'TIS SOUGHT!

'S PILLS

VER AND STOMACH, WHEN
ELESS STATE.

*thew Harvey, of Chapel Hall
the 15th January, 1850.*

n the means, with God's blessing
fect health, and at a time when
he grave. I had consulted several
at they could for me, stated that
I ought to say that I had been suf-
mplaint of long standing, which du-
orve, that every one considered my
urce got a Box of your Pills, which
their use for some weeks, together
Ointment over my chest and sto-
means alone got completely cured,
l every body who knows me.

MATTHEW HARVEY.

KNESS AND DEBILITY OF
STANDING.

*William Smith, of No. 5, Little
t, Lambeth, dated December 12,*

nearly 5 years I hardly knew what
g from extreme weakness and debi-
es, giddiness and sickness of the
sion of spirits. I used to think that
en to many medical men, some of
their power, informed me that they
mplaint beyond the reach of cure,
of the stomach and liver, making
could be done for me. One day
state, I saw your Pills advertised
re perhaps from curiosity than with
n found myself better by taking them
air use for six months, when, I am
ure.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ately called EDWARD)
ENTY YEARS' STANDING.
*K. Heydon, 78 King Street,
November, 1849.*

n you that many extraordinary cures
r means of your Pills. One is that
ack," who after having for Twenty
st exertion, suffering very fearfully
nd spitting, but is now, (to use her
the top of that mountain. Another
tchinson's buildings, Clarence-street,
as confined entirely to his bed-room
ing with your Pills, and attended re-
nounced him to be in a dying state,
has been restored to perfect health by
r Ointment night and morning into

Signed) J. K. HEYDON.
GH CURED OF A LIVER AND
COMPLAINT.

*Lordship, dated Villa Messina
February, 1845.*

rented the possibility of my thanking
ess in sending me your Pills as you
f sending you an order for the amount
ur Pills have effected a cure of a dis-
ice all the most eminent of the Facul
nt, had not been able to effect; so,
Marienbad. I wish to have another
case any of my family should ever
and obedient Servant.

ned) ALDBOROUGH.

*erfully efficacious in the followi
aints.*

Liver complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Lumbago	Tic Douloureux
Piles	Tumors
Rheumatism	Ulcers
Retention of urine	Venereal Affections.
Scrofula or King's Evil	Worms of all kinds
Sore Throats	Weakness, from whatever cause
Stone and Gravel	&c. &c.

WATSON,
Street, Charlottetown.
Edward," from London, his usual

MEDICINES,
atums, Hair Oils, Preparations for
ving Cakes, Fancy Soaps, Oriental
and Ball Soap, Sand Tablets, Hair

PERFUMERY,
d Eaux of every Perfume, Court
Hair Brushes, Distilled Water, Eau
th Powders, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes,
rs for removing Superfluous Hair,
ry, of every variety of pattern and

nd description, in Tortoise-shell,
man Silver, at all prices.
LE NOVELTIES.
de Lavande aux Millefleurs, and all
limired Select Articles for the Toilet,
net and Spermaceti Tablets, made
Jermyn St., London.

st Remedy!!

Cod Liver Oil Candy,
ndy for Coughs, common Colds, Cold
s, Bronchitis, Asthma, Tickling in
the Lungs and Bronchial Affections.
trial to convince the most sceptical

ts will find it an excellent article for
s Throat and clearing the Voice.
ne, by

WM. R. WATSON.

Cod Liver Oil Candy,
for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in
Bronchitis, Asthma, Tickling in the
he Lungs and Bronchial Affections.
posed of *Pure Cod Liver Oil*, com-
dients, which completely disguise the
out detracting from its medicinal vir-
which it can be administered to the
inconvenience. The medicinal influ-
exact tract of the inflammatory so-
oothing the organs of the voice, its se-
g the mucous lining of the windpipe
pulmonary irritation, giving ease and
the voice to its accustomed clearness
m, *Acrimony in the Fluids, and Ob-*
gently and safely discharged by easy
agrees with the stomach, a common
nce in a few hours, and when resorted
advanced, all danger of CONSUMPTION

ail, at the Drug Store of M. W.

ARD, at his Office, Queen Square

Hazzard's Gazette.

VOL. 21. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1851. NO. 1129.

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,
5th 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,
Georgetown, Oct. 24, 1851. Sec'y. & Treasurer.

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.

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.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES M'DONALD, late of Georgetown, Esquire, deceased, are requested to furnish the same duly attested to Mr. *Andrew A. M'Donald*, of Georgetown, within Six calendar months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment of their respective Accounts, Promissory Notes, &c., &c., to Mr. A. M'Donald.

E. THORNTON,
MARTIN BYRNE, } Executors.
DANIEL BRENAN,

Georgetown, 31st Octr., 1851.

JO. DALEY,
Commission Merchant & Ship Broker,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in the Island, and particularly calls their attention to the Sale of Produce of every kind, having made himself well acquainted with that market during his residence in New York.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

[The following communication, with several others was' received when we were engaged in the publication of the Laws, and we could not at that time find space for its insertion; but as the subject is one of interest, we now publish it.]

FOR HAZZARD'S GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR;

SIR,—We have arrived at an age of reforms, Temperance reforms, Agricultural reforms, Political reforms. Being an instructor of youth, I hope it will not be considered arrogance in me to look for an Educational reform, which ought to precede all reforms, to be the basis of all reforms. You are aware, that the education of the people, should be the primary object of those who are at the helm of affairs; for, if there is not further encouragement given to teachers, the people of this fair Colony must continue to be branded with ignorance, and incompetent to appreciate wholesome laws. It is true, that a considerable sum is appropriated for the encouragement of education; but its progress has been retarded by many obstacles. To whom shall we attribute the defect? To the Teacher or to the People? There are, undoubtedly, defects on both sides; and those who are deepest involved in error, are the accusers. I would seriously ask the public, is there not room for amendment? Are not the present Teachers the greatest public slaves on the Island? How much better are they remunerated for their services, than domestic servants? A domestic servant is employed by an individual and from him he receives the reward due him; but a teacher is employed by the Public, and from them he is obliged to collect his paltry wages, at a loss of forty or fifty per cent. Is it not imperative on our Representatives to devise some other plan which would be more conducive to the prosperity of the teacher, than the present, and also more equitable? Are there not well disposed persons who contribute largely towards the support of schools, rather than dispense with them? Are there not, on the opposite, others who will not contribute one farthing towards the support of a School unless compulsory means are used? Although the Act authorises the majority to tax the minority, yet to avoid vexatious lawsuits, it is seldom put into execution. I am confident that the imposition of a general tax for the support of Education is the only effectual means of securing the Teacher's Salary. Are not those teachers, who have families, obliged to follow other pursuits to obtain the necessaries of life, to the neglect of their duties? And those persons who do least towards the Teachers' support, are the foremost to impeach them with an omission of duty. Is it not well known, that after a School-house is built and a teacher engaged, his labours are retarded in consequence of not having suitable books. The English Reader, the Introduction thereto, a few ancient Arithmetics, a few Spelling Books, compose the great library for the education of a population of seventy thousand inhabitants. Every school should be supplied with two hundred volumes, suited to the capacity, that the mind might not become wearied with the repetition of the same old story, from the first day of December to the last day of November. And as this country is exclusively an Agricultural country, a number of Agricultural Books would be desirable, that the attention of the youth might be drawn towards the cultivation of the soil, from lumbering, ship building and such unprofitable pursuits. It is evident, that if the standard of education is not elevated, men of capital and character will not immigrate hither. The first enquiry that is made by the intending emigrant, 'How is the Island supplied with Schools?' Can I obtain a sufficient education for my family? If answered in the negative, the enquirer abandons the idea of coming to a country where his family will become demoralized. If we could wish to see useful men make this country their permanent place of residence, cultivate the immortal mind; let education be the primary consideration of every Politician. Place education within the reach of every individual, rich and poor, and the mind shall be free from the chains of ignorance. Sectarian demagogues will disappear; our Representatives will be active beings, and not passive beings afraid to offend their constituents, lest they should be deprived of the loaves and fishes, and instead of wrangling like a board of Coral Island savages, will act for the good of the country.

I am aware, that any deviation from the good old way will be looked upon as an intrusion or an innovation; but if we would desire the reward of distinguished nations, let us practise their virtues. Brother Jonathan is famed for his enterprising conduct, why not follow his example; it is certain, ignorance begets indolence, indolence begets poverty, and poverty forces men to crime. Look at the system of education throughout the United States. Look at the self-supported Seminaries. Every Seminary exhibits the diligence of the student within and without; hundreds of acres of land, are systematically cultivated by the students, instead of draining the vitals of the constitution to support their institutions, they have come to such proficiency, as to contribute towards the State. The student receives a lesson from the productions of the soil superior to that which he can receive from the abstruse volumes of antiquity.

Mr. Editor, fearing I have wearied your patience at a period when you must be actively engaged in business of importance, I beg to conclude, by merely remarking, that if the black negroes of the West Indies, who have been accustomed to a life of indolence from time immemorial are to have their seminaries made self-supporting, why might not the white negroes of these Colonies be entitled to similar privileges and advantages.

A. STEWART.

Mount Stewart, Lot 29, 1851.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Educate your children well with wisdom, from regard to principles; with a view to their future respectability and happiness, and you can never labour in vain. Begin with them *early;* not in a rigorous, precipitate, and unwise manner, but with the tact, sobriety, and good sense of one who knows his own heart, and who wishes to produce deep and permanent, valuable impressions on their minds and hearts. Employ no *force;* that is characteristic only of the ignorant and unfeeling parent, not of the intelligent and efficient instructor. With young children *avoid overburdening the memory* with lessons, lest the brain be injured by unduly tasking the mind. Take your children by the hand, walk with, show and explain to them the different objects of nature and art that meets your eye. Encourage their simple and artless inquiries, and endeavour to reply to them in the plainest and clearest manner possible. Never disregard nor *despise the earnest question* of a child; for in this way you may often read the minds and character of your children, penetrate their hearts, and be enabled, by the Divine blessing, to elicit and improve their understandings, to draw out their juvenile faculties, and to impress and benefit their hearts. Let their education be *practical;* not loose, general, indefinite, as is so often the case; not merely theoretical and inoperative, but let it have an object, clear and broadly defined; let it regard great principles, while pursuing great and uniformly important end. Strive to make your children *value* the instruction they receive. And, finally, let the education of your children be *decidedly religious* in its character and tendency. Let no sentiments be inculcated, no lessons given, no discipline exercised, no habits recommended, no spirit breathed, but such as are in unison with the Word of God, and amply sustained by it. Educate your children, not only for this world, but especially for *another* and a *better;* not only for this fleeting, dying scene, but for the enduring scenes and ceaseless engagements of eternity. Prepare them for *dying well*—dying with security, comfort and even joy.

COTTON AND LINEN SAILS.

A naval surgeon, writing in the Times, says:—

The America is worked by a very small crew, because her sails being made of cotton, are much lighter than those of our yachts, which are made of ordinary linen sail-cloth. Now Sir, I have repeatedly urged upon my executive messmates the advantage of cotton over linen sails, and the reply has always been, "Oh, they spoil in no time from damp and mildew." Yet a large majority of merchantmen in the Mediterranean use cotton sails, at Malta. Some years since, an application was made to Government, by persons interested in the progress of Maltese manufactures, to allow the sails of men-of-war employed in the Mediterranean to be made of Maltese cotton sail-cloth, and a calculation was made proving that the proposal, if accepted, would effect a considerable saving of public money. The objection still was, "They spoil by damp and mildew," and the objection was well founded, when no means were taken to preserve the cotton from rotting. In the hope of removing this evil, I caused some cotton sail-cloth to be prepared by steeping it in Sir W. Burnett's solution of chloride of zinc, and trials were made as to the strength and durability of sails so prepared, in comparison with ordinary linen sails unprepared. The results were invariably in favour of the prepared cotton sails. I write in the hope that our Manchester men will find a new object on which to exercise their skill, and that our shipowners may repair some of their fancied losses from free trade, by using sails which are cheaper, more durable, and, being lighter, much more easily worked than those now in general use. I may add, that after a careful calculation, I find that a certain saving of public money of upwards of £200,000 a-year will be effected by the substitution of cotton sails in the navy, for those now in use, to say nothing of the saving in labour to the crew.

NEW AND OLD CLOTHES.

When the tailor brings you home your new coat, he brings with it some pieces of the cloth that remain over, that you may have something to mend it with when it is necessary. As long as your coat is new, or in good condition, the pieces of cloth are just at hand, very easy to be found; but as soon as it gets old, and wants mending, you cannot find the pieces for the life of you. You have quite lost them; and now you must either go in rags, or have your coat mended with a piece that does not match, or put it away altogether. Now, is not this very much like what happens in human life? As long as we are young, we have a superfluity of material to supply any want or injury, or even to waste; but when we are old, and want our strength and our powers, we find them gone, wasted lost. Therefore in your youth preserve carefully your strength, for a time may come when you will want it. I have yet another simile about clothes. You have an old coat; you are very comfortable in it; and yet it is exceedingly shabby, all in rags, perhaps, and not at all fit for you to wear, much less for you to be seen in at church or in the market; but you keep wearing it on, saying to yourself, "Oh, it will do!" At length you really leave it off; you give it to somebody else to wear; and now, at last, you see, what you ought to have seen long ago, that it is disgracefully shabby. Now, are not there many old prejudices, many worn out opinions and habits, that are very like this old coat of yours? You do not readily see their enormities in yourself, but put them on another person's back and you can see them plain enough, Think about this.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

The following statement of a curious phenomenon in vegetable life, must, I think, prove valuable to every fruit-grower and agriculturist, as it is certainly interesting, to every investigator of vegetation. About the first of July, I observed in a small pear-orchard, a short distance from our village, some six or eight large and healthy looking trees, entirely divested of the bark, from the lower limbs to the ground, a space of more than six feet.

I inquired of the owner, who, with a neighbouring farmer was standing by, whether he desired to kill those trees?" He replied that he did not; but that he had removed the bark in order to improve their fruit and general health. This, with my views of the vegetable economy, appeared so absurdly ridiculous, that I laughingly remarked, "he might just as well cut off a man's head, and expect him to live on in renewed and vigorous health." He told me that he once thought so also, but he now knew that when the bark was entirely stripped from the body of a tree, *during any of the three or four longest days of June*, it would be replaced with new bark, and the tree would be altogether more thrifty. I started on my horse, and with a very significant gesture, inquired, "if he saw any thing particularly verdant besides the trees." His neighbour then interposed, and assured me, that all I had been told was serious truth, and that if I would go with him to his orchard, he would show me healthy and flourishing trees, that had been barked in the same way some years before, the bark now perfectly renewed. I did not go to see them, but a few days ago I examined those first mentioned, and found the denuded trunk covered with a new growth of bark more than an inch thick. I have passed these trees almost daily, since the commencement of this process, and could not discover that the maturation of the fruit had been at all retarded, or that the verdure underwent the slightest change.

In the publication of this case, it is my desire to call the attention of some one of your readers, acquainted with this phenomenon and its rationale, to the subject, and ask for its explanation. In my inquiries thus far, I have met with but three intelligent individuals who were willing to believe the story, and none that could explain, by any rational process, the theory upon which the physiological rationale is based. For my own part I have none to offer, for this is a branch of natural science that I have never given the given the careful study it deserves. I simply submit the statement, vouching for its truth, and would suggest, that whoever undertakes its explanation, will endeavour to answer the following queries:—How is the circulation carried on after the bark is removed? What is that peculiar influence of season, exerted within those three or four days in June, at which time, it is said, the experiment is only successful, that causes the restorative process in the renewal of the bark? and how is this renewal effected?

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The origin of this term, as applied to the United States, is given in a recent number of the Norwich Courier. The editor says, it was communicated by a gentleman, now upwards of eighty years of age, who was an active participator in the scenes of the revolution. The story is as follows:

"When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the revolutionary war, came to Massachusetts to organize it, and make preparations for the defence of the country, he found a great want of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. On one occasion at that anxious period, a consultation of the officers was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparations as we necessary. His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then governor of the state of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the general placed the greatest reliance, remarked, 'We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject.' The general did so, and the governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When difficulties afterwards arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-word, 'We must consult Brother Jonathan.' The term Yankee is still applied to a portion, but 'Brother Jonathan has now become a designation of the whole country, as 'John Bull" has for England."—*Journal of Americanisms, by John Russell Bartlett*, 1849.

ROMANCE-WRITING.—I trust every romance-writer in the present day proposes to himself greater objects than the mere telling of a good story. He who, in the course of a well-conceived and interesting tale, excites our good passions to a high and noble aspiration; depicts our bad passions so as to teach us to abhor and govern them; arrays our sympathies on the side of virtue, benevolence, and right; expands our hearts, and makes the circle of our feelings and affections more comprehensive; stores our imaginations with images bright, and sweet, and beautiful; makes us more intimately and philosophically acquainted with the character of our fellow-men; and, in short, causes the reader to rise wiser and with a higher appreciation of all that is good and great, attains the grand object at which every man should aim, and deserves the thanks and admiration of mankind. Even he who makes the attempt, though without such success, does something, and never can write altogether in vain.—*G. P. R. James.*

NOVEL MODE OF DUELLING.

A pleasing tale is told by Valvasor, in his work *La Gloria du Duche de Carniole, Liv. 11, p. 684*—of Andrew Eberhard Rauber, a German Knight, and Lord of the fortress of Petronel. Maximilian II, Emperor of Germany, had a natural daughter, Helen Scharasgian, of exquisite beauty, who had a brace of gallant admirers, of whom Rauber was one—the other was a Spanish gentleman of high rank. Both were at the court of Maximilian, and in such high favour, that the Emperor was extremely unwilling to disoblige either. Upon the lifting of a finger, these gallants were ready to fight a score of duels, for the lady's favour, in the most approved fashion of the day. To this the Emperor was decidedly opposed; and had they resorted to such extremities, neither would have taken any thing by his motion. The Emperor secretly preferred the German alliance, but was unwilling to offend the Spaniard. He was young and of larger proportions than his German rival; but Rauber's prodigious strength had become a proverb, through the land. He had the power of breaking horses' shoes with his thumb and fingers; and upon one occasion, at Gratz, in the presence of the Arch Duke Charles, according to Valvasor's account, he seized an insolent Jew, by his long beard, and actually pulled his jaw off. He was a terrible antagonist, of course.

Maximilian, heartily wearied with their incessant strife and importunity, finally consented, that the question should be settled by a duel, in the presence of the whole court. The hour was appointed, and the parties duly notified. The terms of the conflict were to be announced by the Emperor. The day arrived. The Lords and Ladies of the Court were assembled to witness the combat; and the rivals presented themselves, with their weapons, prepared to struggle manfully for life and love.

The emperor commanded the combatants to lay rapiers aside, and each was presented with a large bag or sack, and they were told that whichever should succeed, in putting the other into the sack, should be entitled to the hand of the fair Helen Scharsigian.

Though, doubtless, greatly surprised by this extraordinary announcement, there appeared to be no alternative, and at it they went. After a protracted struggle, amid shouts of laughter from the spectators, Rauber, Lord of the fortress of Petronel, obtained the victory, bagged his bird, and encased the haughty Spaniard in the sack, who, shortly after departed from the court of Maximilian.

From late English and American Papers.

ENGLAND.

CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

[*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his friends in Charlottetown.*]

"I went on Saturday to witness the termination of the last public day at the Exhibition. There was no concerted ceremony, but the public were unwilling to allow it to close without some tribute to its memory. It was a glorious sunshining evening, which never fails to enliven the always cheerful scene below the glass roof. The visitors were to depart at five, and up to nearly that hour, streams of people were still wending their way to see the last of it. At half-past four, the crowd within the building began to exhibit signs of expectation. The galleries and centre aisle were crowded, but the mass was motionless and comparatively mute. As it drew near five, the feelings of the immense multitude seemed pent up with an indescribable excitement, and every one seemed afraid to speak above his breath. The reflections of the moment chid most tongues, every eye was directed towards one or other of the numerous clocks which were slowly telling out the remaining moments of the greatest wonder of the age; the setting sun shone in through the western window, as if he too would like to have something to dream about during the night, and was well aware he should not find the same the next morning. As the hour approached, a slight murmur like the wind among the trees, was the only indication, save that of sight, that you were surrounded by thousands. At last the first stroke of five was heard, the second was drowned by the music of every organ in the building pealing out the National Anthem, which was caught up by the hitherto silent mass with an enthusiasm beyond description. Every foreigner for a moment seemed to consider and feel himself an Englishman, and with head uncovered, shouted out, if not the *words*, at least, the music and the spirit of "God save the Queen;" then followed cheers, then more "God save the Queen," then more cheers, at last sundry deep-toned bells made themselves heard above every thing, proclaiming in a tongue intelligible to every nation, that the Great Exhibition of 1851 was no more."

The crush was intolerable; however, with a little patience, and as much breath as was not squeezed out of respective carcases, the owners thereof gained the open air, and in a short time, the ticking of the clocks, was the only sound to interfere with the reverie of the policement in charge."

CHEAP FARES TO AMERICA.

The competition that is now going on between the various lines of Atlantic steam ships, both British and American, having already benefited the public by a considerable and gradual reduction in the length of passage across the ocean, by reason of the increased speed introduced, and the superior class of vessels employed when contrasted with those in use some years since, now promises to be additionally advantageous to the travelling community by the reduction of fares between Europe and the United States. Both the Canard and Collins lines of mail ships have recently advertised that, after November next, the fares from Liverpool to New York will be at the rate of £30 each first-class passenger, being a decline of £5 each passenger from previous rates. This proceeding has been followed by a similar movement on the part of the proprietors of the American steam ships Washington and Hermann, who have lowered their first class fares between Southampton and New York, from £31 10 to £28, from £26 5 to £24 for the lower deck, and in the second-class, from £16 16 to £15. It is understood also, that in the month of November next, the rates of passage-money by the Havre, Southampton, and New York steam-ships Franklin and Humboldt, will fall to the same level as the Cunard and and Collins's lines. There is no doubt that, eventually, the great competition that will exist among these four lines of steamers, added to the opposition they will experience from the numerous lines of screw steamers between Liverpool and Glasgow, and New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, will have the effect of still further lowering the rates of passage-money by the paddle-wheel lines. It will, therefore, remain to be seen, if with these reduced rates of passage money, the operations will yield remunerative results to the various Companies, and, if the increased traffic will keep pace with, and compensate for the decreased tariff of passenger fares. Whatever may be the effect on the finances of the respective Companies, it is quite clear the general public will be gainers, not only by the lessened expense of travelling, but also by the greater choice afforded them in the largely augmented number of Transatlantic conveyances.

A LADY LECTURER.—On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Catherine Winter gave an entertainment, in the form of a lecture, at the Music-hall. She stated, that she had pleaded her own cause in three different Irish courts; and the professed object of her lecture was to give lessons to ladies "how to be called to the bar." She spoke with great fluency, and much quiet humour, professing her intention, if she could find a free and independent borough, to enter parliament. But, notwithstanding the apparent attractiveness of the subject, there was a very small audience.—*Liverpool Journal.*

NATURALIZATION OF IRISHMEN.—The naturalization of Irishmen is now being carried on this city on a large scale. In almost every ward of the city they have their quarters, and frequently in the basement of the Purchase-street Church,, they hold meetings. It is stated, that they intend to throw 4000 votes, and to run their own ticket in Ward seven (Fort Hill), and to get several Irishmen into the City Council. Several leading Irishmen are engaged in naturalizing.—*Traveller.*

INTEMPERANCE.—Dr. Howe, of Boston, commissioned to prepare a system for the education of idiots, estimates their number in Massachusetts at "over 1,300, and that three-fourths of them are born of *intemperate parents.*" Think of this, parents, you who are in the habit of quaffing the intoxicating bowl. Ponder it well, for you are sowing the seeds of lunacy, idiotcy, and death, in your unborn children.