WILLIAM SMITH. led EDWARD) YEARS' STANDING. Heydon, 78 King Street mber, 1849.

hat many extraordinary cures of your Fills. One is that the after having for Twenty ion, suffering very fearfully ing, but is now, (to use her of that mountain. Another a's buildings, Clarence-street, need entirely to his hed-croom hy our Fills, and attended red him to be in a dying state, a restored to perfect health by ment night and noorning into

J. K. HEYDON. hip, dated Villa Messina ry, 1845.

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SON,

t, Charlottetown.

rd," from London, his usual DICINES.

, Hair Oils, Preparations fo akes, Fancy Soaps, Orienta all Soap, Sand Tablets, Hair BEUMIERY9

nx of every Perfume, Court rashes, Distilled Water, Eau wders, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, removing Superfluous Hair,

ilver, at all pri OVELTIES.
rande aux Millefleurs, and all
l Select Articles for the Toilet,
d Spermaceti Tablets, made
St., London.

emedy!!

Liver Oil Candy.

WM. R. WATSON.

Liver Oil Candy.

oughs, Common Colds, Cold in hits, Ashma, Tickling in the up and Bronchal Affections. of Pure Cod Lieer Oil, community which completely disquise the tracting from its medicals with it can be administered to the enlence. The medicinal influence of the inflammatory acqueen the organs of the voice, its semucous lining of the windpipe

Lot 25, Oct. 14, 1851.

VOL. 21.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1851.

NO. 1127.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on MON-DAY, the 10th November, 1851, until hoon, for the under-mentioned Supplies, viz:—

FRESH BEEF.

PRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef, of the best marketable quality, as may be required for Her Majesty's forces in Prince Edward Island, for the term of one year, commencing 1st of January, 1852. The Meat to consist of force and hind quarters, and to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissirant Officer.

The Tenders (printed Forms of which may be had at this Office), to state the price per 100lbs, in Sterling, in words at length, to be accompanied with a guarantee from two persons of known responsibility, in the penal sum of £300 Sterling, for the due performance of the Contract. Payment will be made monthly in Dollars, or Pritish Specie.

BAKING BREAD.

For one year from the 1st Janurry next, for the Troops and Departments, in such quantities as may be required; the Tenders to state the number of pounds of Bread that will be delivered for every 100 pounds of Flour provided by the Commissariat—the Flour to the taken from the Commissariat Magazines, and the Bread to be delivered at the respective Quarters of Officers and Troops, &c., in the Garrison, at the Contractor's expense, he being allowed the empty barrels. Two approved securities will be required in the penal sum of £100 sterling each, for the due performance of the Contract.

FIREWOOD.

FIREWOOD.

For one year, from the 1st January next, in such quantities as may be required, (say 400 cords.) It is to be distinctly understood that the Firewood is to consist of Beech, Black and Yellow Birch, Ash, and Rock Maple; and that no crooked errotten Wood will be received, and a sufficient supply to be kept at all times in the Fuel Yard, towards the necessary issue. Two responsible persons will be required to give security for the due performance of this Contract.

The Firewood to be piled six feet high.

Payment will be made after the delivery of every 50 cords.

FORAGE.

FORAGE.

For one year, from the 1st January next, for three Horses, to be issued in detail from the Contractor's stores.—The Tender to state the rate per ration, consisting of 10 lbs. Oats 14 " Hay 6 " Straw to be subject to the next of the next of the subject to the next of the next of the next of the subject to the next of the ne

mutation of Bran for Oats for sick

TRUCKAGE. TRUCKAGE.

For one year, for such quantities of Firewood as may be delivered from the Fuel Yard of Troops and Departments, and conveyance of Troops, Baggage, Ordnance and Commissariat Stores, &c. to and from the Queen's Wharf to the Barracks, &c. The Tender to state the rate per cord, in Sterling, and at per load of not less than 6

wt. Payment will be made in Dollars or British Specie at the Army

Printed Forms of Tender and any further particulars be had at the Commissariat Office. No written Tender to be

ommissariat Charlottetown. ? P. E. Island, October, 7, 1831.)

BAZAAIR IN AID OF Furnishing the New Temperance Hall.

(Under the Patronage of Lady Bannerman.) (Under the Patronage of Lacy Bannerman.)

THE New Temperance Hall in this Town being nearly completed.

It has become necessary to provide the requisite Funds for inably furnishing the same. A Bazaar will therefore be held, for a purpose, in the said Building, on

Wednesday and Thursday, The 16th and 17th days of December next.

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 account in 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 as 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.

ting their aid.
The following is a List of Ladies who have kindly consented to

Mrs. Young,
Miss P. Davies,
Mrs. Cundall,
— W. B. Jawson,
Miss Chappell,
Mrs. Heard,
— G. Haszard,
— B. Moore, Mrs. Fitzgerald, - W. C. Trowan, - M. Butcher.

rticles may also he sent to the Rev Mr. Fitzgerald, Messra. W. Nawson, W. Heard, J. Rider and B. Moore.

B. Dawiss, W. Heard, J. Rider and B. Moore.

N. B.—Every parcel should be labelled, For THE TEMPRRANCE BALLAR, 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 contume of different nations, as the peasants of France, Italy, Wales, Scotland, &c. Ministure Articles of Fursiture, as chairs, tables, beds, &c.—Models of Public Buildings, ships, &c.—Basket work, Turner's goods, Engravings, Drawings of all kinds, Paintings, Carlous Mineral specimens, Dried Botanical specimens, as Heath, Mosses, &c.—Shells, Prepared Lisects, Choice Plants, Books, Sweetmests, Cakes, &c.—Materials for Needlework, and Money to hew Materials.

On the Evening of the 17th, (immediately after the Baznar) A Vocal and Instrumental Concert

will be given in the Hall by Several talented Vocalists and Music who have hindly volunteered their services for the occasion. To est to be had at the Bazaar.

By order of the Committee,

W. B. DAWSON, Chairman.

October 6, 1851. (1 iew.) n. Tick-

ALL PERSONS having legal demands against the Estate of ALREANDER FERGUSON, into of St. Peter's Road, Lot 24, Farmer, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts within 6 months, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

JOHN FERGUSON.

St. Peter's Road, Oct. 10, 1851.

A LL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN JOHNSTON, late of Township Number, 25, Trader, deceased, are requested to famile their accounts for settlement, and all persons indebted to the and Estate, are required to make immediate accounts.

Agriculture.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

That the present moment, when the most heart-rending scenes of hausan misery are occarring in Europe, in consequence of famine, it cannot be uninteresting to turn for a moment to the subject of Chinese Agriculture. Every one is familiar with the story, that from the remotest antiquity, once in each year, the Sovereign of that Empire descends from his throne to hold the plough, while the Empress plies the loom. This lesson of industry is not without political object, and in a nation, ruled by patriarchal sway, may have been quite as "protective a policy" as any tariff that the ingonity of economists could dovine. China proper, contains about \$30.716.380 English acres of ground, and it is supposed, that one-half of the land is capable of cultivation, whilst each acre can sustain an individual. If such be the fact, we find that there is arable land to the Empire to sustain 415,000,000 and that the census of 1812, by making the number 191,279.896 brought within about 54,000,000 of its utmost capacity of internal production.

The paternal government has, therefore, with provident foresight, always unaintained store-houses and depots, whilst it taught the people the necessity of careful and economical cultivation. By dressing chiefly in cotton and silk, and importing the few furs and woollens they consume, a large part of the empire is saved the waste of grazing, especially as their animal food is pork. The Chinese labourer would consider meadows of every kind, as land in a state of mature, and stierly aseless. Their great crops, therefore, are grain. For rice, the staff of Indian life, every, thing elsa is acrificed. They allege, that a field of grain, will, yield as much straw for the nourishment of cattle as it would have produced hay, besides taking into account the advantage of the cereal product for sustenacioe of man, of which they can spare a small portion in plentiful seasons, to nourish such beasts of burthen as are absolutely required on their farms.

It is said upon good authority, t

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

Each German has his hosse, his orehard, his road-side trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did not carefully prop up and tie together, and in many places hold the boughs' together by wooden clamps, they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his corn plot, his plot of mangold wartzel, or hay, for potatoes, for homp, &c. He is his own master, and he, therefore, and every branch of his family, have the strongest motive for constant exertion. You see the effects of this in his industry and his economy. In Germany nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market; much fruit is dried for winter use. You see it lying in the san to dry. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook, where the grass grows by the roadside and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women, and children in baskets, or tied in large clorbs. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use is lost; weeds, nettles, hay, the very goose grass which covers waste places, is cut and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streams which generally run down, busy washing those weeds before they are given to the cattle.

They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking of the enormous waste of such things in Eagland—of the vast quantities of grass on banks, by road sides, in the openings of plantations, in lance, in church-yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which, if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still further this subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and prepared for winter fodder. The tops and refuse of hemp serve as bedding for th

very cuttings of the vines are dried and prepared for winter fodder. The tops and refuse of hemp serve as bedding for the cows; any, even the rough stalks of the popujes, after all the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the leind. When these are not sufficient; the children are sent into the woods to gather moss, and all our readers familiar with Germany, will remember to have seen them coming homeward with large bundles of this on their heads. In autumn, the falling leaves are gathered and stacked for the same purpose. The fir cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collected, and sold for lighting fires.

In short, the economy and care of the German peasants are an example of all Europe. They have for years, nay ages, been doing that, as it regards agricultural improvement, to which the British public are just now beginning to open its eye. They are early risers, as may we'l be conceived, when the children, many of whom come a considerable distance, are in school at six in the morning. As they tend their cattle or their swine, the knitting never ceases, and hence the quantities of stockings and other household things which they accumulate are astonishing.—Howill.

Miscellancous.

LARGE MANUFACTORY OF SMALL THINGS.

LARGE MANUFACTORY OF SMALL THINGS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Post gives the following account of two establishments at Waterbury, Connecticut. The first is that of the "American Fin Company:"

"This," he says, is the largest pin manufactory in the United States, and I believe in the world.

It has but one competitor in this country, and that is at Birmingham in this State. The patent to which this company owes its success, is a profound secret, not knows even to its stockholders. It consists in an improvement for the making the pin and head solid and all from one piece of wire. Till within a few years, the bend of most of the pins in use, was separate and twisted on the pin by machinery. A few solid pins were manufactured, but they cost from thirty to fifty per cent, more than those of the older fashion. The discovery of the American patent has driven the twist heads entirely out of use. The privilege of using it was sold in England for \$30,000, where the same kind of pin is now manufactured.

"Of the portions of the works which I was pornized to see I was most struck by the process of sticking the pins upon papers. My intellect had striven in vain to conjecture any process by which machinery could bring order out of the unspeakable.confusion of seveninery could bring order out of the unspeakable.confusion of seveninery could be the confusion of the unspeakable.confusion of seveninery could be unspeakable.confusion of seveninery coul

Brook inspiration of the general weak new and a surface of the committee of Gentlemen named at a Public Mosting; and who being from various Christian Churches, constituted an Evangelical Union, so far at least, as the presencetion of this work was concerned.

After the experiment of year, during which they had ample opportunities of becoming more fully acquainted with their Missister of the committee the Missister of the committee of the commit

and million pine thereon taits a but tagetten. I was have shown a row of very simple machine, such method by a young gift, which arranged on paper ment pairs to set day than any one present could be a record of the pairs of the pairs to set day than any one present could be a strong of on paper ment pairs to set day, that has a set of the pairs of the pa

brethren in our fatherland.

The Dr. farther stated on his return to this Committee, that he was informed by the Servetary of the British and Poreign Bible Society, that the Committee of that Institution would undestake the publication of any part or the whole of the Scriptures, in the Micomae language, so soon as they are ready for publication; and he found the same readiness on the part of the Committee of the Tract Society in reference to any tract which this Society might wish to publish. Mr. Rand immediately took the hint, and commenced the translation of the tract called "Poor Sarah," being the account of a poor but pious Indian woman. It contains Christian doctrines and experience, is partly in English, and so written as is likely to prove interesting to the Indians. Mr. Rand had previously begun the tractation of the Acts of the Apostles, and with the aid of his signusech had advanced as far as the end of the seventh chapter. The translation of the tract was a work of much greater ease. He thus speaks of the difference:

the tracelation of the Acts of the Apostles, and with the aid of his niguanach had advanced as far as the end of the seventh chapter. The translation of the tract was a work of much greater ease. He thus speaks of the difference:

"I have translated it (the tract) with the most perfect ease, without any assistance, and have no doubt of its general accuracy. With hat very few corrections, it might be published. In fact, I see the Scripture is the hardest thing to translate, because your arms are bound by its sacredness. You want not only to say what your author says, but to say it, as near as may be, as he said it. With a human composition you may take liberties—you may skip a hard place; if you cannot say just undar the original says, you can say something like it, and something better perhaps, and if you cannot say it, as he has sold it, you can sepress yourself in some other way—and there is no sacrilege in the thing, and no harm done."

Ile accordingly, in the letter from which the above is an extract, proposes the publication of the tract. By this publication, we might, if successful, be followed by the issue of a spelling book, and by selections from the New Testament, say the Sermon on the Stoutand the history of the Cracifixion, facility would be affirded for teaching them to read, and divine truth could be circulated in in attractive form. This being the first proposal for the publication of any thing in Micmac, Mr. Rand expressed a strong opinion in favour of the Phonetic alphabet, and have already seen such evidence of its infinite superiority over the old one, that no delay, nor any other consideration, would induce me to change it. Learning to read according to it is reduced to little more than learning to numerate. The Indian who was with me last week, went away, able to spell out any word, and was surprised and delighted with his new acquisition; he had learned in that short time to form the lofting accurately, life could scrawl a little before, and pick out a letter after a very long time, (writt