menns, with God's blessing naths, and at a time when are. I had consulted several could for me, attend that it to say that I had been sufted long standing, which dustant every one considered my ot a Box of your Filly, which we fer some weeks, together sent over my chest and standone got completely cured, hody sho knows me. MATTHEW HARVEY. IS AND DEBILITY OF

m Smith, of No. 8, Little mbeth, dated December 12,

y5 years I hardly knew what a extreme weakness and deliiddiness and sickness of the of spirits. I used to think that many medical men, some of power, informed me that they at beyond the reach of care, I stomach and liver, making the done for me. One day, I saw your l'ills advertised whaps from curiosity than with ad myself better by taking them so for eix months, when, I am

WILLIAM SMITH. Y YEARS' STANDING. Heydon, 78 King Street, vember, 1849.

s that many extraordinary cures us of your Pills. One is that "who after having for Tweesty crtion, suffering very fearfully itting, but is now, (to use her top of that mountain. Another son's buildings, Clarence-street, nofined entirely to his bed-room with your Pills, and attended reced him to be in a dying state, sen restored to perfect health by attment night and morning into

d) J. K. HEYDON. CURED OF A LIVER AND PLAINT.

dship, dated Villa Messina uary, 1845.

d the possibility of my thanking in sending me your l'ills as you ding you an order for the amount itle have effected a cure of a disail the most eminent of the Pacul and not been able to effect; no, rienhad. I what to have another any of my family should ever obedient Servant.

ALDBOROUGH.

illy efficacious in the followin Secondary rer com-Symptoms Tic Douloureux les Tumors Ulcers eumatism

Venereal Affec. tention of urine tions.
rotula or Worms of all
King's Evil kinds
ore Throats Weakness, from
one and Gra-whatever cause

HALL.

DICINES, Patent Medicine

Sauces, Confectionary, Brushes no Toilet, articles for Domesti T. DESBRISAY.

ATSON,

reet, Charlottetown. dward," from London, his MEDICINES,

tums, Hair Oils, Preparations for ng Cakes, Fancy Soaps, Oriental of Ball Soap, Sand Tublets, Hair BRIFUMBRY2

Eanx of every Perfume, Court ir Brushes, Distilled Water, Eau h Powders, Cosmetice, Hair Dyes, for removing Superfluous Hair, y, of every variety of pattern and

nd description, in Tortois an Silver, at all prices. E NOVELTIES.

o Lavande aux Millefleurs, and all mired Solect Articles for the Toilet, et and Spermaceti Tablets, made uspur St., London.

od Liver Oil Candy, or Coughs, Common Colde, Cold in ronchitis, Asthma, Tickling in the Lungs and Bronchal Affections, and of Pure Cod Liver Oil, comients, which completely disguise the it detracting from its medicinal virulich it can be administered to the convenience. The medicinal influence tract of the inflammatory acting the organs of the voice, its section mucous lining of the windpipe ilmonary irritation, giving case and he voice to its accustomed elevences.

Actimony in the Fluids, and Ob-



VOL. 21.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1851.

NO. 1118.

Royal Agricultural Society.

PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

THE "ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY" offer the following PREMIUMS to be competed for, at the times and laces, and for the objects mentioned under the several heads:—

The SHOW in Queen's County, to be held at CHARLOTTE-TOWN, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September. In King's County, at the HEAD OF ST. PETER's BAY, on PRIDAY, the 26th day of September. In Prince County, near the CHURCH at PRINCETOWN, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September.

Per best Entire Blood Colt, fouled in 1849, 2d do. best Blood Filly, 2d do ## Bloom Firty | do. | do. | 1 | do. | do. | 1 | do. | 2d best do.
best Filly,
2d best do.
best Bull, calved in 1849,

best Bull, calved. in 1849,
2d best do. do.
best Heifer, do.
2d best do.
best variing Bull or Heifer, from the Ayrahire Bulls
imported in 1849,
best Calf, from do. do. or from the Heifers
imported in 1850,
best Ram, under 3 years old, (Lambs excluded,)
2d best do.

2d best do.
do. 2d best do. do. best pen of 3 Ewo Tegs, 2d best do. do.

REGULATIONS:

The Colts and Fillies to be Island bred.
No imported Stock allowed to compete.
No animal, having formerly obtained a first prize, will be al,

is each class.

No person will be allowed to exhibit stock for competition, unless he be a member of the Branch Society established in the County in which the Show is held.

The Committee will feel obliged, if persons, having Stock of a superior description, would send the same to the Show, although they may not be of the classes for which Premiums are offered—for which purpose suitable accommodations will be provided.

Ploughing Matches

Will be held in Queen's County on Thursday, the 9th October; and in King's County and in Prince County, on the same day and at the same place as the Cattle Shows, when the following Parmiums will be awarded:—

First Princ, £3 0 0 Second do. 2 0 0 Third do. 1 0 0 Fourth do. 0 10 0 Fields of Grain and Turnips.

Fields of Grain and Turnips.

1 the best 2 acres of Wheat.

2d best do.

2d best do

Industrial Exhibition

3 pair of weolien Socks,
3 do. do. Gloves,
3 do. do. Mittens,
Linen Table Cloth,
half-dozen Linen Towels,
5 Linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bushels each, 1
Bonnet, made from Grass Plait,
16 de. do. do. pskin Mats, dyed and dressed,

Dung Fork,

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For best Tab of Butter, not less than 30th. weight,
Do. Cheese,
Do. do. Carrots for Table,
do. Roots of Blood Best,
Do. do. Roots of Blood Best,
Do. do. Roots of Mangel Wurtzel,
do. Roots of Mangel Wurtzel,
Do. do. Cabbages,
Do. do. Cabbages,
Do. do. Ears of Indian Corn,
Do. do. Applos,
Do. do. Onions,

The names of Competitors to be intimated to the Secretary of the Society at Charlottetown, and to the Secretaries of the Branches at Georgatown and St. Eleanor's, on or before the 1st day of August next, and the impaction to take place at each of the above places.

The Premiums to be awarded in the Spring of 1852.

By Order,

GEORGE BEER, Secretary.

Fishery Claims,—Notice.

We the undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioners for settling claims for Beauties on the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries, for Charlottetown, hereby give notice that no claim whatever will be entertained unless the following provisions of the Act have been strictly attended to, viz :—

The claimants must be inhabitants of this I-land.

The vessel or vessels must have been expressly fitted out for the Cod or Mackerel Fisheries, and must have continued in the prosecution of such voyage not less than Three and a half months, and, that between the 16th day of June and the 1st day of October.

A Certificate from the Controller of Navigation must be presented with the claim, setting forth the place where the Vessel cleared out—the sort and quantity of Provisions, being at less tone month's Stock—and that the Crew were at least one man for every Five tons up to Twenty tons, and one man for every Eight tons over Forty-two tons.

The enterpart weakly allowance for each man engaged in the

tells up to Forty-two tons, and one for every Eight tons over your two tons.

The customary weekly allowance for each man engaged in the Newfoundland Fisheries being Seven pounds of Bread, Seven pounds of Beef or Pork, One pound of Butter, One pint of Molasses, One ounce of Tea — an equivalent Stock will be expected by the Commissioners.

Claimants for the Mackerel Bounty will be required to have their Catch inspected and weighed, and every required information, relative to their voyage, given, and fully substantiated on Oath, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

JAMES N. HARRIS,

tion of the Commissioners.

JAMES N. HARRIS,

KENNETH M-KENZIE,

lottetown, Prince Edward Island,

July 8, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

To the Tenants on Albert St. Co.

HE 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 Sulivan Esq., notifice the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arreiars 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us, DENNIS REDDIN and JAMES REDDIN, heretofore carrying on Trade and Business under the name of "D. REDDIN & SON," stands from this day dissolved by mutual consent; that all the liabilities of the said Firm will be discharged; and all the Debts due the same received by the said Dennis Reddin.

DENNIS REDDIN, JAMES REDDIN,

June 7, 1851. Notice.

A LL Persons indebted to the Rev. WILLIAM J. Hovi, Es, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Clerk, on account of arrears of Rent, or moneya due to him and his late Wife Janet Emma Hoyles, (formarly Janet Emma Rennie) at the time of her death, which happened on the 17th day of May, 1848, in respect of units or holdings on that portion of Township Number 23, formerly belonging to ber, and all others indebted to the said Rev. William J. Hoyles in this Island, are hereby notified that I have been duly empowered to receive the said arrears of Rent or Debts, and that payment thereof is required to be made to me without delay.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1851.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late
Nathaniel M'Laren, deceased, Three Rivers, are requested to render the same within Six Months, and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment to
LAURENCE M'LAREN,
Sole Executor.

PREMIUMS.

PREMIUMS.

THE TRYON BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offers the following PREMIUMS to be competed for :—
For the best 2 acres of Wheat, £1 10 0
2d best do. do. 1 0 0
Best 2 acres Barley, 1 10 0
2d best do. do. 1 0 0
Best 4 acres Barley, 1 10 0
2d best do. do. 1 0 0
Best 4 acres Barley, 1 10 0
2d best do. do. 1 0 0
The names of the competitors to be intimated to the Secretary, for the Wheat and Barley, on or before the 1st day of August. For Turnips, on or before the 1st of September.

Thos. July 11, 1851.

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.

DOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.

Janet Hodgson, Eq., F. Longworth, Eq.,
Robert Hutchison, Eq.,
Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottelown. L. W. GALL, Agent.

MARINE INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, &c.

THE Subscriber hereby announces to the Commercial Community of this Island, that he has been duly authorised by Fower of Attorney, to act as the Agent of the "Lafayette Insurance Company," of Indiana, in the United States of America. That he is now prepared to grent Policies on all Marine Risks, at very low rates of premium.

That this Company is one of the very best in point of responsibility, having a paid up Capital of £60,000. There are three points of advantage connected with the Company, with which the Public should be used acquainted.

1st.—Its having a large Cash fund always at command.

2d.—The Surplus Capital wall invested by Mortgages upon unincumbered Real Estate, and

3d.—That the Stockholders are individually liable for all lesses.

The following gentlemen having been appointed by the Company to act as a Local Board of Directors, is a further guarantee to the Public of the respectability of this Office, namely:—

W.W. Long, Equire, and Benyamin Davies, Esquire,

Jakes Pubble, Require, and Benyamin Davies, Esquire,

The Subscriber will cheerfully render any information, upon application being made at his Office.

CHARLES YOUNG,

Agent.

R. LAWSON, Attorney-at-Law, Notary-Public REMOVED his Office to Destrinay's Buildin Street. Residence Pitzroy Street, near that of Thes Eag.

1 deer North of the Commissioners of Small D. (up stairt.)

[From Hogg's Instructor.] THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Who, either in history, in rommone, in legend or in song, has not read of the 'Field of the Cloth of Guld'! Jis splendours have been celebrated by minstrels and troubadours, chronicles have recorded its minutest details, and the page of Hume has not disdained to speak of this as the must briliant and gorgoous speciacle of its age. By some it has even been characterised as the must magnificent that. Bruspe over beheld. It was well known that the wriginator of this singular pageant was Cardinal Wolsey, 'who, for political purposes,' thus planned a meeting between Henry the Eighth of England, and Francis the Frat of France, the two most powerful menarcheof their time. It took place on the Francis toll, near the town of Guisuce, in the mouth of June, and in the year of our Lord 1590. Historians tell us, that, after he had planned it, the mighty Wolsey, having sold himself to the Emperor Charles, a higher hidder for his favour than Francis, would fain have broken it off. But the nature of Henry was not such, as that his otherwise all-powerful favorite could venture upon attempting to take this step.

The principal personness present at the scene, is addition to Henry, Francis and Wolsey, Katharino of Racland, Queen Claude of France, and the De wager Queen of France, the beautiful Duchess of Safolk, Henry had not yet breome the stein and selfash tyrant, whose deeds of craelty make the heart of every christian now thrill with herror. He was only then the "Bird King Half"—the gay'p the joyous, the loving and belvred—the idod of his subjects, and the coveragin respected by the world. Francis was gentle and many in his nature; and was of a disposition calculated both to grees the show and to enjoy it. The great Wolsey was a man that bore himself loftly, and win host more lottimes than natural distrity, as become the prime minister of an illustrious him. Act has lived to the reveiles amount.

The Dwager Queen of France's fate had, at one period of her life, been a hard one.—Passionately stituched to ene of her brother's a

The Progress of Comport.—In the first period of the occupation of England by mankind there is no doubt that, as the fiesh of animals served for food, so their skins served for clothes. They had no woollen fabrics to use for such a purpose; they had neither manufactures of their own nor money, nor any articles of barter, to exchange for the clothing materials made by the rations of the continent who were more advanced in knowledge and confort. Woollen clothes (first made in the country in 1191.) and those of flax were the early products of advancing knowledge and civilization. Those of silk were not made in England till about the year 1510. Shoes were not introduced of the present fashion, until 1633. As to furniture, the early inhabitants of England employed leaves and dried grass for beds; logs of wood or stones served the office of chairs and tables; the earth was their floor. It was only by gradual degrees that benches and other raised seats were used. The floor was at length garnished with rushes and straw, mixed with sweet scented hay or flowers. Another long interval elapsed—before 1750—carpets were made in England. The beds on which our ancestors alept were often made of straw; even the king abed were made of it to the year 1234. Lines was first made in England in 1253. English blankets were not made before about 1340. Calico was not manufactured in England till about the year 1762.

A SPUNKY BLOSSER.—A young lady lately appeared at a ball in a neighbouring city, dressed in short akirte and pants. The gentlemen admired her neat and comfortable dress, but several ladies accused her of being immodest. She turned to some of them whose dresses were quite low in the neck, and replied, "if you will pull up your dresses to a proper place about your necks, your skirts will hang no lower than mine co."

THE ADVANTAGE OF SIGNESS.—I may say one good thing of sickness, that it is the best cure in the world for ambiging and designs, upon the world, co fortune; it makes a man pretty indifferent for the future, provided he can be easy, by intervals, for the present.—Popular's Literary Extracts.

Miscellaneous.

THE BODY AFTER DEATH.—The commonest and most natural disposition of a body soon to be reduced to the earth; has been that of depositing it in the earth itself. To dig a cave, or to use one already prepared by nature, was but an unlargement of the grave; and the costliest sepalchre is but a wider coffin. Mansoleums and pyramide can do no more than delay for a time the failinent of the decree.—"Dust thou art, and muso dust shalt thou reture." Some savage tribes expose the bodies of the dead to the sun and air,—upon scaffolds. The Pursees at Bombay even leave them to the vultures. The classic nations of antiquity commonly bursed their dead, whose ashes were them collected in urns and espalchred.

One of the first productions of the grave is phosphorus. Indeed, inflammable air has issued from cemetaries; and the drad body has been known to take fire spontaneously.

After this stage of corruption are informed comsuming alkalies, similar to those, which, for a like perpose, are sometimes deposited in populous burial places, or with the bodies of beasts. At a still later period, oily and fat substances are generated and all unpleasing small smallers and in the substances are generated and all unpleasing smallers are substanced to the substanced of the context. At a still later period, oily and fat substances are generated and all unpleasing smallers are the substances of the substanced and community of the substances are dissolved, and nothing distinguishes the dust of mearfrom the surrounding soil.

All this is some circumstances is accomplished with amazing rapidity. In Yucatan, it is the custom to collect, after some months, the bones of the dead and place them all in one heap, exposed to beautiful view; and so speedly is the decay that only a few months need intervene between the burial of the body and the collection of the hone. At the great burial place in Naples,—where the vaults are three hundred and sixty-five in number, and one is opened avery day of the year for the reception of dead bodies, quick-lime is t

The disciples of Emanuel Swedenborg regard all death as a translation to a higher state of being. "We say," writes one of their eloquent ministers, of our departed friends, 'They are gone!"—the angels say, 'They are cone! We say, 'They are dead!' the angels say, 'They are alive! We say, 'They are fallen asleep in Jesus.—the angels say, 'They are savakened to a blissful and joyous resurrection morning.' And that this faith of the "New Church" is sufficient to staunch the fountains of paternal or fratestal sorrow of its believers, we have ourselves had an opportunity of seeing. It is not many months since we attended the founcial of a young friend, who with his family, belonged to the church of Swedenborg. The scene at the house surprised, while it gratified w. There was no dead silence, no darkened windows and darker faces, glooming in the sad habiliments of wee 1 but the windows and doors open; the apartments were light and cheeriely there were no suppressed sobe or violent weeping. Until the minister began to speak, hopefully and cheerfully, of the departed brother, who had gone to another and a better world, the friends and acquaintance of the deceased gathered about the cellin which stood in the hall, and spoke affectionately and fan vlarly of the apirit which had so lately informed the passive clay that lay before them. No bitter tears were shed—no heart seemed wrang with anguish. Certainly it was, to our eye, a perfect realization of the strength and sincerity of a faith which could thus "overcome the darkness of death" and illumine the gloom of the grave.

The use of Fruit-—Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of its fault we resumed them an emission.

of death" and illumine the gloom of the grave.

THE USE OF FRUIT.—Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conductive to health. The very maladice assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, peaches, cherries, melons, and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in censons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions dutationed of the bad effects of fruit, that it is quite time a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense, and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading the endless rules to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer, or freer from their paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the lands in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are accessary to the preservation of the health, and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful, renovating influence.—Boston Medicat and Surgical Journal.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM GALWAY TO HALIFAX!

The following piece of information has been published in Ireland, where it has excited much interest and attention:

Mr. Edmond O'Flaberty, of Galway, who is now in London, has communicated to the correspondent of the Freeman the very im-

portant intelligence contained in the Freeman the very important intelligence contained in the following paragraph:

Influential parties have made the preliminary arrangements with Measrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Co., of Blackwall, and Measrs. John Penn and Son, of Greenwich, for the immediate construction of two steamers, adapted for the conveyance of 1,500 passengers, and calculated to perform the voyage between Galway and Halifax in between five and six days. A prospectus for the issue of shares will shortly appear, under such asspices as will command support. A considerable portion of the capital to

will shortly appear, under such asspices as will comm. A considerable portion of the capital to carry out ing has, it is added, been subscribed, it is eaid on muc. A meeting of the Irish peers and members of the H mone was held last evening in London, to adopt rese subject of a direct communication—between Ireland Altogether this news is looked on here as of very gre. AN EXAMPLE IN HIGH PLACES.—Victoris, G and, has caused notice to be given to Lord Malden, sence in the court of Her Majesty will be dispensed forth. The reason for this is found in the fact that recently seduced the wife of one of his friends. The it understood that the corrupters of the purity of the tions and the invaders of the peace and happiness of England, cannot be ellowed to approach the person presence of the Severeign, no matter how exalted the effect of the Severeign, no matter how exalted the effect of a great and enlightened aution.