HINA

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JAMES YEO.

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NDER SCOTT.

ILL erected nearly of fifty-five acres of acre. Also—add acres of LAND, very convenient and, a BARA^24 = 26, of orc. The whote and situated near the y and very extensive sonable to conclude, ounding country will ention of the holder he necessities of the c is sufficient water is Property may be rs. One-half of the years unpaid, on aperwise. For further Charlottetown, or to

LIAM COTTON.

Sale.
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US M'DONALD.

VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1852.

NO. 1165.

Agriculture.

MR. HASBARD,

Sin : Knowing you have ever been favorable to the Cause of Agriculture, you will oblige a Subscriber by inserting the following in your valuable periodical.

it may be applied. Not only the carcases of animals, but their evacuations are rendered of little value by long expoure to the air.

Every moment of exposure robs them of some part of their fertility, as well as contaminates the atmosphere. It is equally as preposterous for a farmer to have his manare exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, rain. &c., as it is for him to have his hay exposed in like manner, beyond the period necessary for stacking or housing. When cattle have been yarded over night, it would be well to throw their evacuations into hongs or bods, and cover them, at least, with a quantity of earth to prevent fermentation, or absorb its products. This would cost but little labor, and would be next and healthy as well as economical. Our farmers in every direction cry out, had times! not money in circulation! poor crops! &c., at the same time, the nuscous perfures that arise from their abodes, at the approach of summer, for the want of a little labor in preventing the gases to escape in the air, or the fossil and liquid from descending to enrish the antipodes, indicates the want of economy in our farmers.

'Agricola' says, and so does every experienced farmer, "Earth is a powerful obsorber of all gases which tries from patriculation. The steach proceeding from the dissolution of organized matter, never rises through the ground to assail the nostrils, although it is autremely offeneire from bedies corrupting the air and water. A strongly menured field, offers being ploughed, sown, and harrowed, sends forth a healthy and refreshing annell, a strong proof that all patrid vapors, which otherwise would anney us, are absorbed and retained, for the autrition of crops. It is on the account, that the powers carth can be enriched, in a very high degree, by mere expanse to the gases of putrefection. Put a layer of common earth along the top of a fermenting dangshill, from tenleve to eighteen inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is going on whith activity, and afterwards separate it su

than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work with-out surmounting his still with the worm, to cool and condende the rarified spirit which ascends in evaporation. In both, the most precious matter is that which assumes the aeriform state: and to behold it escaping, with unconcerned indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance."

Miscellancous.

Significant content of the property of the pro

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The Fairment [Va.] True Virginian says:—We are informed by Colonel Haymound and others, that a pertion of a regularly McAdamized read has been discoursed on the opposite side of the river from this place. We have not seen it ourselves, but learn, that it extends pretty much along the bank of the river. It withit is about 16 feet, and the track well-graded. The bed of stone accents to be about two incluse thick, and made precisely sider the plan of our McAdamized reads, the stone heing axed for our reads. The discovery was unade by the washing away of a hill nide which partially covered the road. When and by what race of people this road was made, is unknown at the present day, but it gives avidence of the saintence of a population; here at some former age of the world, as far advanced in civilination, or at least in the set of read-making, as ourselves. There was found in the lest of the consistence of michanes. He aread it upon alle, applied it twice a-weak.

read the stump of a chesnut tree, which was ascertained to be 150 years old at the least, and how much older, our informant could not tell, as the stump was hollow.

Here is food for thought. Who were the people that made this road—when did they make it—and what has become of them?

An interesting discovery has recently been made in the neigh-bearhood of Civita Vecchia, where a meanic pavement has been brought to light, representing Orpheus surrounded by lious, tigers, and happoptami. From the style and colour of the work, the subject being developed merely in black and white, it is evidently of great antiquity.

BUSINESS NECESSITY.

The experience of all, demonstrates that a regular systematic business is essential to the health, happiness, contentment and use-fainess of man. Without it, he is unessy, unsettled, miserable and wretched. His desires have no fixed aim, his ambition no high and noble ends. He is the sport of visionary dreams and idle fancies—a looker-on where all are busy, a drone in the hive of industry; a moper in the field of industry and labour. If such were the fot of the feeble and helipless only, it were less to be deplored; but it is often the doom and carse of those who have the power to do, without the will to act, and who need that quality which makes so many others, but the want of which unpakes them—he quality of vigour and resolution. Business is the grand regulator of life.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES—Even in cities, smid the more busy husuns of men, on a Saturday evening we tosat 'Sweet-hearts and Wives,' but nowhere is the custom so rigidly observed, nor is the piedge given with so much carneseness and endearing associations, as when we are 'far at sea.' This arcse out of the country courtings on the Saturday even. It was an ancient practice to cease from all servile labour at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and to attend evening prayers preparatory to the Sabath. This vigil afforded a convenient opportunity for courting, which castom continued after the religious observance ceased.—Acustical Standard.

THE MIRACLE OF LIFE.

Boundless variety and perpetual change are exhibited in the living beings around us. Take the claus of insects alone: of these, net fewer than 100,000 distinct species are already known and described; and every day is adding to the catalogue. Wherever you penetrate, that life can be sustained, you find living beings to exist; in the depths of the ocean, in the arid desert, or at the key polar regions. The air teems with life. The soil which clothes the earth all round, is swarning with life. The soil which clothes the earth all round, is swarning with life. The soil which clothes the earth all round, is swarning with life. The soil which clothes the earth all round, is swarning with life. The soil which clothes the earth all round, is swarning with life. The soil which clothes the earth all round, is swarning with life. The soil which clothes the earth all round, is swarning with life. The soil which clothes the earth of with life, and is a supportant of the summand, is itself preyed upon by parasites peculiar to itself. So minute are living animalcules, that Etrenberg has computed, that not fewer than five hundred millions can subsist in a single drop of water, and each of these monads is endowed with its appropriate organs, possesses spontaneous power of motion, and enjoys an independent vitality.

In the very ocean deeps, insects, by the labor of ages, are embled to construct islands, and lay the foundations of future continents. The coral insect is the great architect of the southern ocean. First a reef is formed; seeds are wated to it, vegetation springs up; a verdant island exists; then man takes possession, and a colony is formed.

Dig down into the earth, and, from a hundred yards deep, throw up a portion of soil—cover it so that no communication can take place between that earth and the surrounding air. Soon you will observe vegetation springing up—perhaps new plants, altogether salike any thing heretofore grown in that neighborhood. During how many thing heretofore grown in that neighborhood. During h

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—THE VOLCANO.

We have advices from Honolula to the 18th, and Lahai to the 18th of March, which give an additional accounts concerning the late volcanic evuption on Manma Loa, which were received in Honolula to the 2d of Blarch. The Polynesian says that—

"By an accurate measurement of the enormous jet of glowing lava, where it first levule forth on the side of Manma Loa, it was ascertained to be 500 feet high! This was upon the supposition that it was 30 miles distant. We are of the opinion, that it was a greater distance, say from 40 to 60 miles. With a glass, the play of this jet, at night, was distinctly observed, and a more subline sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projected inlo the side of the column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projected inlo the side of the column of the column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projected inlo the side of the column of the colu