## THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

FINAL ARRANGEMENT FOR CLOSING THE EXHIBITION.—One of the most numerously attended meetings of the Royal Commissioners, was held on Tuesday, in the Exhibition building. It was presided over by Prince Albert, who came from Osborne specially for that purpose. It was resolved, that the Exhibition should finally close to the public on Saturday, the 11th of October, and that no royal pageant or ceremony should be connected with that event. It was also decided that a meeting of the Commissioners should be held in the building on Wednesday, the 15th of October, for the purpose of receiving the several reports of the jurors, and for taking leave of the foreign commissioners. Upon that occasion it is intended to request the presence of the exhibitors, jurors, foreign and local commissioners, and members and secretaries of the local committees throughout the country. At the close of the proceedings of the meeting, permission will be given to the exhibitors to remove their goods, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Executive Committee. The reports of the juries, and the names of the persons to whom prizes shall have been awarded, will afterwards be published. It is the intention of the Royal Commissioners not only to present medals to the individuals to whom the juries may have awarded them, but to mark their sense of the exertions of all the exhibitors—and also of the jurors, the foreign and local commissioners, the chairmen, treasurers, and secretaries of local committees, and other persons who have rendered services in promoting the Exhibition, and at the same time to present them with a permanent memorial of the undertaking—by distributing medals to each, accompanied by a certificate, and a printed copy of the reports of the jurors.—Of the three medals, the designs of which were originally approved, that by Mr. Leonard Wyon will be distributed to the prize-men selected by the juries. That by M. Bonnardel—the great medal—will be given in certain cases recommended by the Council of Chairmen—not as a mark of excellence in degree on the part of those who receive it, but for reasons which the Council of Chairmen have been requested to state specially in their reports. The medal designed by Mr. Adams will be given to the jurors. In addition to these, the Commissioners intend to cause two other medals to be struck—one of each will be given to each exhibitor, and the other, to each of the local commissioners, members and secretaries of local committees, and other persons who have assisted in promoting the great undertaking. The great number of medals, books, and certificates which will thus have to be presented, will render their distribution upon that occasion a matter of impossibility. The Royal Commissioners have come to the conclusion, that it will be most desirable to fix a limited period, within which, each individual may make such arrangements for receiving medals, books, and certificates from the Commissioner as may best suit his personal convenience. Due notice will be given on this point, as soon as the Commissioners are able to fix a time for the distribution to commence. With respect to the disposal of the surplus, no decision was come to; and no plan was, we believe, propounded for that purpose—it being considered premature at present to come to any conclusion upon the subject. We do not like this hesitation. Why not decide it at once upon appropriating the surplus to the preservation of the building for the public?

On Monday, the Exhibition was opened at nine o'clock and closed at six, instead of opening at ten and closing at seven, as on previous days—the gradual shortening of the day having led to this alteration. Owing, probably, to the change not being generally known, the number who availed themselves of the early hour of visiting the Exhibition was comparatively small; the total number arriving up to ten o'clock, being not more than 3,478. Within the next hour 11,000 arrived. The number admitted during the entire day was 51,525. The amount received was £2,511 16, of which sum £5 was the produce of the sale of season tickets. During the day, many of the visitors were surprised by seeing, towering high over the diminutive throng, what was at first considered to be a colossal statute; but upon closer examination, proved to be the famous giantess from Lapland, who is upwards of seven feet in height. She is handsome and well-proportioned, and, as might be expected, attracted considerable notice. She was accompanied by a female attendant in the costume of a Laplander, who, although of a fair average height, appeared by her side a perfect dwarf.

On Tuesday, the number of persons who visited the exhibition was 57,059. The amount received for admissions was £2,773 16; for the sale of season tickets, £8; making the total receipts for the day, £2,781 16.

On Wednesday, the number of visitors was 44,567; and the amount received, inclusive of £1 10 for a season ticket, was £2,218 18.

## WEST INDIES.

Accounts from the West Indies have been received to the 26th ult.

The St. Lucia Palladium has an account of an eruption of the long dormant volcano on Mount Pelee, which took place on the night of the 5th of August. The whole town, in the immediate vicinity of the mountain, was covered with ashes. The inhabitants were obliged to fly from their houses, and seek refuge in a neighbouring village.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT MARTINIQUE.—A frighful eruption of the long dormant vocalano of the Pelee Mountain on the Island of Martinique, took place during the night of Tuesday, the 5th ult. Like the great and memorable eruption of the St. Soufriere in 1812, the phenomenon at Martinque is described as having been accompanied with "a noise similar to the approach of thunder, still nearer and nearer, with a vibration that affected the feelings and hearing." An eye witness says at daylight on the 5th, he obeerved three streaming chimneys of smoke on the Peele mountain. One of these was of a dense black color, resembling the smoke from a steamship, though ten times more voluminous. The other two were formed of a whitish smoke. The whole town and surrounding country was covered over with ashes. The population of Precheur had to fly from their homes during the night, and come the whole way to St. Pierre for shelter.

The Pelee Mountain, which is the highest land in Martinique, stands in the north of the Island, and, according to the map published by authority in 1831, is represented as bearing an altitude of 4,438 English feet from the level of the sea. It is from this mountain chiefly that the numerous springs issue by which the island is watered; and, although strikingly characterized with the indelible marks of an ancient volcano, we do not remember to have ever fallen in with the record of any of its eruptions.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends and supporters of the European and North American Railway, was held at Portland on the 19th ult.—Hon C. Noyes in the chair. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a number of resolutions in favour of carrying out the project were adopted. We subjoin the concluding resolution:—

*Resolved*, That, while we regret the existing uncertainty in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as to the particular *mode* by which they will construct the portions of the road within their borders, as liable unfavourable to effect the appeal for subscriptions to our own citizens, we see in it, from our knowledge of the circumstances, no reason for such unfavourable influence; no reason to delay the subscription for the completion of the part in Maine; no reason to doubt that those Provinces will early determine between the several modes now under their consideration, and early enter upon the construction, and prosecute to completion in full time, to run their cars in connexion with our own the, portion within those Provinces respectively. *St. John Courier.*

His Excellency Sir John Harvey is expected in the steamer from England.

## UNITED STATES.

EFFECTS OF THE HAVANA MASSACRE.—TERRIBLE RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS!

A despatch to the Charleston papers, dated New Orleans, 21st instant, says that a party of Cuban liberators, mostly western men, exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper, *La Patria*, attacked the office of that paper, broke in the windows and doors, and threw the press, cases, types and furniture into the street; in fact, they destroyed every thing belonging to the office. There was no interference on the part of the police. After demolishing the Union office, the rioters proceeded to the cigar store on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, broke in the doors and windows, and destroyed all the stock and fixtures, which were very valuable.—At 7 o'clock the rioters went to the office of the Spanish Consul and destroyed desks, furniture, and property of all kinds. They also broke down the sign, which they carried in triumph to a meeting held in Lafayette square.

Another despatch dated 22d, says a mob of 2000 men, surrounded the city prison this morning, where the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it, unless he was delivered up to them.

There were about 50 police on the ground.—Nearly all the cigar shops kept by Spaniards were destroyed. Yesterday minute guns were fired from sunrise till night, in honour of the murdered liberators. Three or four Spanish Coffee houses were also destroyed. The military were called out.

It is said, the Spanish Consul received several letters from the murdered Americans, but refused to deliver them to a committee who called on him. Subsequently, however, he was forced to surrender them.

The Cuban news created great excitement at Savannah. A tremendous town meeting was held there on Thursday evening. A committee was appointed, and after several speeches an adjournment was carried till Friday.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—An immense Mass meeting was held in Independence Square this evening, to condemn the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in shooting the American prisoners at Havana. Col. John Swift, the presiding officer, in taking the chair, spoke of the massacre of the prisoners in fitting terms of condemnation, and urged it as a duty of the American Government to interfere. Mr. John Cadwallader, in introducing resolutions expressive of the meeting, contended that it was the duty of the American government to protect every people on the American continent who were oppressed. Mr. Cadwallader was followed by General Smith, E. A. Bower, Colonel Small, and several others, all of whom expressed in unqualified terms their indignation at the barbarous conduct of the Spanish authorities at Havana. The meeting evinced great enthusiasm throughout the proceedings, and was one of the largest assemblages ever convened in this city.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—The excitement on Cuban affairs is still very great, and there are no signs of abatement. The principal streets are thronged with rioters, and the property of the Spaniards is destroyed in all directions. The Spanish consul has been burnt in effigy; in the mean time our authorities are doing nothing to check the lawlessness of the mob, which seems to reign supreme.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MASSILLON, OHIO, Aug. 27.—A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning, which destroyed the Eagle Hotel and the American House, together with an entire block of buildings. The town presents a truly deplorable aspect.

The Philadelphia Sun says "the best bite we ever had on a fishing excursion, was the bite we took along with us.

MEXICO.—Late intelligence from the northern part of Mexico, states that the crops are almost complete failures, and immense numbers of cattle had perished for want of food and water.

At Vera Cruz, Aust 21, the citizens rose against the government, to oppose the collection of the taxes. The military was scalled out, and several persons were killed before the disturbance was quelled.

SOUTHERN FEVER AT SEA.—The schooner Grecian of Warren, Me., from Darien, Ga., for Thomaston, put into Holmes' Hole recently in distress, having lost by southern fever, all hands, (save the captain) five in number, four of whom were buried at sea.

### THE RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS,

(*From the New Orleans Crescent, Aug. 22.*)

Yesterday New Orleans was alive with excitement and movement. The streets were thronged with people, and angry and violent crowds paraded through the city, breaking into the segar and liquor shops kept by Spaniards, gutting them of their contents, and destroying every thing they could lay hands upon. If our levees had given way and the current of the Missippi permitted to rush through our streets the turmoil confusion, and agitation, could not have been less. We will briefly detail the incidents as they occurred.

The melancholy news of the fate of Crittenden Keer, Brandt, and their companions, cast early in the morning, a deep shade of gloom over the community. The several hundred *filibusteros* now in the city immediately put on crape. Up to 11 a. m., no sign of disorder was manifested. About that time an "Extra" of a very offensive and improper character was issued by *La Union* office—the office of the Spanish organ in this city. It was an irritable outrage upon the feelings of the friend and relatives, numerous in this city, of the gallant dead and it was at once generally known that the *Union* office would be attacked and gutted. About this time Spaniards still further fanned the spreading flame of excitement by public remarks, some of a most brutal, and all of a most offensive character. The Spanish Consul also hoisted his flag. They had presumed too much upon the perfect impunity of the past.

About 4 p. m., a crowd entered the office of *La Union* and in a few minutes it was a total wreck. The editor narrowly escaped with his life, through the intercession of Mayor Crossman.

Thence the crowd proceeded to the corner of Gravier and St. Charles, where a very odious Spaniard, Romagosa, tended the Corinna cigar shop. Some demonstrations were made, but the doors were closed, when after the expiration of an hour, Romagosa appeared at one of the doors with a drawn knife in his hand, and expressed a desire to sheathe it in four or five cursed Yankees. A rush was made, when Romagosa, made his escape in the store, closing the doors after him, fired, wounding three persons, one severely. The ruins of St. Charles furnished the materials with which the doors were speedily battered in, every window broken, the shop gutted, and a costly stock of cigars scattered in the streets. Romagosa made his escape to a back door, ran up street under a shower of missiles, his face streaming with blood, and himself hotly pursued. He succeeded in sheltering himself in the city prison.

The crowd proceed to the office of the Spanish Consul, who was not at home to see company. They gutted his office, and tore down his sign.

Thence the torrent of the people poured down Poydras to attack the U. S. Exchange. A happy remark from the bar-keeper, and a speech from District Attorney Reynolds, diverted them from their purpose, and after taking "a drink all round," free, they concentrated upon the Jenny Lind Coffee House, corner of St. Charles and Perdido. It was gutted in a few minutes and the streets strewn with the wreck.

About this time (8 p. m.,) an immense crowd had gathered in Lafayette Sqare. It was addressed by Judge Walker, and Col. Field, the Louisiana regiment. Col. Christie was called for, but did not speak. Judge Walker very sensibly advised the crowd to bottle their wrath for use in Cuba; the article would very well bear exportation. Strong resolutions, denunciatory of the Spanish authorities, were passed in a hurrah. Concha, Captain General of Cuba was then hung in effigy, and burnt amid the shouts of the crowd.

A cry was raised for "White Hall," coffee house opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and about a thousand persons poured down that direction. On their way a number of Spanish shops in Exchange Alley were broken into and gutted. At this moment we cannot say positively, but suppose, White Hall, a large and costly establishment, was clearly gutted.

Throughout the day and night the Spanish population was in the utmost trepidation. Their shops were generally closed. The excited mass of "gutters" seem to have entire control of the whole city. No watchmen or military were visible, and the authorities were powerless, or would not act. The city was given up to a mass of frenzied men, every moment growing more and more excited, and we know not what record we may have to add to this. The streets at a late hour were thronged with men, shouting, horrying, to and for, and rejecting we know not what. Among them there were not so far as we, and officers of the highest rank, among the *fillibusteros* could see, any of these, "emigrants." At different points, Recorder Genois, Col. Christie, and Attorney Reynolds, were the only persons who sought to arrest the progress of scenes, which, for the credit of our city, notwithstanding the strong and bitter provocation of them, we cannot but deeply regret.

ELECTRICAL STORMS.—On Thursday week Mr. Reynolds, farmer, of Stradsett, had sixteen sheep feeding in a field, and during a violent thunderstorm, they took shelter under a tree, which was struck by the lightning, and all the sheep were killed on the spot. A thunderstorm of great violence, but of short duration, passed over the town of Sunderland on Friday evening. Several houses were struck and damaged. A boy was struck dead in the street, and a woman, who was struck lost both speech and hearing. By the gentle application of galvanism she recovered both faculties in about fifteen minutes. The storm seems to have had an extensive range. In the south it did great damage. A poor woman was struck dead at Colchester. At Rochester the storm was vere violent. The Cathedral was struck by lightning, and one of the pinnacles was knocked off. The church at Frindsbury was set on fire by the lightning, but flames were quickly extinguished. A labouring man at a farm near Worcester was killed by a flash. At Wenham, Manningtree, and other places, several persons were stunned.

When I wrote to you last, I mentioned that the Mississippi had gone over its banks to an extent never before witnessed by the oldest Inhabitants of this country. The water is still up unusually high, and the crops are entirely destroped in the low bottom lands along the Upper Mississippi.—Many a poor labourer has been deprived of all his hard earnings for the last five or six months, and many a family has been rendered homeless by this extensive overflow. I saw a friend, a few days ago, who lately moved to this place from a town some distance up the river, (Canton I think is the name of the place), who told me that the water had been about eighteen inches deep in his parlour, and other rooms on the first flour, for more than a month past. His fortune showed unmistakable signs of the inundation.

It is estimated that there are at present one hundred and twenty five miles of sewers in New Yory, to which about thirteen miles will be added this year.

AT Monmouth, Illinois, a new style for gentlemen's dress has made its appearance. It is a sack coat reaching to the hips, with pants closely fitting the body and limbs, and fastened at the knee, after the manner of the old style, with long stockings. Tassels are attached to each knee, and complete the suit. We suppose this to be a set off to the change in the ladies costume.

New York, August 18.—The total amount of specie exported from this port since 7th January last, exceeds $26,000,000.

HORRIBLE.—Miss Barnes, a young lady in Cincinnati, entered a closet with a lighted candle, when a gust of wind shut her in, and her clothes being ignited, she was burnt to death without chance of escape.

An English Journal says that hundreds of lives might have escaped the effects of poison by this simple receipt: A large tea-spoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and swallowed as soon as possible. It acts as an instant emetic, sufficiently powerful to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

A plan for the exploration of the interior of Africa has recently been submitted by Lieut. Watkins of the U. S. Navy to the United States Government, which if carried out, promises to be of essential benefit to the natives, and to the interests of commerce.

In consequence of continued drought, a prospective famine is beginning to be dreaded in the Southern States, especially in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The west and the middle States will however have a superabundant supply.

Dr. Franklin, in summing up the domestic evils of drunkenness, "Houses without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, principles, morals, or manners."

A small quantity of vinegar will generally destroy immediately any insect that may find its way into the stomach, and a little salad oil will kill any insect that may enter the ear.

There is a woman now living in Georgia, one hundred and thirty-three years old, who has the active use of her faculties, reads without glasses, and is only a little deaf.

Father Mathew, whose health has greatly failed, will leave the United States during this month for Ireland.

Upwards of thirty thousand Mormons, or latter-day saints, are supposed to be in England at the present time.

The probability is, that sugar will ere long be manufactured to considerable extent from watermelons.

## LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, September 4th. The Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. Churchill, arrived this forenoon. The Prometheus brings two hundred and seventy-five passengers and California news to August 1st, two weeks later.

In the hands of passengers there is some $350,000 in gold, while on freight there is but $50,000, consigned to Thompson & Hitchcock.

The steamer Independence arrived at San Juan del Sud on the 16th August. Her passengers were there transferred to the Prometheus.

The Oregon is reported to have nearly two millions on board. She left San Francisco Aug. 7th and overtook the Prometheus at Acapulco.

The reports from all the mining districts are more favorable than at any period during the present year, and the shipments of gold for August and September will doubtless exceed those of any previous months. The most remarkable features of mining operations are the numerous undertakings by companies all along the veins and tributaries to divert the water from their channels. Extensive canals are constructed on the tributaries of Callaveras, Tuolumne, American and Yuba Rivers, to carry water upon placers known to be rich but without water power. There is a fair prospect of a practical and successful beginning of quartz mining, with heavy imported machinery.

The unprecedentedly low stage of water in all the rivers has ben especially favorable to enterprises of the first class. Many damming companies are already at work in the beds of streams Several of the channels have been exposed for miles, and some rich deposits have been struck, and there is a prospect of a full yield for the next three months. The canal projects, at first successful on a limited scale, have been undertaken on large plans, and with a heavy capital. The project for turning the South Fork of the American, several miles through the hills to the valleys and gulches about Placerville, is the most gigantic one on foot, and the company is about to be organized with such confidence that stock from a quarter to half a million will be readily taken by the miners in that vicinity. There is an increased confidence of the ultimate success of quartz mines, and the belief is every day becoming more general that this will become the great and permanent source of gold.

The age of prospecting is passed. Combined capital and labor directed by systematic and scientific principles will succeed where a blind trust in fortune and individual effort has failed.

The subject of Agriculture is beginning to attract considerable interest, although the past Winter and Spring were unusually dry. Experiments have proved eminently successful, and there is a strong desire among many who came here mere sojourners, to settle permanently in California, and gather around them the comforts of a home. It is estimated that there are already 25,000 persons settled and devoted to Agricultural pursuits.

The Indian hostilities have ceased in the Southern and Eastern borders and broken out on the Northern frontier. A military expedition under command of Gen. J. M. Estelle, will accompany the Indian Commissioners in their tour of negotiation to Clear Lake, thence to the sources of the Sacramento, after which they will proceed to Klamouth River. The hostile Indians on Rogue's River have been dispersed but not subdued.

Navigation on the upper rivers is suspended on account of the low stage of water

There are about [illegible] hundred and fifty substantial brick houses in San Francisco, nearly all of which have been erected since the fire in May.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the manufacture of brick, and Quarrying Stone, to fill numerous building contracts.

Two companies of overland emigrants have arrived in the mines from Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

A fire occurred at Sacramento city on the 16th, which destroyed eight houses. The loss was small, yet it is the largest fire that has occurred in that favored city.

Gold mines are now worked in Carson's Valley, on the eastern declivities of the Sierra Nevada.

## Telegraphic!

THE SAD FINALE OF THE CUBAN INVASION!—CONFIRMATION OF THE GARROTTING OF LOPEZ.—PRAGAY KILLED ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.—FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX AMERICANS SHOT, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE CONDEMNED TO THE GALLEYS.—NEW YORK, SEPT. 5.—We have ceived a despatch from New Orleans, announcing the arrival of the Cherokee at her wharf in that port, on the 3rd inst., with the details of the sad finale of the Lopez expedition. Authentic intelligence from Havana, of Aug. 1st, says that all of the invaders have been either killed or made prisoners. Just previous to the capture of Lopez the patriots all deserted him, and fled to the mountains. He wandered about alone for some time, but was finally run down by the bloodhounds, and captured on the 29th of August, and carried to Havana, where he was garrotted on the 1st of September, at 7 o'clock in the morning. His last words were, "Adieu, dear Cuba!"—Previous to his death he declared that he had been greatly deceived with promised aid in Cuba. Passengers on the Cherokee, who witnessed his execution, say he died manfully.

Spanish accounts state that of the whole number of Patriots landed from the Pampero and from other quarters, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX (all Americans) have been already killed, and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE more are now in the prisons of Havana.

The Hungarian General Pragay was killed at Posas. It is said a small body of insurgents still hold the mountains near Puerto Principe. It is reported that the one hundred and fifty-five prisoners have been sentenced to the chain-hanging for ten years.

Laborde, late Spanish Consul at New Orleans, had arrived at Havana in the Empire City. He says, he should have been lynched had he remained.


# HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1851.


WE have seen lately a number of new copper coins, that from the quantity poured at once into the circulation, must, we think, have been imported for the purpose. They are extremely unpretending, so much so, that it is impossible to tell which is the obverse and which the reverse; no one seems to father them, and they boast of no parent country; "speed the plough" and "success to the fisheries" are both certainly appropriate mottoes for Prince Edward Island, but as we have been in the habit of sending off quantities of half-pence such as they were to Newfoundland, it is probable that the manufacturer intended that these should be common to both colonies, the plough for Prince Edward Island, and the split codfish for Newfoundland. They were much wanted, although we should prefer their being issued under the sanction of the Government, as is the case in the surrounding and other colonies.

ON passing along the street North of Queen Square, on Saturday last, we perceived a number of pictures ranged along the paling between the residence of Mr. Gates and the adjoining house, and a crowd of persons of all ages and both sexes, looking on with eager and admiring eyes. Various were the criticisms offered, and extraordinary the predilections manifested by different individuals for the different subjects which were there submitted for their approbation; still more extraordinary were the reasons given for the criticism or the predilection. But however different were our own taste and judgment in the matter, we have a proper respect for theirs, and were pleased to see numbers of the plates leaving the fence to adorn the walls of habitations both in town and country. It is a proof, and a most gratifying one, of the progress of the wealth that is quietly and silently accumulating in the Colony; for people are always more or less wealthy, when they appropriate a part of their surplus earnings for the gratification of their sense of the beautiful. When the cravings of the intellectual appetite are thought worthy of being catered for, it is a proof that those of the animal have been abundantly satisfied. We could not but remark, however, that the prevailing taste was manifested in the selection of those containing the brightest and gaudiest colors. It is natural. It is the same desire that is manifested by the child that treads down the more delicate productions of nature in his race after the dandelion, upon which, after the lapse of a few years, he looks with indifference or contempt. Without entering into the discussion, whether a taste for the fine arts can be acquired, or whether it is not a gift of nature, a something that must be born with a person; it is clear that it may, when it exists, be purified, heightened and improved; of this every person must be conscious, when he sees a child admiring those toys which he recognizes as the objects of his own youthful admiration. It is now universally admitted, that taste is not altogether capricious and dependent on the temperament of the individual; that there are certain rules by which it is governed; and that those who would aspire to be considered as persons of correct taste must study those rules.

We are pleased, therefore, when we see such advertisements as those of the "American Art Union" occupying a share of the columns of our newspapers. We are glad to see brought within the reach of families of moderate means opportunities not only of ornamenting their apartments, but of fostering and inculcating a love for those propensities for mental gratifications, which are the best proofs of a sound and virtuous education. For a subscription of Five Dollars, annually, each member receives a large original engraving, with some other similar works of art, as mentioned in our last. Specimens of these may be seen at the store of Mr. J. J. Pippy, where can also be seen the "Bulletin of the American Art Union." This is a publication in quarto, accompanied also by one or more engravings or etchings. One before us (that of July, 1851) is illustrated by an etching of Woodville's picture of the *Game of Chess*, and an etching in outline taken from the last chapter of Cooper's Pioneers, and represents Oliver Edingham and his wife Elizabeth meeting Leather Stocking at the grave of his old companion, Chingachgook. Both pictures are excellent specimens of the progress of Art in America. We hardly know how Thirty-one Shillings and Three-pence can be laid out with a greater certainty of an adequate return, than by a subscription to this publication. We forgot to add, that there is a kind of lottery every year, wherein each of the subscribers is entitled to a chance of receiving a Painting, peice of Sculpture, Statuette in bronze, Medal, or the like, without any additional expense.

J. D. HASZARD, Esq.,

SIR;

In your paper of Tuesday the 26th ult., is an address inserted, signed by John M'Intosh, William Cooper and Martin McInnis, and addressed to His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, purporting to be from the "Inhabitants of King's County." Now, as an inhabitant of King's County and having a good many acquaintances in it, I was rather astonished to hear of this address being published and never hearing of it before it was in print. But how was the sense of the County taken? Was a requisition numerously or respectfully signed? sent to the Sheriff to call a county meeting for the purpose of considering the subject? or if so, did that officer call such meeting? and through what channel? Did the M. P. P.'s of the County call meetings in their different districts? and if so, when and where were they held? These are the usual modes of calling county meetings to obtain the sense of a county on any measure of importance; but as far as I can learn, these have been all dispensed with in the present instance, and a few of Cooper's dupes met somewhere near the head of Cardigan, and at the suggestion of that (cunning old Fox) arch-deceiver, presumed to call themselves a County Meeting.

I am sorry that John M'Intosh, who I believe to be an honest, well-meaning, though rather a conceited man, should allow himself to be longer led or rather doped by Cooper; the other who signs the address, I consider below contempt itself.

I trust His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, is by this time convinced, that the address by Cooper & Co., which he so ably answers, is *not* the Address of King's County, but merely the howling of the Old Fox, whose it is and whom the Governor has so completely *earthed*. Will any one believe, that any of us Tenants has no free-will or cannot speak but as our Landlord pleases, when it is well-known that Cooper, M'Intosh and most other Tenants have all been speaking and writing against the Island Proprietors since ever 1832—and, as far I as know, were never found fault with by the proprietors for so doing. Cooper was dismissed by the Government from several little offices he held, for some *treasonable* resolutions which he got passed at some of his meetings and Mr. Joseph Coffin was cashiered from being a Captain of Militia, and suspended from being a J. P., merely for being Chairman of a meeting where *two Resolutions* written by Cooper, and clearly treasonable, were passed. But I never heard of a Proprietor or his agent, making any peremptory demands for rent, or using any harsh measures toward any of his tenants, for any share such tenants had taken in these meetings.

There are not twenty men in the County would give expression to the *dastardly* sentiments that Cooper has put into his Address, and which makes Sir Alexander say, he "*deeply commiserates* with us," that poverty is far too prevalent, and even distress in many instances, none will deny, and unless the potato grow as before the blight of that root appeared, or some substitute found for it, the new settler in the woods cannot subsist, as he cannot HOE *in* Grain, Turnips and Carrots in sufficient quantities to keep himself and family in food. But he is not to be the slave of the Proprietor, nor yet to hold him at open defiance. The Laird can merely take my property for rent, but he cannot sell myself or children; therefore, I shall continue to speak and think as I please, and if my Landlord were to come to me to-morrow and ask me to vote for his friend or nominee at the next election, I would at once flatly and perhaps, rudely refuse him.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
A KING'S COUNTY TENANT.

East Section of King's County,
20th August, 1851.

P.S. If a Court of Escheat were established here (as it ought to have been, and doubtless would have been but for Cooper's *dogged* interference) would the great Agitator trust a jury of the people that he has so long endeavoured to exasperate against the Proprietors to decide a case between himself as proprietor and a person who holds possession of 100 acres of Land on Lot 55,—suppose a case of Ejectment, for instance?

We insert with much satisfaction the letter of our worthy and respected correspondent "A King's County Tenant," and we fully agree with him, that meetings called and held in the manner as was that at Alley's Mills, in which the Address to the Lieut. Governor was got up, cannot be in any shape or manner considered as speaking the sense of the inhabitants of the County. But this is always the resource of those who having their own private measures to carry, *dare not* act in the open constitutional manner pointed out by our correspondent. Had a meeting of the County been regularly held at the County Town or some well known central place, under the sanction of men who would take care, that all parties had a fair hearing, our friend and others of the same stamp, would never have suffered an address which is filled with such "dastardly sentiments," to have gone forth to the world as expressive of those of the people of King's County. Sir Alexander has said in his reply to Messrs. Cooper & Co., "that he was not aware until now, that the tenantry of King's County were in a state of abject submission to their landlords." His Excellency might have gone further and stated that he did not believe it, and then he would have only agreed with those who had the assurance to endeavour to palm so gross a falsehood upon him; for they themselves knew that neither the tenants of King's nor any other County are in any such state of vassalage or any thing approaching to it, but that on the contrary, they have given their support to such men as M'Intosh and Cooper, whose whole aim has been by one sweeping act to deprive the landlords of every acre of land they hold in the Colony, without any respect to law, justice or equity.

IN consequence of the late appearance of (Whelan's) *Royal Gazette*—no copy having been left here until after one o'clock today—we are unable to make any reply to the observations on our article in last week's No., relative to the illegal and unconstitutional dismissal of the Fire Wardens. We shall, however, take up the matter in our next. It is a matter of too much importance to the safety of the town, and to the welfare of the community in general, to be suffered to be passed over in the summary manner that the Editor of the *R. G.* is evidently anxious that it should.