S SOUGHT!

PILLS

ND STOMACH, WHEN
S STATE.

Harvey, of Chapel Hall
h January, 1850.

nsons, with God's blessing
alth, and at a time when
ve. I had consulted several
could for me, stated that
t to say that I had been suf-
of long standing, which du-
at every one considered my
a Box of your Pills, which
se for some weeks, together
at over my chest and sto-
lone get completely cured,
body who knows me.
MATTHEW HARVEY.

S AND DEBILITY OF
NDING.

Smith, of No. 5, Little
abeth, dated December 12,

years I hardly knew what
xtreme weakness and debi-
diness and sickness of the
spirits. I used to think that
any medical men, some of
ower, informed me that they
beyond the reach of cure,
stomach and liver, making
be done for me. One day
saw your Pills advertised
ape from curiosity than with
myself better by taking them
or six months, when, I am

WILLIAM SMITH.
ed EDWARD)
YEARS' STANDING.
Heydon, 78 King Street,
nber, 1849.

at many extraordinary cures
of your Pills. One is that
ho after having for Twenty
ion, suffering very fearfully
ng, but is now, (to use her
of that mountain. Another
's buildings, Clarence-street,
ned entirely to his bed-room
your Pills, and attended re-
him to be in a dying state,
restored to perfect health by
ent night and morning into

J. K. HEYDON.
RED OF A LIVER AND
LAINT.

ip, dated Villa Messina
y, 1845.

he possibility of my thanking
ending me your Pills as you
g you an order for the amount
have effected a cure of a dis-
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not been able to effect; no,
bad. I wish to have another
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dient Servant.
ALDBOROUGH.

efficacious in the followi

com-	Secondary
nts	Symptoms
pago	Tic Douloureux
	Tumors
matism	Ulcers
tion of	Venereal Affec-
ne	tions.
ala or	Worms of all
g's Evil	kinds
Throats	Weakness, from
and Gra-	whatever cause
	&c. &c.

SON,
t, Charlottetown.
d," from London, his usual

DICINES,
Hair Oils, Preparations for
kes, Fancy Soaps, Oriental
ll Soap, Sand Tablets, Hair

UFUMERY,
x of every Perfume, Court
shes, Distilled Water, Eau
ders, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes,
emoving Superfluous Hair,
very variety of pattern and

scription, in Tortoise-shell,
ver, at all prices.
VELTIES.
ndo aux Millefleurs, and all
Select Articles for the Toilet,
Spermaceti Tablets, made
St., London.

medy!!
Liver Oil Candy.
Coughs, common Colds, Cold
nchitis, Asthma, Tickling in
ngs and Bronchial Affections.
convince the most sceptical

find it an excellent article for
t and clearing the Voice.

WM. R. WATSON.

Liver Oil Candy,
ughs, Common Colds, Cold in
tis, Asthma, Tickling in the
s and Bronchal Affections.
Pure Cod Liver Oil, com-
which completely disguise the
sting from its medicinal vir-
it can be administered to the
nsions. The medicinal influ-
ract of the inflammatory ac-
the organs of the voice, its se-
nucous lining of the windpipe
ry irritation, giving ease and
ee to its accustomed clearness
inony in the Fluids, and Ob-
and safely discharged by easy
with the stomach, a common
few hours, and when resorted
d, all danger of CONSUMPTION

the Drug Store of M. W.

town on the Island to sell
the Druggists in Charlottetown.

at his Office, Queen Square

Haszard's Gazette.

VOL. 21 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1851. NO. 1131.

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.

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,
DANIEL BRENAN, } Executors.
Georgetown, 31st Octr., 1851.

R. B. IRVING,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
And Public Accountant:
Office,—Hon. Mr. Lord's Commercial Buildings,
DORCHESTER STREET.

MR. IRVING, in respectfully announcing, to his friends and the public in general, his intention to practise as above, begs leave to assure them that, with respect to any business with which they may favour him, it will ever be his aim to afford them all the satisfaction which they can receive from accuracy and despatch in its execution, coupled with charges regulated by strict moderation.
Charlottetown, 18th November, 1851.

Jo So DEALEY,
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.

Agriculture.

(From the (Picton) Eastern Chronicle, November 18.)

THE PLEASURE OF AGRICULTURE.

I cannot but feel that few of us, who are farmers, esteem our noble calling as we ought. With many it is a life of ceaseless unending toil, no higher aim or object is seen in it, save to plough, to sow, to reap, to do business and get gain! so that the dollar be made, no matter whether the soul be buried under the body's toil or not. Lost in its toil, we think not that it has a pleasure. But let us pause a moment and look around us; there are things that come to us in the way of our business, that to other men, in other occupations, would be looked upon as luxuries. It is in the power of every farmer to have a good garden; from this garden, during the season of vegetables, his table can be supplied at a trifling expense, with the choicest and freshest of them; so too of fruits, apples, peaches, cherries, plums and a variety of others, all can appear at his social board.—During the summer months the inhabitants of the city fly to the country for health and fine air, whenever opportunity offers: but the farmer and his farmily, if health and fine colour are to be found in the country of his abode, will be sure to possess them. Contrast the pale and sickly appearance of many children inhabiting our large cities, with the rugged and healthy look of our frontier boys and girls, and tell us, if we have not cause of rejoicing. Need I tell you of the many rides you enjoy through the still sweet summer morn, which to the mechanic or man of trade would be so welcome? Need I point to the sweet flowers around your dwelling, growing there almost spontaneously, whose perfumes greet you. Different, ah! different is your abode amid fruits and flowers, to the abode of him who is hemmed in the busy mart of trade. There is no time or season, but hath its joy for us. From the first note of peepers in the early spring time, through summer, the rich and glorious autumn, and social hearth of winter, each and all in their good time, bring to us cause for rejoicing. What we stand in need of most, is contented hearts, refined minds to respond to the soft influences of nature that are ever around us. Let us not be so wrapt up in the toil of our life, as to forget the pleasures in our path.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

The principles of farming are just beginning to be understood. It is but a few years, in this country, since the farmer has sought assistance from the sure and safe guide of science. The processes of the culture of the soil, have been handed down from father to son, for a long period of time, without any improvement. The time has already passed when the tiller of the soil was content to produce just a sufficiency for the support of animal life, and that too of an indifferent kind. He has already begun to reap the advantages of calling in scientific principles to his assistance.

For the last fifty years the energies of science have been in an unparallelled degree bestowed upon inventions and discoveries in the principles of mechanics and the multifarious modifications in machinery, growing out the motive power of steam. Let the same amount of scientific energy be applied to the investigation of the laws which govern organized bodies, both vegetable and animal, and the result of such investigations, will no doubt, be the knowledge of organized matter, astounding as those remarkable physical laws which we are daily witnessing.

The whole community are beginning to be waked up to the importance of this matter. Our schools, particularly in this State, are introducing the study of the principles of chemistry as applied to agriculture. When the teachers of our schools can be made to feel the importance of this new branch of education, we may expect rapid and permanent improvement in farming. It is in our common schools alone, that a large portion of our farming population are educated, and for this reason it would seem very proper, that considerable attention should be given to this branch of education in these schools. Let all who are entrusted with the supervision of schools, see that encouragement is given to this study.—*Albany Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

The following well authenticated facts, illustrate the principle that *man is never too old to learn:*

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments. This would look ridiculous for some of the rich old men in our city, especially if they should take it into their heads to thrum a guitar upon a lady's window, which Socrates did not do, but only learned to play upon some instrument of his time, not a guitar, for the purpose of resisting the wear and tear of old age.

Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language. Many of our young men at thirty and forty have forgotten even the alphabet of a language, the knowledge of which was necessary to enter college, and which was made a daily exercise through college. A fine comment upon love of letters, truly.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin. Many of our lawyers, not thirty years of age, suppose that *nisi prius, scire facias*, &c., are English expressions; and if you tell them that a knowledge of the Latin would make them appear a little more respectable in their professions, they will reply, that they are too old to think of learning Latin.

Boccaccio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literature. Yet he became one of the great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two. There are many among us ten years younger than Boccaccio, who are dying of *ennui*, and regret that they were not educated to a taste for literature, but now they are too old.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time, he became the most learned antiquarian and lawyer. But our young men begin to think of laying their seniors on the shelf, when they have reached sixty years of age. How different the present estimate put upon our experience from that which characterised a certain period of the Grecian republic, when a man was not allowed to open his mouth in caucuses or political meetings, who was under forty years.

Colbert, the famous French Minister, at sixty years of age returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our college-learned men have ever looked into their classics since their graduation?

Ogleby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year.

How many men are there among us of thirty, forty, and fifty, who read nothing but newspapers, for the want of a taste for natural philosophy. But they are too old to learn.

Arcorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began to study law so late, answered that indeed he began it late, but he should master it the sooner. This agrees with our theory, and healthy old age gives a man the power of accomplishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one of half his years.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

We could go on and cite thousands of men who commenced a new study, and struck out entirely into a new pursuit, either for livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, I am too old to study.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Most of our merchants and lawyers of twenty-five, thirty, and forty years of age, are obliged to apply to a teacher to translate a business letter, written in the French language which might be learned in the tenth part of the time required to study the Dutch; and all because they are too old to learn.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times—a singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of age in new studies.—*Christian Citizen.*

THAT MASTER-PASSION.

The men who have filled the largest space in the eyes of the world, and who have achieved the most striking results, have commonly been those who were actuated by some master-passion. Their souls were occupied with one great purpose which subordinated every thing else to itself. They were, in a certain sense, "men of one idea." For though their souls may have contained many ideas, yet a single aim directed, employed and animated them all. The master-passion appropriated them to itself, and on the inner throne of the heart, wielded an undisputed sceptre. Thus, with Napoleon, the master-passion was ambition. His fierce appetite for self-aggrandisement consumed him. It tasked every busy hour, and hurried every step through that whole terrific march over slaughtered millions up his splendid infamy. It expired only with his expiring breath. For in the delirium of his dying moments he fancied that he was on a battle-field, and his passing spirit was "watching the current of a heady fight." The master-passion with Isaac Newton, that prince of Christian philosophers, was science. His days and nights were given to charts, and diagrams, and telescopes. He often stopped, when half-dressed, in the morning, to solve some problem that was agitating his mind, and his servant was obliged to rouse him from his reverie, in order to partake of his meals. For him "to live" was science. Those who have read the narrative of Thomas Elwes, the celebrated miser, will remember that gold was the object of his low and insane appetite. For this he lived,—if such wretched existence as he dragged out could, by any courtesy, be called living. He was eaten up by his greed for lucre. And he attained his purpose. He grew rich. He died rich—and leaving his hidden treasures to hungry heirs, his pauper soul stole out into its bleak and desolated eternity! Philanthropy was the ruling thought of Wilberforce. This united his whole existence. The law of love ran through it like a golden chain, binding with its shining links every thought, and word, and action, into one purpose of heavenly beneficence.—One day writing his practical view of religion among the upper classes—the next day closeted with William Allan and Clarkson, on the slave traffic—the next day addressing a Bible meeting in Exeter Hall, and then groping with Elizabeth Fry through the horrors of Newgate prison, his life was like the long clear sunshine of a summer's day, warming, and gladdening all beneath its genial influence.

Now in the very place where Bonaparte put his lust of power, and Newton, his love of science, and Elwes his thirst for gold, and Wilberforce his philanthropy, in that very place the genuine Christian puts his love to the crucified Jesus. And he keeps it there. He makes Christianity the sovereign predominating purpose of his soul. "Go a little deeper," said a wounded soldier of Napoleon to a surgeon who was probing his left side—and you will find the Emperor." So the Paul-like Christian may say—go deeper—go to the very core of my heart, and there you will find the Saviour. Other affections lie on the surface, but this master-feeling lives and larks in the inmost depths. Other feelings I am possessed of, but this one possesses me. For me to live is Christ. For this one thing I do, forgetting the things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press towards the mark for the high calling of God in Christ Jesus!—*Stray Arrows.*

NATURE'S ARISTOCRACY.

It is from within now that we must look for change; for when education based upon correct knowledge of our constitution shall have raised the man, there will be found no impediment to the advance of the whole race, to all that is necessary for the enjoyment of the highest pleasures of which his nature is susceptible. In proportion as the higher feelings of our nature gain strength and predominate, and the law of universal brotherhood is written on the heart and not merely upon the tongue—in proportion in fact, as real Christianity prevails—the petty distinctions of a savage age which form the present scale of society will disappear, and we shall no longer seek to be distinguished by mere wealth and external advantages gained at the expense of the excessive labour of others, but for the supremacy in us of all that distinguishes us from the brutes; for all that saves toil instead of increasing it and that affords time to every man for the development of high moral and intellectual power. Distinction will be based upon worth alone, and we shall bow to an aristocracy of nature, of which the present is but the symbol. If God gives us superior abilities, we shall not glorify ourselves but Him, and hold them in trust for the good of mankind; and wherever superior worth and talent is recognised, there will be acknowledged the future noble—his badges, not stars and garters, but the unmistakable expression of nobility which habitual obedience to that which is true and good and beautiful invariably bestows.—*Education of the Feelings by Charles Bray.*

FEMALE SOCIETY.

Of all the refiners of the course of nature of man, true female society is the most effective. There is a respect for the softer sex implanted in us by nature, that gives us a desire to appear well in the presence of delicate and intelligent females, and has a tendency to elevate our feelings, and make us assume a gentleness and propriety of deportment totally at variance with all coarseness of vulgarity. Such is the influence of the intercourse of which we speak, in forming the character, that we do not recollect ever having seen a young man devoted to the society of ladies of his own age, that did not turn out well, and prosper in life; whilst, on the other hand, we have observed many who, by confining themselves to associations with their own sex, acquired a roughness of manner that entirely unfitted them for the intercourse of life. We are perfectly aware that a foolish timidity is at the bottom of this; we esteem it a great defect of character. If the ladies were only aware of the power they rightfully possess in forming the habits and manners of men, they would take pains to allay the sensitiveness which produces want of ease in their presence, and by becoming affability and kindness, cherish confidence and self-possession. The members of the two sexes were intended by their Maker to be companions for each other; and the more easy and free their intercourse can be—due regard being had to strict propriety—the more delicate and refined will be the sentiments of all concerned.

WEAR FLANNEL.—If your constitution is delicate, wear flannel next the skin during the summer season, and be particularly careful that your children wear it also. We have heard an eminent physician, now residing in this city, say that a very large proportion of the deaths by *cholera infantum*, which annually take place in this city and vicinity, could have been prevented by this simple precaution. It is the sudden changes of the weather, the ordinary effects of which may be warded off by wearing flannel next the skin, which produce those fatal diseases, which are generally ascribed to too great and indulgence in summer fruits.—*Boston Journal.*

There is a woman at Campobello, in the Province of New Brunswick, who has lain upon her bed for *sixteen years*. She was prostrated after a child-birth, became paralyzed, and has never recovered. The child lived, was healthy, and is now a fine young woman. The woman is not capable of moving any of her limbs in the slightest manner, and cannot sit up. She can hear, but cannot speak loud or distinct. What is very remarkable, she appears to be fleshy, has a fair countenance, and a good appetite, though on account of her immobility, her food is given in the liquid form. She does not change for the worse, but remains as she has been for many years. Her bed is made by rolling her from one side to the other, and she has no acute pain. Her hands remain crossed upon her breast—her fingers are white and smooth almost as ivory. It is singular that in this inert state of her body, the process of digestion should go on as regularly as it does. Nothing is done for the restoration of this woman. She is now about 40 years old, and during her confinement, has seen her husband die in the same room occupied by her. Is not her case a peculiar one?—*Eastport Sentinel.*

THE RELIGION OF PAYING DEBTS.—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject.—They drive the nail into the head and clinch it.—*Merchant's Magazine.*

"Men may sophisticate as they please; they can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right, for them not to pay their debts.—There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline, as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but if religion does not make a man 'deal justly,' it is not worth having."

READING IN CHILDHOOD.—Reading without intelligence injures the brain and stomach mechanically; reading with intelligence injures both in the less direct manner of nervous excitement; but either way, much reading and robust health are incompatible. Only let a child eager for knowledge be read to, instead of allowing him to read himself, and the whole of the mechanical mischief is avoided; and again, let him be freely conversed with in a desultory manner, in the midst of active engagements and out of doors; and then, while an equal amount of information is conveyed, and in a form more readily all the mischiefs of excitement, as springing from study, are also avoided. In a word, let books in the hands, except as playthings, be as much as possible held back during the early period of education.—*Home Education.*

EGYPTIAN CORN OR MILLET.—We learn that one of the seeds found in the hand of an Egyptian mummy has been made to vegetate in our city as well as in the southern city mentioned in a late Journal. The seed is of the estimated age of 3500 or 4000 years. The last time the plant was green Abraham or Joseph may have seen it! The vitality of the seed is truly wonderful. The appearance of the head of grain which it now bears betokens the very great antiquity of the original seed.—Such corn was not many ages removed from the wild corn or common grass, while the stalk and leaves are precisely those of Indian maize under a limited removal from its natural or wild growth.

Sleeping after dinner is a bad practice. On awaking from such indulgence, there is generally some degree of febrile excitement, in consequence of the latter stages of digestion being hurried on; it is only useful in old people, and in some cases of disease. Sleep becomes wholesome only to the healthy, when taken at those hours pointed out by nature; an excess of it produces lassitude and corpulency, and utterly debases and stupefies the mind. Corpulent people should sleep little and upon hard beds, while they should take abundance of exercise and live abstemiously, that their unhealthy bulk may be reduced.

THE PRESS.—"It is in my conviction," says an English periodical, "that more will have to be done through the press, than by any other means. Lecturing and preaching are great things, but they are not greatest. They can do something which the press cannot do; but the press can do much which they cannot do. Printed leaves can go every where. They never blush—know no fear—never stammer—never stick fast—never tire—never die. They can be multiplied without end by the press. Books and tracts can travel at little expense. They want nothing to eat. They require no lodgings.—They run up and down like the angels of God, blessing all, giving to all, and asking no gift in return. You can print them of all sizes, on all subjects, in all places, and at all hours. And they can talk to one as well as a multitude, and to a multitude as well as one. They require no public room to tell their story in. They can tell it in the kitchen or the shop, the parlour or the closet, in the railway carriage or the omnibus, on the broad highway or in the foot path through the fields; and they dread no noisy or tumultuous interruption. They take no notice of scoffs, or jeers, or taunts: of noisy folly, or malignant rage. They bear all things, suffer all things, and take harm for nothing. They can talk even when the noise is so great as to drown all other voices; and they stop when they are bid, or at least, when they are done. No one can betray them into hasty or random expressions. And they will wait men's time and suit themselves to men's occasions and convenience. They will break off at any point, and be in at any moment where they broke off. And though they will not always answer questions, they will tell you their story twice or thrice, or four times over, if you wish them. And they can be made to speak on every subject, and on every subject be made to speak wisely and well. They can, in short, be made vehicles of all truth, the teachers and reformers of all classes, the regenerators and benefactors of all lands."

INDEPENDENCE FOR WORKING MEN.—Economy is the beginning of independence. A man who who is always hovering on the verge of want, is in a state not far removed from that of slavery. He is in bondage to others, and must accept the terms they dictate to him. He is not his own master; he cannot help being servile—for he dare not look the world in the face. Sad, indeed, is the plight of the man who is only a few days' journey ahead of want! But the man who has saved a little store of capital, has secured a kind of breakwater against poverty and destitution. If bad times fall upon him, he can, at least, keep the wolf from the door till better days come round. His store of savings is a source of power, and gives him greater strength for future effort. His self-respect is maintained, and he can still walk erect without fear of parish overseers. He is no burden to society—neither himself nor his little ones. His character is unimpaired—his virtue untainted—he looks forward with hope—he can neither be bought nor sold.

DELAYS.—Inexperienced persons think when great plans only stand still, they must be going backwards. The truth is, however, that wise men are never in a hurry to force events. They know that patience works more wonders than activity.

Barnum has purchased the patent right for the United States of the recent Fire Annihilator invented in London, and will shortly, as is stated, give a grand representation of the burning of a house, to be extinguished by turning a stop-cock.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

Related by Mr. Jefferson in a letter of the 4th of December, 1818.

When the Declaration of Independence was under the consideration of Congress, there were two or three unlucky expressions in it, which gave offence to some members. The words 'Scotch and other auxiliaries,' excited the ire of a gentleman or two of that country. Severe strictness on the conduct of the British king, in negativing our repeated repeals of the law which permitted the importation of slaves, were disapproved by some Southern gentlemen, whose reflections were not yet matured to the full abhorrence of that traffic. Although the offensive expressions were immediately yielded, those gentlemen continued their depredations on other parts of the instrument. I was sitting by Dr. Franklin, who perceived that I was not insensible to the mutilations. 'I have made it a rule,' said he, 'whenever it is in my power, to avoid becoming the draughtsman of papers to be reviewed by a public body. I took my lesson from an incident which I will relate to you. When I was a journeyman printer, one of my companions, an apprentice hatter, having served out his time, was about to open shop for himself. His first concern was to have a handsome sign-board, with a proper inscription. He composed it in these words: 'John Thompson, *Hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money,*' with the figure of a hat subjoined. But he thought he would submit it to his friends for their amendments. The first he showed it to, thought, the word, '*hatter*' tautologous, because followed by the words 'makes hats,' which show he was a hatter. The next observed that the word 'makes' might as well be omitted because his customers would not care who made the hats; if good and to their mind they would buy by whomsoever made. He struck it out. A third said he thought the words 'for ready money,' were useless, as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit; every one who purchased expected to pay. They were parted with, and the inscription now stood 'John Thompson sells hats.' '*Sells hats?*' says his next friend; 'why nobody will expect you to give them away. What then is the use of that word?' It was stricken out, and 'hats' followed it, the rather as there was one painted on the board; so his inscription was reduced ultimately to 'John Thompson,' with the figure of a hat subjoined.

AN EDITOR IN ECSTASIES.—The Editor of the Fredonia Censor has seen a Bloomer, and thus hails the promised reform:—

"Sound the loud timbrel o'er earth and o'er sea:
The skirts shall be shortened—our women be free."