heat applied at all, exerts a pressure of 540 pounds to the square inch, while water in the same unheated state has no pressure but that of gravity. Water, heated to the boiling point, yields a power of fifteen pounds. The fluid, with the same heat, would yield a power of nearly 12,000 pounds! And what is more a handful of charcoal and a boiler the size of a tea-kettle, will produce, at an expense of a few cents, the whole of this tremendous energy! Fifty dollars expense in carbon will carry one of the Collins steamers from New York to Liverpool.