e Treasurer (Mr. John W. to take the necessary legal of all unsettled Subscriptions

Company.''
By Order,
J. B. COOPER, Sec'y.

o Debtors IOMAS BROYDRICK.

nce Edward Island poth years inclusive—2 vels. a copious Index; published mia! Legislature, and care-lidated, by Commissioners t, may be had at the Book-G. T. HASZARD.

D TEACHERS. Teacher of the first Class and Covehead District— vill find it to his advantage

CURTIS LAWSON

NTS TO LET. S BUILDINGS, NEAR THE WHARF. LAR KITCHEN, Parler, 2 s and Vegetable Cellar. ge front ROOM, up stairs, D ROOMS, and a Cellar. OM up stairs, Garret Bed

I.SO— tted up for 3 Horses and 2 ft over it. R over H.

BOUSE, attached to the oms, and a large Granary, ulars, apply at Haszerd's

Cacy of the Oxy1 Bitters,
2 EN YEARS' STANDING.
her, Esq., of Bleston, Mass.
he, September 28, 1848.
he, September 28, 1848.
he served was since-I was ster-brash and derangement alen advice of the best Phylew York, in London, Paris, owed their prescriptions, and ar and other springs in this aces of Germany, and elsed found no relief. Since tanever had a return of the y troubled me of Jate years My appetite has returned; severe constipation of the and sleepless nights undentirely left me. Having a this most discouraging disabled a trial of your medicine-he are now using it to great at refrain from writing to you for the good you have beauity; and trust that what file in extending the circulad Bistere, "will be done with

mes. ars very respectfully, FITZHENRY HOMER. Windsor, Vt.
Co., Wholesale Druggists,
Beston, General Agents.
bottle; six bottles for Five

4 Bit

WM. R. WATSON. hers' Soap Powder

ners Sonp rowder new invention.)

\*i. best, and most effectual hing purposes, a packet of sons were form were for son were

hands, or the most delicate is incomparable for permanus, &c., after they have y age, or injured by base unsurpassable for imprevaNNLLS, BLANKETS, atto PRINTS, MUSLIN For Sale by SZARD, Queen Square.

New Stationery!

D has JUST RECEIVED

a a supply of BOOKS and
are now open and Fox
are low to mandation awaited a
real plants of barrouger povered are
and island or barrouger povered are
are Service of the Service

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, September 17, 1853.

New Series. No. 69.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

JULY QUARTERLY SESSION.

The last Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of this Island was held, agreeably to appointment, in the populous and flourishing Settlement of Bedeque, on Monday the 26th July. The Officers present on the occasion were, the G. W. Patriarch, G. Treasurer, G. Chaplain and G. Conductor, together with a large number of Representatives from various sections of the Island. After the usual preliminaries, the G. W. P. presented his Quarterly Report, which, on motion of the Grand. Chaplain (the Rev. Bro. Roach), seconded by the Acting P. G. W. P. (Bro. Arbuckle), he was unanimously requested to publish Arbuckle), he was unanimously requested to publish in such of the Island Newspapers as might see fit to insert the same, and is as followeth:—

GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH'S REPORT

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, of P. E. Island: WORTHY BROTRERS ;

Wormy Broyness;

Permit me, on the present occasion, to congratulate you, upon your assembling in Quarterly Session, for the first time, in the populous and flourishing Settlement of Bedeque—the cradle. If not the very birth-place, of Temperance Institutions in P E. Island. And I fervently hope, that the benevolent and truly patriotic principles of these Institutions, which have, here, for so long a period, been in active and vigorous operation, may apeedily "leaven the whole lump," and from these extend their salutary influences to

tions, which have, here, for so long a period, been in active and vigorous operation, may speedily "leaven the whole lump," and from theme extend their salutary influences to all around.

The neat and spacious edifice in which we are now, through the mercy of a Gracious Providence, so happily convened—although not yet formally dedicated to the noble Cause whose interests we have assembled from various Sections of the Island to deliberate upon and to promote—is an ornament to this beautiful locality—a credit to its enterprising and spirited proprietors—and, to my own mind, at least, an augury of approaching and complete victory.

Since you last assembled in regular Quarterly Session, the usual Annual Session of the Supreme Head of our Order has been held at Chicago, Ill. Representatives from a large proportion of the American States, and from several of the British Provinces, were in attendance. Their proceedings appear to have been characterised, throughout, by liberality of sentiment and unity of action. The measures in which we are more particularly interested appear to be the following, viz.—The reduction of the Fee for Initiation to the minimum sum of \$1 (6s): The throwing open of the doors of Subordinate Divisions to the public, with the view of affording strangers an opportunity of witnessing our neat and appropriate Installation Ceremony, whensoever such a step may be by them deemed advisable: The adoption of an entirely new and at the same time really chaste and impressive Ritual, covering the entire working of Subordinate Divisions—the result of a combination of talent and experience rarely brought to bear on such subjects. And, finally, the selection of a Locality in our own immediate neighbourhood, as the place of meeting of the next Annual Session.

By the amendment of the Constitution of Subordinate Divisions above referred to, all objection to the establishment of Divisions in the poorer Districts of the Island will for the future be obvisted—the merce out of Initiation now presenting no obstacle

of Temperance, from all parts of the North American Continent, and perhaps also from Great Britain, is confidently anticipated.

Let me now, Worthy Brothers, direct your attention to those local matters which still more directly concern ourselves. It must, I think, he admitted, that the Order of the Sons of Temperance has sever yet attained that commanding and influential position in this Island which we see it occupying, at the present moment, in the neighbouring Republic and in most of our Sister Colonies. We are not, I regret to perceive by the Returns, which will be laid before you by the Grand Scribe, making any perceptible advances in point of numerical strength and weight of influence in certain quarters—and many of these who are formally in connection with us, are, to say the least, but very indifferent and inefficient members of our Body. Still, itselfords me the highest gratification to know—and I rejoice to record the fact—that there are amongst us, both in Town and Country, a goodly number of as "staunch mon and true" as are to be mot with in any part of the world—men who have, long since, "nailed their colours to the mast," and who, if our goodly bark must sink, will magmanimously sink with her, bravely contending with our adversaries to the last. But with this noble band of laborious and self-denying men on board—no matter who else may prove recreant to their pledge, and basely described; posts in the hour of peril—I have no fear for the result. It is a source of encouragement, too, to know that, somehow or other, the great fundamental principles upon which our Order is based—the noble and philanthropic objects which it seeks to attain—are, even here, daily obtaining a wide range and securing the sympathies of the right-minded, intelligent and active portions of the community. Before I close this Report is lew facts will be giren, amply illustrating and supporting the sympathics of the right-minded, intelligent and active portions of the community. Before I close this Report is lew facts will be g

not, of source, pressume to hanned an opinion, just now, as to the course shat, may be adopted by the new House, with reference to this matters but it may be allowed to any a few words, as to the circumstances in which we find ourselves placed with respect to that Homeable Roly.

On glancing over the instance of the gentlemen composing the new House, we sink, that not only have ell our old driends been, re-elected, but others have been returned whom we have every, reason to be lieuwe are decidedly favorable to our views and principles. But, there is one circumstance to which I must, a little more in detail, direct your attention, as it, in my opinion, more clearly indicates than any other with which I am at present acquainted, the particular direction in which the current of public opinion is, I am happy to believe, beginning to set. This matter is at the present moment, occupying, almost to the exclusion of everything elec, the attention of our local politicians of every class; but I advert to At, not as a mere party question, but simply as one in which the whole temperance community—whatever may be their views of general politics—are deeply interested.

It is somewhat amusing to observe how utterly unabled our political servents are to account for the phenomenon to which I now allude upon any principle of political economy with which they appear to have been familiar hitherto, and the singular proneness they manifest to attribute to any and every cause—any to he rue one—the source—of—their discomfort and alarm. It appears, that the constituents of a certain Hon. Gentleman—the "Leader" Her Majesty's Government in this Island, and an examination of the particular of the parti

disposed of After which the Session was closed with the usual formalities, and at a late hour the Meeting broke up.

GENERAL SELECTIONS

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

A California paper gives the following upon this subject: "A business transaction took place a few days
since that is likely to be productive of important results
in the history of the commercial world. A purchase of
100,000 pounds of rice was made by one of our most
respectable Chinese merchants, which it is proposed to
ship to Japan on board the ship Hamilton, which is now
under Chinese colours—having—heen purchased from
her American owners by two wealthy Chinese merchants. The Chinese have long been on trading terms
with the Japanese, and their, vessels are allowed to with the Japanese, and their vessels are allowed to enter their ports and trade. The undertaking is a novel one, and in the event of its succeeding, it would not require the foresight of a prophet, to predict a very sudden increase in the mercantile marine of China; which would soon be able to show as handsome a fleet of clippers as any nation in the world. It would not be or cuppers as any nation in the world. It would not be strange were it to happen that the opening of the ports of Japan should be brought about by the Chinese who have settled in California. Indeed, we are strongly inclined to the belief that such will be the case; and that the world will yet have to acknowledge themselves indebted to California for it all. The powerful changes going on throughout the world—the result of the gold discoveries—are every day heady many and and discoveries—are every day heady many and and discoveries. discoveries—are every day becomming more and more apparent, and it would not be presumptuous to suppose that the ports of Japan will be as free to the world before three years, as are those of China now."

CAUSE FOR NATIONAL GRATULATION In a recent address, Hon. Edward Everett, while referring to the vast sums paid in the United States for the relief of poor emigrants from Europe, said that when he was Minister to the Court of St. James, he received a letter from one of the interior counties of England, telling him that they had in their House of Correction an American seaman, whom they were desirous of being rid of. He wrote back that he might be sent to London, where he would be shipped to the United States; adding the suggestion, that if her Majesty's Minister at Washington were applied to in a similar way by the overseers of the poor and wardens of the prisons in the United States, he would be pretty busily engaged. "I really felt pleased," said he, "at a time when my own little State of Massachusetts was assisting from ten to twelve thousand destitute British In a recent address, Hon. Edward Everett, while a time when my own little State of Massachusetts was assisting from ten to twelve thousand destitute British subjects annually, to be able to relieve the British em-pire, 'upon whose dominions the sun never sets,' of the only American pauper quartered upon it."

CURIOUS MENTAL PHENOMENA.

Dr. Carpenter is delivering a course of lectures in Manchester, England, on the physiology of the nervous system. In his fifth lecture the doctor related some curious instances of aberration of mind. He spoke of a very learned professor, some years ago, at Aberdeen, Dr. Robert Hamilton, whose essay on the national debt of England largely contributed to the abolition of the sinking fund. In public this man was a shadow. He pulled off his hat to his own wife in a shadow. He pulled off his hat to his own wife in the streets, and apologized for not baving the pleasure of her acquaintance. He went to one of his classes early in the morning, with one of his wife's white stockings on one leg, and a black one on the other. He often spent the whole time of the class in moving from the table the hats, which his students as constantly returned. He sometimes invited the students to call upon him, and then fued them if they called. He ran are instead on and begged her pardon called her stands by the same only advocated its proyer, and goes to it, in other respects, its most cordinal and hearty support. The other Expressions will be interested to continue the finance by the same only advocated its proyer, and goes to it, in other respects, its most cordinal and hearty support. The other Expressions will be included and the same of the

Mr. Benjamin Hardinge, of Cincinnati, has made a valuable discovery in synthetic chemistry, by which he is enabled to produce an artificial marble from common pebbles and sand. It is stated by the Express Messenger that he is about to erect in or near the city of Montreal a model palace, to be built entirely of marble and precious stones. The stones for the walls, which are now moulding, are formed of silicates in combination with mineral earths and pebbles, and angular spots of granite variegated with mineral oxides. The roof will be a lava of crystallized silicates of lime and white alumina, resembling the snow crust. The floors to be of the same material, coloured in mosaic with oxides of minerals. The style of architecture will be unique. The pillars, pilasters, columns, capitals, cornices, ar-ARTIFICIAL MARBLE. minerals. The style of architecture will be unique. The pillars, pilasters, columns, capitals, cornices, architraves, mantels, &c., will be of agate, jasper, porphyry, &c., with colossal statuary of snow-white marble. The inside finish of the walls will be of porcelain, in landscapes, with ceiling of freeco of porcelain, coloured in rosewood and zebra wood, inlaid with pearl. The tables, both tops and frames, will be of sapphire and amethyst, embedded with bands of opal—others of lapislazuli, chalcedony, onyx, set with garnet, topaz, ruby, and cornelian. Others with entire frames of blood-stone moulded in rich patterns of alto-relieve, with tops of onyx, and other chalcedonic formations.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE POTATO.

The failure of the potato crop three or four years ago
and the fears which exist lest the disease may be a —and the tears which exist lest the disease may be a permantly recurring one, if not too deep-seated to be ever eradicated—have led to many investigations and experiments with a view to replace it by some other esculent or substance that will equally answer its functions in the animal economy. Outmeal, Indian corn, and saw-dust have been tried—but without success. More recently the land of the potato has been searched for substitutes; and two tubers have been east easy to for substitutes: and two tubers have been sent over to France by the French Consul at the republic of Ecua-France by the French Consul at the republic of Ecuador which are supposed to possess many of the requisite qualities. The hocas is in the form of a kidney—is red and yellow in the fruit—and tastes like a chesnut. The millico is more like a potato both in form, taste and color. These are both now growing in the Jardin des Plantes:—the facts needful to be ascertained being, whether they will grow in these latitudes and propagate with sufficient rapidity. The experiment is one of much human interest. The root must possess a rare combination of good qualities which shall succeed in taking the place of the potato. The latter is nutritive, fecund, healthy, pleasant to the taste, and mixes easily with almost every other kind of food. It is remarkably cheap, will grow in nearly all climates, and preserves its virtues longer in its natural condition than most tubers. Still, the bounty of nature cannot be presumed to be exhaustible. The world went on a long time indifferently well without the potato—still longer without toa or coffee. There was a civilization before the silk worm was discovered, and sugar is a modern improveworm was discovered, and sugar is a modern improve-ment in diet. Nature, beyond doubt, has many won-ders yet in her storehouse: and if there be nothing new under the sun in the sense absolute, there are many things which are so relatively. The bocas may, for aught we know, supercede the potato.

SALMON FISHING IN THE NEPISIGUIT AND RESTIGOUCNE RIVERS.

RESTIGOUCNE RIVERS.

We are indebted to the Miramichi Gleaner for the appended sketch, furnished by a correspondent at Restigouche, dated Aug. 25:

'I must not forget to mention, among the passing events of the day, the visit to this quarter, of two young English Officers, one belonging to the 76th Regiment of foot, the other to the Royal Artillery, both at present stationed in Halifax, Nova Scotia. These young gentlemen were on a tour of pleasure, and spent a few weeks on the Bathurst waters, in piscatory pursuits, where after capturing about 80 salmon, they left for the Restigouche, to view its rich scenery, being under the impression that it afforded no great sport to the Angler in the shape of salmon fishing. But in this they were