IRSAPARILLA, just received from Helifax, for Sale, Wholesale and

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaperilla.

or this last 12 months, troubled with rr this last 12 months, troublet with re attacks, thought each one would addition to the Fits, I was reduced emely weak and nervous. I heard a nd's Sarsaparilla, for which you are And strange and wonderful to re-fone bottle, was greatly hemetics, is the cure, that it appeared to me to ink that, in justice to the gublic and to make the above statement, and my opinion, than S. P. Townsend's sland.

(Signed) MARY LOWE, Bungay, New Glasgow Road. New Glasgow CHARLES DEMPSEY, J. P. mind, that the above cure was made ed by J. R. Chilton, M. D., whose the outside wrapper of every bottle,

M. W. SKINNER.

N, Georgetown, 18, Green's Shore, Bedeque. fulpeque.

RRY'S TRICOPHEROUS or —Truth loves an incredulous audinare sure to become converts. If the challenges the statement that for cutaneous diseases and injuries, hair easant, all that is saked is that we cent bettle of the fluid, and read closed. Read and make the trial, upon the mind, that all, and more for the preparation by the inventor, lence of the sun, or changes of day to the thing itself, and the account of all his doobts, if he entertains what the Tricopherous will do. It will reatore, preserve and beautify a becoming harsh or gray; it will uder it glossy: it will relieve inflamms of the skin; it will cure bites and may the pain of cuts, burns, broises of rheumatism and cure headache. It to be absent from the dwelling of travel without it. Sold in large botneigh office, 137 Brondway, New in merchants and draggists through-nada. Beware of the counterfeit, W. R. WATSON,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Fire Proof Paint, CIAL SLATE.

cen tested for some years and provng a perfect slate, as hard as marble
rotecting whatever is coated with it
and fire—a better fire-proof than tin
lompanies certify they will insure
cheaper rate, than if covered with
s, the black is best for roofing—this
iscovered for sides of either brick or
ating of a handsome stone or choosged by a little white lead or other.
There is nothing equal to it for
ill kinds of iron as it forms a coating
and never cleaves off.

has induced scores of unprincipled for as fire-proof paint, all kinds of sing but rotten stone that has no copy the oil with which it is applied; ion of the atmosphere destroys the Chalk or Whiting, nothing can yet, as it is but little over a year since to has been tested about seven, and

tola can be obtained of PATRICK tod Agent for the Island.
WM. BLAKE, Patentee.

NVENTIONS.

CEMENT:

i Karthenware of every description pointed Agent for the above Ca ericace of its use in the repair of can confidently recommend it to will be sold in any quantity.

Woollen, Cotton and Linen, Gen iaring the colours. It will also d Varnish from any species of ch aware of the cleaning qualitie il find that its use will be the me

ng Lots. building Lots to suit Purchasers, the s. 16, 17, 16, 19 and 20, in the 2nd



VOL. 21.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

Royal Agricultural Society.

THE "ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY" offer the following PREMIUMS to be computed for, at the times and places, and for the objects mentioned under the several heads:— Cattle Shows.

Cattle Shows.

The SHOW in Queen's County, to be held at CHARLOTTETOWN, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September.

In King's County, at the HEAD OF ST. PETER'S BAY, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of September.

In Frince County, near the CHURCH at PRINCETOWN, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September.

PRESIDEN:

For best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1849,

24 day

26 day

27 day

28 day

29 day

29 day

20 day

20 day

20 day

20 day

20 day

21 D 0 0

2d do. best Blood Filly, do. do. do. d do. do. est Entire Colt, for Ag'citri. purposes, fouled in 1849, 2 2d best do. best Filly, 2d best do. best Bull, calved in 1849, 2d best do. best Heifer, do. do. do. 2d best do.

do.
best yearling Bull or Heifer, from the Ayrshire Bulls
imported in 1849,
best Calf, from do.
imported in 1830,
best Ram, under 3 years old, (Lambs excluded,)
2d best do.
best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs, (Yearling a)
2d best do.
do.
best pen of 5 Ewe Tegs, (Yearling a) 2d best 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 all. o animal, naves, and to compete, o animal to compete for more than one prize. In competitor to exhibit more than the required as

reals in each class.

No Prize to be awarded, unless there be at least three competitors in 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:—

ed:-First Prize, Fields of Grain and Turnips.

For the best 2 acres of Wheat,
2d best do. do.
best 2 acres of two-rowed Barley,
2d best do. do.
best ½ acre of Indian Corn,
2d best do. do.
best ½ acre of Swedo Turnips,
2d best do. do.
best ½ acre of Yellow Ballock do.
2d best do. do. best å acre of 1 enow Busicon wo.

2d best do. do.

The Turnips to be inspected during the last week in October, for which purpose one Inspector will be appointed for each County, by the Committee in Charlottetown, to act in conjunction with two appointed by each Branch.

Industrial Exhibition.

An Exhibition of domestic manufactures and agricultural produc-us, will be held in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 5th of brember, when Premiums for the undermentioned articles will be

oest	10 yards tirey montespan,		-
	10 do. Shepherd's Plaid,	1	0
	10 do. dyed and dressed,	1	0
	10 do. Twilled Flanuel,	0	10
	10 do. plain do.	0	10
	10 do. Drugget,	0	10
	piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards,	2	0
	pair of Horse Rugs, not less than 2 yards squa	re, 1	0
	Woollen Plaid Shawl,	0	10
	do, do. Scarf,	. 0	10
	do. White Shawl,	0	10
	pair of thick knit woollen Stockings, for overal	lls, 0	5
	3 pair of woollen Socks,	0	5
	3 do. do. Gloves,	0	5
	3 do. do. Mittens,	0	3
	inen Table Cloth,	0	10
	alf-dozen Linen Towels,	0	10
	3 Linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bushels ear	ch, 1	0
	Bonnet, made from Grass Plait,	. 9	10
	Hat, do. do.	10	5
	3 Sheepskin Mats, dyed and dressed,	0	15
	Chopping Axe,	0	5
	Hay Fork,	.0	5
	Dung Fork,	0	5
	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS."		

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Choese, 0. 20th. weight,
0. 20th. weight,
10 Carrots for Table,
10 Carrots for Table,
10 Carrots for Table,
10 Carrots for Mangel Wartzel,
10 Parsnips,
10 Cabbages,
10 Parsnips,
10 Parsnips,
10 Cabbages,
10 Parsnips,
10 Parsnips, £0 10 0 10 0 3 0 3

Manure Heaps.

The Committee being desirous to see introduced among Farmers, better system of saving and collecting Manures, and particularly a regards the preservation of the liquid menure, offer the following Premiums to be competed for, separately in each of the three lounties, namely—

lly—
ns who shall have adopted, and has in practice, the
the attainment of the above object;—
First Prize,
Second do.
Third do.

2 0 0

To the person who shall have set system for the attainment of the above we set system for the attainment of the above we set system for the attainment of the above we set system for the attainment of the above we set system for the friends of the fold.

In awarding the Premiums, great consideration will be given by the Judges to the chespness of the contrivances adopted, as also to the means in use for a daily cleaning out of the Stables, &c., and the loading of the vehicles when hauling out the Manure to the field, so as to ensure economy of labor as well as manure—for information on which subject, the Committee beg to refer intending competitors to a small pumphiet, suitide "Hints to Farmers," by Judge Peters.

The unems of Competitors to be intimated to the Secretary of the Society at Charlottstown, and to the Secretaries of the Branches at Georgetown and St. Eleanor's, on or before the 1st day of August next, and the inspection to take place at such time as may be deemed ment advisable by the Committee at each of the above places.

The Premiums to be awarded in the Spring of 1852.

By Order,

GEORGE BEER, Secretary.

Miscellancous.

THE DESIGN OF OUR LIFE.

THE DESIGN OF OUR LIFE.

The design of our life !—alas that it should be so little thought of? The very words seem to awaken a new idea, to open up a new vista, to surprise as in a manner by their unfamiliarity, contrasted with their mulifest nearness to our interests, duty and destiny. They fall like a repreach upon our worldliness from an upper sphere, calling us back from the outward and the earthly, and remaining as that there is something better and worthier than these. It will be well if such shall be the practical result of our present meditation: sach is its aim. We would discown for a time the accilental and the passing—the transient peculiarities which constitute the mere drappy of our being—that we may the mere calmly contemplate the great and the universal, and by thus looking at ourselves and our fellows in the light of those higher and wider relations which have their roots in the soul, and which pass into the infinite, we may take the lightest course for reconciling ourselves to ourselves, to one another, and to the world without, while we shall, by the every fact of dwelling upon them, be strengthening and sectuaining all that is most glorious distinctive of humanity in man. What is our life? anys an inspired writer: " It is even a vapor that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." And yet this vapour-life has for its trophics all that is great and imposing in the world—tecaples, and citizes, and palaces, and kingdoms—all that is great and beautiful in art; and all these have been fostered under its wing, and are the footprints which it has left on the sands of time. Nay, but this vapour-life is laden with eternity; this meteor flash, every time that it is kindled, lights an immortal spirit to heaven or hell: it fixes destiny, it determines a course of oudless progression upwards among the stars, or of endless sinking and divergence into a deeper gloom than brooded over the primal chaos. So that the trial of Solomon was no solitary case.—Life holds the balance to every man; the go

written on its very constitution. But the world denies it it grovels in the dust instead of soaring to the sun : and with his practical denial meeting him everywhere, can we wonder at the momentary scepticism of the holy seer—"Wherefore has thou made all men in vain?"

Not less alien from the truth, and not less suggestive of the psalmais's question, are the doctrines of chance on the one hand, and the dream of patheses, ancient and modern, on the other. By the first, we are taught that man is the plaything of circumstances, tessed for a little hither and thither, now in sunshine, now in shade, on the current of events lawless as himself, and passing away we know not whither, even as he came we know not whence; while, by the second, we are compensated for the loss of individual importance, responsibility and will, by the fautastic assumption of one Great Sprit underlying the universe, projecting into the region of the actual, the members of our race, who are again to be absorbed into the parent essence in process of time. There is thus the scepticism of a materialised spiritualism on the one side, and of an attenuated materialism on the other. Both are at war with the dignity of man; both are as doath to bis aspirations and hopes; both are subversive of his individual life; both have a chaos before and behind, and a painfully tangled web in the midst; and looking at the world from either position, we are again toubled with the doubt—"Wherefore, has thou made all men in vain?"

It seems abundantly plain, that, if we are to understand the importance of man and the design of his life, we must discard from our view all such gossamer th-ories as these, and take our stand on some centre, he could not put all the dismembered fragments of error cannot disturb it, and so lifted up, that the wargings of error cannot disturb it, and so lifted up, that the whole field of inquiry is discernible from it; and whither shall we turn for such a watchtower of truth, so strong, that the sarging of error cannot disturb it, and so l

great, that

"The heavens are steep, and hell is deep,
And the gates of life are hard to win."

This must be the first great aim of our life—individual emancipation from the guilt and the tyranny of evil. Nothing can be a substitute for this: it is the necessary condition of all other great and
generous aims. We should be found but silly builders without it,
for, says an apostic "Let every man prove his own work, and so
shall be have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another."

Looking at man, then, in his-isolated aspfet we say, that one
great design of his life is to wrestle, and risp't be moving heavenwards ever—converting all things around him into the means of his
advancement, even his very passions and comities into the pedestial of his fame and the ladder of his glory.

But then, after all, he is not an isolated being; he is part of a
system wide as the universe, he stands in important relation to all
his follows, he cannot dischin even the weakest and poorest among
them, but in selfabness and sin : and here looks forth another great

111

design of his life. He was formed to love, and there is no religion without it. There is more than a beautiful sentiment in these

design of his life. He was formed to love, and there is no religion without it. There is more than a beautiful sentiment in those words of the poet:

"He made and loveth all."

If our blessed Redeemer had done on more for the world than to bequeath it his lessons of love, he would have been its greatest be asfactor still. There is no such enemy to its progress as selfishess, and there is no demone so hard to excrete e; if forges the manacles for the slave, it mingles the cap tor the drenkard, at casts up lit gains a midst the rains in has made, and white a bother is bleeding, and nigh unto death, it stalks nimbly past on the other side. Thanks to our Redeemer for his overy condemnation of this—that, both by his lips and by his life, he pat the brand of Hawaen's displeasure, on the solish, and extinguished the voice of that implous erced—" Am I my brother's keeper?"

But we must not forget that love is a practical thing. Its proper language is not words, but deeds; it has peans for the prosperous, indeed, and pity for the fallen; but it has also food for the hungry, raiment for the naked and refuge for the homeless and the outcast. It knows to have compassion on the ignorant, and them that are out of the way." Its celestial footprints may be traced, not, perhaps to the house of feasting and wassail, but to the dashy dwelling of the mourner, to the edge of the sepalchre where the tearthy drop listens in its eye, to the cell of the caliprit, where the words of wisdom fall from its lips, and to the uttermost limits of the earth, where it makes the glad tidings of solvation to ring. Like a pharcolipht, it girds the whole horizon of we, and the heart beast lighter in its presence, and the ye looks less sorrowful at its approach. Nor does it want scope for its wing in a world like this, for the desolate and the fallen are everywhere, the ignorant and the fearful, the hungry and the homeless; nor encouragement in its work, for "it is more blessed to give than to receive "It is the high usury of heaven: "he had some the

"That undisturbed song of pure concert, Aye sung before the sapphire-colour, I throne To Him that sits thereon."

We are here to learn, and these are our teachers. Let us listen to their voice—let us answer to their beckonings, let us catch up the melody, of their song, and

"Keep in tune with heaven, till God ere long,
To His celestial concert us unite,
To live with him and sing in end:ess morn of light."

FRENCH FARE IN IRELAND.

A Monsieur travelling in Ireland, put up at a house of entertainment in the country, and as the time for dining approached, mine host ventured to ask his guest:

'May I make bould to ax yer honor, what is it you'd be wanting for your dinner?'

The Frenchman's appetite prompted his natural aptness, and he therefore, guessed the purport of Pat's query.

'Any peegeons?'

'Oh, plenty of them.'

'Very well, mon ami, get me some for my dinner?'

'To be sure I will yer honor, and welcome?

Away went the host to obey the foreign orders, without a remark louder than he thought in his own mind of 'blood and ouns and that's quare taste sure enough.' Up came the dinner, and down it went into the secret caveras of French digestion. Next morning Paddy appeared before his boarder with—

'What will yer honor have for dinner to-day?'

'Ah, my friend, your peegeon ver goot, ver goot indeed; I shall have more peegeon, to-day?'

'Oh, thin, to be sure you shall, your honor—an welcome—more and more if you like them.'

On went the week, and each day was the untiring taste of the epicurian tourist supplied with 'more peegeon.' Saturday came, and with it came the host.

'Oh, then, what will your honor have for yer dinner to-morrow, it is Sunday you know?'

'Peegeon ver fine!' cried the Frenchman, smacking his lips, 'you got any more peegeon!'

'Troth, and the devil another pusheen is left in the whole parish, barris that your honor would wish to ate the old tom cat himself.'

'Cat.—Thomas Cat.—eh? I said peegeon, my friend.'

'Sure ye did—and the devil a thing else have I given you but pusheen.'

'Well, our pusheens will fly at ye, too, if ye tread on their tail.'

'Sure ye did—and the devil a thing else have I given you but pusheen.'

'Peegeon that fly, I mean.'

'Well, our pusheens will fly at ye, too, if ye tread on their tail.'

'But, 'replied the trensbling Frenchman, 'you did say sumthing about one cat?'

'One cat! Why, by the head of Saint Dennis, 'tis not one, but six cats your honor has ate.'

'Eat zix cats! yelled the pet.'if.ed tourist. 'What, me cat zix cats!! I saked for peegeon.'

'Well, pusheen is what we call little kittens—wee cats.'

'I did mean peegeou with wing and fedders!'

A light here gleamed upon l'addy's knowledge box. 'Oh, by my soul and conscience I believe 'twas pigeons yer honor wanted.'

'Ohi, yes—to be ager my friend.'

'Ah, then why the devil don't you French people learn to talk plain. Sure you do cat such quare things as frogs, saids, and rats judd luck to me if I zaw anything strange in your calling for little cats.'

'Divil a doubt of it'

cate."
Divil a doubt of it."
The grimace which followed the certainty of this fact, may be more easily imagined than described. The Frenchman quickly packed up, and as quickly made away from a country that knew no difference between cats and pigeons. We do not know whether he ever published his Thoughts upon Irish Miseries, if so, they were never translated.

AGRICULTURE.

(From the New York Tribune.)

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

A VISIT TO THE PARM OF JUDGE MEACH.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

A VISAT TO. THE FARM OF JUDGE MEAGE.

That Vermont is one of the best agricultural States of the New England group, there can he no quastion. Her valleys are rich, and her montains are covered with good soil, quite to their sommits. The town of Shelbarne, in which I am writing, is territorially small, but the soil is well hashanded and productive, and the inhabitants industrious and independent. Here Judge Meach resides, on his splendid farm, which attesthes along the shore of Lake Champlain, and contains 2,300 acres in one both. This farm is admirably located, and presents some beautiful points saids from the richness of the soil and the great amount of agricultural wealth which now covers it. The mansien house where the Judge and his wife reside, is situated but a few rods from the shore of the lake, and stands in the carried. You enter the give and find yourself upon a wide and beautifully-gravelled with, ever admirated by some two or duce rows of full, handsome coders. Here is a spot worthy to be described. You enter the give and find yourself upon a wide and beautifully-gravelled with, ever admirated and then creat a cryoff in both, the rows into a fish-good below, where you might have seen disporting themselves some score or two of large speaked treat, well fed and fit, if some inferral semmy had not caught them out a few weeks ago, when diskness covered their evil deeds. The rascale who perpetrated that theft, would stout the butter from a Nego slave's hoe cake, and nob the dead of the pennies that cover she was a substitute of the pennies that cover the year. You make any of the brook, with an arch of woodblies in front, and roses about its entrance? The answer will be: "The bause where the pass of milk are set for the cream to rise, and where the yellow, as went better in made." You pass under this beautiful arch of woodblies and the results and the made of the brook, with an arch of woodblies in front, and roses about its entrance? You pass under this beautiful arch of woodblies a

farm.

I have endeavoured to give a plain unvarnished account of this farm, but I am quite sure the description falls far short of the reality. I have visited a good many farms in this State and in the Great West, but I have never seen one that is equal to Judge Meach's, taking every thing into account. Who would not be a farmer, if he could be such a farmer? After all, a farmer's life is the most happy one. And is it not strange, that so many half and hearty young mon will congregate in our cities, when such a variety of soil and climate as our country affords is within their variety of soil and climate as our country affords is within their reach? We must have merchants, it is true, and they are a usoful class of the community; but then their lives are full of perpletities, and often of great adversities. Seedtime and harvest are promised to all, but we have no warrant against the convulsions in the mercantile world. Besides, it is easier to be honest on a farm than in a trading-house. The farm has no indecements to be otherwise than honest, while the trader is all his life-time subject to tempta-

AGRICULTURAL.—Will our Farmers carefully read and consider the matter which the following paragraph contains? It is copied from the Carleton Sentine!—

"We are surprised that so little Winter Whest is sown by our Farmers, when it is known, that it is a much surer crop than the Summer Wheat, and will make whiter flour and better bread. We have now before us a few heads of Winter Wheat, taken from a field owned by Mr. George Bull: they are very full and heavy, and ripe enough to cut, without the least appearance of smut or weevil, while a field of Summer Wheat algoining, is nearly distroyed by the weevil. It will be seen by the following, from the Portland Transcript, that the American farmers are turning their attention to the raising of this grain:

"The Piscataquis Observer says, the Farmers in that County are turning their attention to the rowing of Winter Wheat, and that the experiment works well. We recently saw fields of vigorous looking winter grain on the Kennebec, and were glad to see them. Let us, as Mrs. M'Curtle says, "thread ourselves."

The turnip in Russin is enten as fruit by all classes. In the houses of the nobles sliced turnip with brandy is offered to the guests.

THE IRESH.—A late American paper furnishes the enumeration of the Irish throughout the world:

Irish in Ireland - 6,000,000
In England, Scotland and Wales 2,000,000
In France and Belgium - 100,000
In British North America, 700,000
In Australia - 200,000
In the United States 3,000,000
In South America, (perhaps) 100,000