

soil? Is that science not the philosopher's stone which changes the ingredients of the crust of the earth into useful products, to be further transformed, by commerce, into gold? Is that knowledge not the philosopher's stone which promises to disclose to us the laws of life, and which must finally yield to us the means of curing diseases and of prolonging life?

The Professor after enumerating many of the great discoveries of the age, speaks of man in the following manner, which to say the least is piquant enough. "Science," says the Professor, "has demonstrated that man, the being who performs all these wonders, is formed of condensed air (or solidified and liquefied gases;) that he lives on condensed as well as uncondensed air, that he prepares food by means of condensed air, and by means of the same agent, moves the heaviest weights with the velocity of the wind. But the strangest part of the matter is, that thousands of these tabernacles for ned of condensed air, and going on two legs, occasionally, and on account of the production and supply of those forms of condensed air, which they require for food and clothing, or on account of their honor and power, destroy each other in pitched battles, by means of condensed air; and further, that many believe the peculiar powers of the bodiless, conscious thinking and sensitive beings housed in this tabernacle, to be the result simply of this internal structure, and the arrangements of its particles or atoms; while chemistry supplies the clearest proof, that as far as concerns this, the ultimate and most minute composition and structure, which is beyond the reach of our senses, man is, to all appearance, identical with the ox, or with the animal lowest in the scale of creation."

MENTAL EXCITEMENT.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flashes the face; fear blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion kills the body at a stroke; Chilo, Diogenes and Socrates, died of joy at the Grecian games. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. The doorkeeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Corcoran. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided. L'Argive, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

PUBLIC OPINION.—Let children be taught to set a true and just value upon public opinion. Show them how the world has always treated its greatest men—how it has stoned its prophets, crucified its Saviour, martyred its apostles.—Show how fickle—how indiscriminating it is to this day—how ignorance speaks with the same confidence, or even with more than knowledge—how the heights and depths of the greatest minds are measured at once by the conceit of the smallest. Show how hard it is for people to praise, how easy to blame. Call the attention of the young to be kind of criticisms current of both men and things in this much-dreaded society, and let them say, if they really seek excellence whether they ought to value such criticism? When they have mastered any one subject, let them listen to the flippant, trivial, conceited, shallow judgments of the world of their acquaintance upon it, and let them learn from that to appreciate the worth of public opinion, and judge whether the desire of fame, based upon such public opinion, is worth striving for, or ought much to influence their motives to action.

To appreciate a great man requires, if not one as great, still a great man, and the judgments of the world, therefore, must be either borrowed or erroneous—more frequently the latter, as self-conceit usually supplies any deficiency of talent.

"Whatever nature has in worth denied, She gives in large recruits of needful pride."

Upon whom does fame bestow her rewards? Barely upon those who most deserve them.—Does conscience approve the judgment even of the most intimate friends with respect to our characters? how, then, can we expect the world or prosperity to the just? and praise or blame that is not discriminating, and just, who would value?

Later from Europe.

We subjoin some interesting items of news received by the steamship *Africa*, which arrived at New York on Wednesday last. The *Africa* brought out 144 passengers and a large freight.

The Queen is enjoying in short excursions the scenery of her highland home.

The receipts at the doors of the exhibition on the 11th were £2637, and the number of visitors 54,803.

A challenge has been sent up from the benches at North Yarmouth, to sail one of their splendid yaws, the *Reindeer*, against the yacht *America* for 100 guineas.

Further accounts of the gold discoveries at Australia had been received, and were highly favorable. One thousand pounds of the metal had been received at Sydney within a few days.

The weather was very fine for harvesting in England.

The liberation of Kossuth is supposed to have taken place, Sept. 1st.

ENGLAND.

TRACES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The discovery of traces of the unfortunate expedition under Sir John Franklin, by the American vessels *Advance* and *Rescue*, is attracting much interest in England. A letter containing the following memoranda has been transmitted to the Admiralty:—

Memoranda. 1. On the 26th of August 1850, traces were found to Northward of Port Innis, Wellington Channel, confirming those previously found at Cape Riley, Capt. Ommanney.—These consisted of fragments of clothing, preserved meat tins, and scraps of papers, one of these bearing the name of McDonald, medical officer in the expedition.

2. On the 27th, Capt. Ponny's parties reported graves. These were at once visited by Capt. De Haven, Mr. Ponny and Dr. Kane.—They bore respectively the names of W. Braine, R. M., and John Hartnell, of the *Erebus*, and John Torrington, of the *Terror*, the date of the latest death being the 31 of April, 1846. Added to these sad but unmistakable evidences were the remains of the observatory, carpenter's shop, and armorers' forge. Upon the hill-side and beach were fragments of wood, metal and clothing, and stacks of empty meat tins.—Everything indicated permanency and organization. There can be no doubt that the cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island, facing Lancaster Sound, was the first winter station of the missing vessels.

The *London News* of the 10th inst. gives great importance to these notes, and says:

"The intelligence of traces of Sir John Franklin and his companions has been scanned with eagerness by the veteran Arctic explorers now residing on their laurels at Woolwich, and many of them are sanguine in the expectation, that they may yet have the pleasure of welcoming at least the surviving portion of the noble crews who left Woolwich in May, 1845, with the *Erebus* and *Terror*. It may be interesting to know, that the Royal Marine whose grave was found, was Sergeant William Braine, of the Woolwich Division, who volunteered to proceed to the Arctic regions with the Exploring party, although he had only recently returned from the service in China."

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon grows more anxious as 1852 approaches, and the alleged conspiracy was supposed to impart strength to his cause; but the Police, as if malicious, throw ridicule on the plot, by making a razzia among some hundred and fifty German tailors—forty of whom, for sheer shame, had to be instantly discharged.

The commercial prospects of France continue favorable. All strangers arriving in Paris with the intention of remaining there, are required to procure within three days a *permit de sojourner*.—This ordinance, however, does not apply to travellers who are provided with passports.

Advices from Paris state that instructions have been sent by government to the commandant of the French squadron at the Antilles, to assist the Cuban Government in repelling the aggressions of the American pirates.

The accounts received from the Brazils, state that hostilities with Buenos Ayres were to commence on the 14th August.

GERMANY.—Numerous arrests took place at Pesh on the 31st; in consequence of the exhibition of a statue of St. Stephen, the features of which resembled Kossuth.

AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna states, that the Austrian government intends to take severe measures against the Press.

RUSSIA.—Advices from St. Petersburg announce the opening of the railway from that place to Moscow, by the Emperor in person, on the 31st.

Arrival of the Canada.

By the arrival of the *Canada*, after a fine run of 91 days from the *Mersey*, we have received Liverpool dates of the 20th September. The news by this arrival adds but little to the stock of information received via New York. Several more commercial failures have occurred, and others are expected to follow. Money is abundant and easy to loan by those having solid securities to offer; but it is

certain that bankers and discount houses scan securities more closely, than they did some months since. The crop of Wheat is superior in quantity and quality than that of last year. Trade in the Provinces augurs well for the coming winter. Cotton was dull. The British Funds do not exhibit much activity. The Bank of England Meeting, 18th ult., resulted in a very favorable view of the resources of the establishment.

The supplies of wood from the B. N. A. provinces, since the commencement of the year, have been above an average quantity, and the demand so extensive as to secure the sale of nearly every cargo that arrived. We quote from Wilmer.

The sales effected during the last three weeks have been: QUERCUS: Eleven cargoes of yellow Pine, at from 13½ to 14½ per foot, with Red Pine at 16½ per foot; Oak, 18½ to 20½ per foot; Elm, 15½ to 16½ per foot; Ash, 14½ to 15½ per foot; Deals, £6 to £8 per standard; Merchantable Pine Staves, £40 to £42 per M.; Culls, £30 to £32 per M.; Puncture Staves, £12 to £13 10s per M.; Culls, £10 per M.; and Lathwood, 35s to 40s per M. One cargo of Pine Deals, at £2 2s 6d for third, and £9 5s for second quality from £9 12s 6d to £9 18s 9d per standard.

St. John's N.B.: Only one cargo of Yellow Pine (imported by a dealer) has arrived. One cargo of Spruce Deals, at £8 15s per standard, less £25. One to arrive, at £8 15s, less 50, and two to arrive, at £8 12s 6d, per standard, less £15 and £20 respectively. A parcel of Birch, with cargo, at 13½d, per foot; and Pailings 20s. per M. Other COLONIAL PORTS:—One cargo of St. Stephen's Spruce Deals (dimension widths) at £8 12s 6d per standard, one of Shadice Spruce at £3 5s per standard, one of Magaguadavic Spruce at £8 8s per standard, less a bonus; two cargoes of Nova Scotia Birch at 13½d, per foot.—Yellow Pine at 12½d, per foot. Spruce at 10½d, per foot, Spars 10½d, to 14d, per foot, Deals £6 5s, to £6 10s, and Lathwood 20s. to 25s. per fathom; one cargo of P. E. I. Birch at 12½d, Deals 27 7s. 6d. per standard, and Lathwood 20s. per fathom.

The Duke of Newcastle has appointed two practical farmers, both Protectionists, to re-visit all his farms to suit the circumstances of the times. This has given great satisfaction, as it is considered a very much superior method of relieving tenant farmers from the remission of rents. It is a pity, that the landlords were not all of them in a position to profit by His Grace's example in this particular; but the majority are poor, and are consequently compelled to gamble with the occupiers of farms.

Difficulties with the Brazilian government are anticipated, as recent accounts from South America in connection with the crusade against the slave trade abundantly prove. Two more Brazilian vessels have been taken possession of by British cruisers, under circumstances not by any means calculated to pour oil on the troubled waters.

A line of steam packets is about to be established by the British Government between England and the Coast of Africa. Great results, morally and commercially, are expected to flow from this communication with that benighted region.

In France, another son of Victor Hugo has been imprisoned and sentenced to pay a fine of 2000 francs for publishing an article in the *Evénement*. This article accuses Louis Napoleon and his court of being identified with the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Kings of Prussia and Naples. These vindictive proceedings are said to be producing a marked effect on public opinion, and the people are beginning to find out, that the Presidency of Louis Napoleon is a greater despotism than has been exercised since the Restoration.

The English fleet has appeared off the coast of Sicily, to the great alarm of the despots in that quarter.

Prussia has completed a treaty with Hanover which, although the rates of import duties are raised in the latter, the free traders in England consider beneficial. Some consider this Treaty as a death blow to the Austrian "Free trade," while others think it will eventually terminate in the breaking up of the whole Zollverein, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg, will probably secede from the League, and thus split Germany into two groups, with the principle of regulated protection not amounting to prohibition adjusted to suit the material interests of both. It is said that the Hanse Towns will follow the example of Hanover, and become free harbours of the collective union. These and other movements of a like nature, headed by Prussia, will of course provoke fresh jealousies on the part of Austria.

British relations with Persia, in conjunction with Russia and our possessions in the East, wear a rather threatening aspect. Additional troops are to be forwarded to reinforce Sir Harry Smith at the Cape, and those serving at Mauritius have also been ordered thither.

We have had this week telegraphic despatches from Trieste, with Indian news to the effect that none of the Nizam's provinces had been occupied, but that he was about to pay 40 lacs as an instalment, the remainder of his debt in one year, and give security for the regular payment of his contingent. A conspiracy to effect the escape of Moolraj, had been discovered at Calcutta. The scheme was to fire the arsenal, and procure the liberation of the prisoners in the confusion. Gholab Singh had been worsted in some conflict near Cashmere, and a great many men and a large quantity of baggage had been lost. The rebellion in China was spreading; all the efforts of the imperial troops to suppress it having proved unavailing. It is said the rebels have taken and sacked the capital of Kwangsi, near Canton. Piracies in the Chinese waters seem to be on the increase. The British Consuls in China will in future cease to interfere or assist the Chinese in the collection of duties.

The relations between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt are again becoming of a hostile character. It is alleged, we know not with what truth, that the Sultan objects to the construction of a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, but some other differences are more likely to be the cause of the existing contentions. The Pacha has armed the forts on the coast to resist any attack; but Lord Palmerston is not likely to permit any recourse to hostilities on either side. The news of Kossuth's liberation is hourly expected.

VALUABLE EXPORTS.—The total quantity of Dried Codfish exported from the port of St. John's N. F., from the 1st Jan. 1851 to the 16th September of the same year amounted to 309,594 quintals, the value of which was probably over £200,000. This is of course entirely independent of the immense quantities of seal oil, seal skins, &c., which form such large items in the Export trade of St. John's.

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney papers confirm the news received here by way of England, as to the existence of quantities of the precious metal in Australia.

The attention of the Government has been directed to it, and the Governor, Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, has issued a proclamation in which he forbids any persons working the gold mines until such regulations as may be found expedient shall be prepared and published, on which licenses will be issued. It will be difficult, apparently, for the government to enforce its decrees, as the rush to the mines is immense.

The following condensed statement of a visit to the mines is furnished to the Sydney Empire:

"In the creek called Ophir, we found located down the creek, from 500 to 700 people, divided into parties from three to eight each, busy in dry digging, also washing earth from the banks of the creek, in all instances procuring, by means of cradling and washing more or less gold dust, many picking up lumps of gold about one foot below the surface.

Some had been very successful, others obtained only small quantities; met with Mr. Piper, who had just opened a bed of soft slates; stood watching him gather, from crevices, several small pieces of about half an ounce each; removed the dirt from the large piece, and took it as a specimen, which I have now in possession.

UNITED STATES.

The farmers of the interior of Pennsylvania, have been compelled in many places, to feed their cattle on hay, the grass being so much burnt up by the want of rain.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE LATE JUBILEE AT BOSTON.—It is estimated that the late jubilee was the means of circulating upwards of half a million dollars among our citizens. It has in fact been a golden harvest for tradesmen, hotels, eating and lodging houses, liquor shops, &c. We learn that since Wednesday, some of our Canadian visitors have commenced their purchases for the first time in the Boston market. Several large purchases were made down town on Saturday. In a word, the Jubilee has made us expend some money, but it will be more than returned.—*Boston Bee.*

THE LENGTH OF THE PROCESSION.—The Procession on Friday is believed to have been the longest ever organized in this city. It was about two hours passing a given point. It was estimated that it would extend in a straight line, at least ten miles, and contained at least 30,000 persons.

The Hartford Courant says—A young man living in Suffolk, went into a stream to bathe, in company with one or two friends. After diving several times and remaining for some time in the water, he concluded to come out, after making one more dive. By way of adding a little variety to the operation, he made this last dive with his hat on; and the result was, that as he plunged into the water, the elasticity of the air contained in his hat was such, as to force head suddenly and unexpectedly one side, with such power as to break his neck. He lived long enough to make a sign in the water to his companions, who brought him out and conveyed him home, where he died shortly after.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE ATTEMPT UPON CUBA.—Philip S. Van Vechten, one of the Lobez buccaneering party, the title of Lieutenant, arrived at New York yesterday in the Steamer Winfield Scott, having got on board the steamer off Key West, where he was carried by the sloop of war *Albany*. He was among those who were taken prisoners, and with two

others, as has already been stated, was pardoned and set free by the Captain General of Cuba, through the intercession of Captain Platt, of the *Albany*. Van Vechten has taken the earliest opportunity to communicate to the public, his account of the expedition.

Lieutenant Van Vechter says, that up to the time he left, the Spaniards could account for 271 Americans including Crittenden's command, who had been killed and wounded—men who were left on the field sick and fatigued, men who gave out on the march, and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs. These with 160 taken prisoners, make 431 accounted for—leaving a balance of 23 whose fate is yet unknown. Of these, probably the greater portion are still alive in the mountains; and as the troops have all been recalled to Havana, some of them may yet succeed in getting home.

CANADA.

The deaths from Asiatic Cholera at Quebec this season, up to the 20th inst., were 157. Two new cases and one death occurred during the preceding twenty-four hours.

A Telegraphic Report from Quebec, dated the 26th inst., to the News Room, states that the weather was beautiful. The health of the City had improved.

The English Bishops of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Fredericton, and Newfoundland arrived at Quebec on the 24th inst., on board the *Montreal*. Their Lordships came to hold a Council on the affairs of their respective Dioceses.

It was reported in Montreal on the previous evening that the Canadian Ministry had resigned.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The subject of chief interest at the present moment is the departure of a gentleman with some assistants to explore this country from the capital of the Island to its most south-western point, for the purpose of constructing a telegraphic communication between Newfoundland, the other British American Provinces and the United States. The mission is an arduous one, and is sure to be attended with many difficulties, but it has been committed to a person who has voluntarily taken an interest in it, and who is reported to have visited the more distant colonies of the Parent State for the general purpose of exploration. If so, Mr. Gisborne is just the man we want, to discover the hidden resources of the country as they may happen to lie in the way of his direct route in the accomplishment of the special purpose with which he is charged.

A story, for the truth of which we do not vouch, is told us, that last fall twelve months, a fishing boat with five hands was driven on shore somewhere about Gander Bay, and that the crew being absent longer than the usual time, another boat was sent to inquire after them;—that they found the bodies, dead and scalped; whereupon they returned, and procuring four or five other boats, with men well armed, returned to the former scene of action;—that they then fell in with a party of some hundreds of Red Indians, many of whom they shot down, the rest dispersing.—We have the names of some of the parties, said to have been concerned in this transaction, and we may be enabled to say more about it in another week or two. The popular opinion is that the Red Indians of this country are exterminated, is in our mind, a fallacious one—some of the tribe have, upon credible authority, been seen within the last few years; and the result of Mr. Gisborne's researches, even in this respect, may be of importance too, in very many ways.—*St. John's, N. F., Sept. 5.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1851.

Several articles prepared for this day's Paper, are unavoidably omitted.

On the night of Friday last, and throughout the whole of Saturday, and the following night, we were visited with a gale of wind, of unusual violence, from the E. N. E., and violent storm of rain, almost unparalleled in the history of this Island, from the loss of shipping accompanying it, and altogether so for the loss of life which has taken place. Owing to the difficulty of procuring accurate information from all the districts on the North side, we are unable to give any thing like a correct account of the extent of the havoc occasioned by this terrific visitation, but, as far as we have been able to do so, will give the result of our enquiries.

SHIPWRECKS.

The Schooner 'James,' (a fishing vessel,) of Newburyport, Currier, master, is cast away near N. Nally's Mills, Egmont Bay—advertised to be sold on 11th inst.

The Schooner 'Mount Hope,' (fishing vessel,) of Hingham, near Boston, is stranded at Cavendish—advertised to be sold on Friday next.

The Schooner 'Ornament,' of Halifax, N. S., James Hopkins, master, is stranded on the sand beach between New London and Cavendish—advertised to be sold on Friday next.

Schooner 'Oscar Coles,' (fishing vessel,) of Boston, is on shore near New London Harbor—advertised to be sold on Friday next.

The Schooner 'Caledonia,' (fishing vessel,) Joseph York, master, of Portland, U. S., lies near Mr. John Shaw's, Brackley Point—advertised to be sold on Friday next. She was cast away on Sunday at 11 o'clock, having lost her masts and rigging, she was left to the mercy of the waves—all the crew safely landed by a rope, and by the assistance of the people on shore.

The Schooner 'Union,' of St. Andrews, N. B., Luther Matthews, master, is stranded near Mr. John Shaw's, Brackley Point—advertised to be sold on Friday next. She went on shore on Sunday morning at one o'clock. At 12 o'clock at night she was struck by a sea, which carried away the main-sail, the only sail left, she then became unmanageable, and drifted for the shore. On the receding of the tide at day-light, all the crew got safe to land.

The wreck of a vessel grounded to the Westward of Cove Head Harbor, and immediately went to pieces, and it is conjectured all on board must have perished. About 60 barrels of flour came on shore, and some other articles of dry goods.

American Schooner 'Triumph,' of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, Frederick Hannford, master, drove on shore about 9 miles West of St. Peter's Harbor, on Sunday morning.

American Schooner 'Alms,' of Newburyport, John Aylwood, master, came into Charlottetown this morning in distress.

American Schooner 'Banner,' of Hingham, Mass., Isaac Marshall, master, split her foresail, arrived in Charlottetown this morning.

American Schooner 'Constitution,' of Gloucester, Mass., towed into Charlottetown Harbor the American Schooner 'C. E. Haskell,' L. Haskell, master, which vessel was found dismantled between the North and West Capes of this Island.

American Schooner 'Naia Queen,' of Cohasset, Mass., Sampson Hunt, master, drove on shore at Tracadie Harbor.

American Schooner 'Golden Grove,' of Kennebec, Maine, Benj. Thurlow, master, driven on shore at Tracadie Harbor.

American Schooner 'Nettle,' of Truro, Mass., Hopkins, master, wrecked on the North side of the Island.

American Schr. 'Duroc,' of Amesbury, Mass., William Johnson, master, drove from her anchors in Tracadie Harbor.

American Schr. 'Henry Knox,' of Cohasset, Mass., Perio Turner, master, ashore about 4 miles to the Eastward of Tracadie Harbor.

American Schr. 'Charles Augusta,' of Cohasset, Mass., Joseph Edwards, master, went on shore at St. Peter's Harbor.

American Schr. 'Harriet Newell,' Thomas Burgess, master, of Harwich, Mass., cast away at Tracadie.—2 hands lost.

American Schr. 'Lyon,' of Castine, Maine.—Master, mate, and six hands lost.—5 of the crew landed at Cavendish.

American Schr. 'Forrest,' Page, master, of Newburyport, cast away at St. Peter's.

American Schr. 'Mary Molton,' belonging to Castine, all hands lost,—nothing found, but a Box, containing the Register case, &c.

With respect to the loss of life, correct results cannot possibly be obtained, until returns shall have been made from the several harbours. The Coroner of Queen's County started early yesterday morning for Cavendish, to inquire into the death of 12 persons whose bodies had been washed ashore at that settlement. Several have also come ashore at Rustico Island, &c. In the proportion of those lost between New London and Rustico, the total loss would exceed one hundred lives! We have heard that some hundreds of vessels succeeded in safely entering the various harbours from Richmond Bay to St. Peter's.

The Schr. 'Mary Leonore,' William Deagan, master, belonging to this Island, went on shore, one mile to the East of St. Peter's Harbor,—advertised for sale on Friday next.

Some inaccuracies having crept into the following paragraph, we have thought it proper to insert it again corrected:—

Dr. Macgregor assisted by Drs. Johnston and Potts, yesterday extirpated a Scirrhous Tumour from the breast of Mr. Alex. Nelson, Elliot River, a rare disease in man. The operation was performed under the influence of Chloroform, which succeeded to the satisfaction of all present. We understand that the patient is fast recovering from the operation.

Copy of the Report of the Judges appointed to inspect the Grain Crops for King's County.

We, the Judges appointed to determine between the various Competitors for the Premiums offered by the Royal Agricultural Society, for the best fields of Wheat and two rowed Barley for King's County, report, that after a careful inspection of the same, we have agreed to award the first Prize,

For the best Wheat, to Mr. Donald M'Donald, Lot 51. Second best do. to Martin Byrne, Esq., Georgetown. First Prize for the best field two rowed Barley, to Joseph Wightman, Esq., St. Andrew's Point. Second Prize to Mr. Allan M'Donald, Lot 50.

THOMAS OWEN, JUN.
WILLIAM ALLY,
PETER GORDON.

Georgetown, September, 1851.

"STRAINING AT A GNAT AND SWALLOWING A CAMEL."

FOR HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR;

A friend of mine put into my hand a copy of the *Royal Gazette*, edited by Edward Whelan, and published on the 29th September, in which is contained a rather lengthy editorial, headed "The Fair," commenting in the severest terms on the "immorality" occasioned by the Royal Agricultural Society having appointed a day for the exhibition of cattle. It cannot but be amusing to any one who knows the character of the writer, to read an article from his pen on immorality; but, Sir, the inhabitants of Charlottetown and those few who were present from the country need not to be informed, that a Cattle Show or Fair Day has not come off so quietly for many years past, as the one now alluded to. The irregularities and drunkenness were far less than that which take place on almost every Saturday's market throughout the year. With the exception of a few man-of-war sailors, scarcely an individual was to be seen intoxicated on the day of the Cattle Show.

Two good and substantial reasons I will assign for it; First, from before daylight to the afternoon of the day, it continued as to pour with rain, that not one person out of fifty came to town, that otherwise would have come; Secondly, the Committee of the Agricultural Society had published their determination to prevent, if possible, the erection of booths for the sale of spirituous liquors on the day of the Cattle Show, and proper officers were employed and paid to carry out their resolution. So effectually was it done, that not one booth was erected, nor one glass of liquor known to be drunk on the ground. So much for the truth of Edward Whelan's statement. But, Sir, had it in reality been as E. W. represented it, a scene of "rowdiness, drunkenness, turbulence, cheating, lying, swearing," an assemblage of "drunken wretches, to practise villainy and robbery," under the specious name of horse trading, and had there been fifty booths erected for the sale of Whiskey, I believe that not one sentence would have been published by Edward Whelan in reference to immorality, drunkenness or horse swapping. In proof of my position, I beg to call attention to another article published in the same paper, headed "The Races," concerning which he says, "Thursday and Friday were gala days for the friends of the turf; the weather being very fine, a much larger assemblage than usual was attracted to the race course, amongst whom we noticed several gentlemen from the Neighbouring Provinces." Not one word about "drunkenness, lying, swearing or godding the miserable brutes by dint of thong and spur," O no, Sir! not one word about it, all just as it should be, no immorality, drunkenness, lying, swearing or cheating, in connexion with a race course. Sir, what is the real truth of the case? I would appeal to any one in Charlottetown who had an opportunity of knowing, whether for the one that was drunk on the day of the cattle show, there were not from 20 to 50 drunk on either day of the races. The roads leading to the race course from 5 o'clock in the evening to 9 at night were all but impassable; one gentleman on his way to town states, that one part of the road was completely blocked up with horses, vehicles, men and women fighting, shouting and yelling as tho' hell was let loose; inasmuch that he had to turn his horse, go back and enter a field, and so pass the obstruction. Another gentleman states, that, on the first day of the races, he had occasion to travel in two or three directions near Charlottetown, and had to pass more than 200 farms, on less than six of which, were the people seen to work, altho' hundreds, if not thousands, of acres of grain were either shaking out or dry in sheaf, waiting to be taken to the barn, the owners of which with their sons were nearly all at the races: wet weather has since set in, and the grain still remains unsecured, but the evil consequences resulting from the races just terminated can only be fully known in eternity. In 10 or twenty years' time, were you to ask many a drunkard, where he drank the first glass of whiskey, he probably would answer "at the races." Were Satan and his Legion to hold a consultation as to the best means to increase their number of votaries; methinks they would say, establish horse races, and furnish all who attend with a large supply of evil spirits. Should Whiskey distillers hold a council to find out *as how* they should adopt the most effectual way to give the rising generation a taste for whiskey, they would naturally say, continue the races and send out a good supply. It is supposed, that upwards of £100 was spent for whiskey at the late races, by the sale of which one individual (who is the principal in getting them up) netted a considerable sum. His interest is, to get the races continued, and to make as many drunkards as possible; Edward Whelan is paid to whitewash his conduct and to make black appear white. I believe the head and front of the offence given by the Agricultural Society consists in their trying to prevent drunkenness, thereby interfering with the profits of Edward Whelan's patron. By denouncing the cattle show and glossing over the races, E. W. has strained, so as to swallow something larger than a pill; otherwise, I am not a good

OBSERVER.

Charlottetown, Oct. 3, 1851.

Died,

After a lingering illness, on Saturday last, Mr. John Mathewson, Shoemaker, aged 55 years. He emigrated to this Island from Ross-shire, Scotland, in the year 1821.

Launched,

On the 11th ult., at Montague River, a fine, well finished, superior Brig, of 230 tons measurement, called the *Josephine*, built for A. H. Yates, Charlottetown.

On the 23d ult., from the shipyard of Capt. M'Millan, & Brothers, Rustico, a very fine Brig, called the *Orestes*—she is intended for the Newfoundland market.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., at the East River, Charlottetown, for Mr. R. Longworth, a very fine barque of 541 tons, new measurement, called the *Agnes*.

Passengers.

In the *Vernon* from Liverpool, Miss Margaret Binns, from Scotland.

In the Schooner *Rob Roy*, for Shediac, en route to California—Monson Jarvis, Esq., Messrs. Leonard Conroy, Robert Ings, Thomas Westcott, William Hancock, George Gardiner, Joseph Smith, George Poultny, Christopher Bolt, James Hogan, John Lackey, James M'Mullen, Joseph Taylor, Donald Currie, James Currie, James Milner, George Milner, Charles Howatt, William Howatt, Alexander Brown, Stephen Yreman, James Dodd.—22.

By the Shediac Packet for California, David O'Neill.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED:

Oct