

WASARD'S GAZETTE.

VOL. 21. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1851. NO. 1127.

Army Contract.

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

FRESH 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 fore and hind quarters, and to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissariat 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 British Specie.

BAKING BREAD.

For one year, from the 1st January 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 be 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.

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 or rotten 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.

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 } Of the best quality.
6 " Straw }

to be subject to the usual commutation of Bran for Oats for sick Horses.

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 cwt.

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

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

Commissariat Charlotetown,
P. E. Island, October, 7, 1851.

BAZAAR

IN AID OF

Furnishing the New Temperance Hall.

(Under the Patronage of Lady Bannerman.)

THE New Temperance Hall in this Town being nearly completed it has become necessary to provide the requisite Funds for suitably furnishing the same. A Bazaar will therefore be held, for this purpose, in the said Building, on

Wednesday and Thursday,

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 accomplish 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 so 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.

The following is a List of Ladies who have kindly consented to receive contributions:—

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Mrs. Fitzgerald, | Mrs. Young, |
| — Yates, | Miss P. Davies, |
| — Lydiard, | Mrs. Cundill, |
| Miss P. DesBrisay, | — W. B. Dawson, |
| Mrs. Owen, | Miss Chappell, |
| — Orlebar, | Mrs. Heard, |
| — H. Haszard, | — G. Haszard, |
| — I. Smith, | — B. Moore, |
| — J. J. Pippy, | — W. C. Trowan, |
| — A. H. Yates, | — M. Butcher. |

Articles may also be sent to the Rev Mr. Fitzgerald, Messrs. W. B. Dawson, W. Heard, J. Rider and B. Moore.

N. B.—Every parcel should be labelled, FOR THE TEMPERANCE BAZAAR, 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 costume of different nations, as the peasants of France, Italy, Wales, Scotland, &c., Miniature Articles of Furniture, as chairs, tables, beds, &c.—Models of Public Buildings, ships, &c.—Basket work, Turner's goods, Engravings, Drawings of all kinds, Paintings, Curious Mineral specimens, Dried Botanical specimens, as Heaths, Mosses, &c.—Shells, Prepared Insects, Choice Plants, Books, Sweetmeats, Cakes, &c.—Materials for Needlework, and Money to buy Materials.

On the Evening of the 17th,
(Immediately after the Bazaar)

A Vocal and Instrumental Concert

will be given in the Hall by

Several talented Vocalists and Musicians,

who have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. Tickets to be had at the Bazaar.

By order of the Committee,
W. B. DAWSON, Chairman.

October 6, 1851.

(1iew.)

ALL PERSONS having legal demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER FERGUSON, late of St. Peter's Road, Lot 34, 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.
Executor.

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

JAMES JOHNSTON,
Administrator.
Lot 25, Oct. 14, 1851.

Agriculture.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

At the present moment, when the most heart-rending scenes of human misery are occurring 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 ingenuity of economists could devise. China proper, contains about 830,716,360 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 191,279,836 brought within about 54,000,000 of its utmost capacity of internal production.

The paternal government has, therefore, with provident foresight, always maintained storehouses 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 nature, and utterly useless. Their great crops, therefore, are grain. For rice, the staff of Indian life, every thing else is sacrificed. 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 sustenance 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, that a Chinese agriculturist would smile if it were intimated that the soils had need of rest occasionally, and would be destroyed unless permitted to lie fallow for a season, or employed in cultures designed only for manures. The result is that China is wrought like a garden, and that no fallow is left that can contribute to the minutest improvement of the earth. The Chinese soils, in general, are not superior to those of Europe, and all the farms, even in the northern provinces, yield annually two crops; while it is asserted that those in the South often produce five in the course of two years, without having been permitted to lie fallow for a single season during the thousands they have been devoted to the use of agriculture. The whole country is irrigated with the greatest care. A network of canals laces the empire, diffusing water throughout the whole country, as in the trenches of a garden; and as all the immense transportation of the country is conducted on them by the sail and oar alone, the innumerable benefits of burden that consume the products of the earth in other countries, are dispensed with in China.

The Chinese do not lose an inch of available ground. The rocky hills which in Europe are converted into vineyards, are by their industry, made productive of grain. Pleasure grounds of great extent, parks for the maintenance of deer alone, and waste land devoted to the sports of a dissipated court or nobility, have no existence in the empire. The small gardens surrounding their country retreats, diversified by useful and beautiful culture, are the only luxuries of this sort permitted by the national spirit of economy; yet, by delightful situations, judiciously improved, and by picturesque vast domains, which, in other countries are at the disposal of an aristocracy's pride and the causes of a people's poverty.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

Each German has his house, his orchard, 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 wurtzel, or hay, for potatoes, for hemp, &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 sun 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 cloths. 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 streets of the villages, 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 England—of the vast quantities of grass on banks, by road sides, in the openings of plantations, in lanes, 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 the cows; nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, after all the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land. 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 fire cones, which with us lie 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. Time, also, is as carefully economised as anything else. They are early risers, as may well 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.—Howitt.

Miscellaneous.

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 Pin 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 known 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 head 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 permitted to see I was most struck by the process of sticking the pins upon paper. My intellect had striven in vain to conjecture any process by which machinery could bring order out of the unpeppable confusion of seven-

ral million pins thrown into a box together. I was here shown a row of very simple machines, each tended by a young girl, which arranged on paper more pins in one day than any one person could have possible done by hand in a fortnight. A practiced person I was told, would pick 1200 papers a day, each paper containing 280 pins making in all, 336,000 a day. In a day of ten hours, this company throw off on an average 4,000,000 pins per day about twelve hundred million a year. When I learned this extraordinary fecundity of a single pin mill, I felt that it was of but little consequence what became of all the pins; it is pretty certain that the supply is not likely to give out very soon, in spite of any conceivable extravagance in pin money. The capital of this company is only \$100,000, but its profits are reputed to be very great.

Upon the same premises we were shown the works of the Waterbury Hook and Eye Company, where a capital of \$16,000 is employed in the manufacture of hooks and eyes. Here were arranged, long rows of little machines about the size of small wash-stands, under which a constant shower of those little feminine conveniences was pouring down, but from what cause or by what agency it was difficult to conjecture. Upon a closer inspection, a large spool of wire was perceived revolving slowly in its rear, growing shorter inch by inch in mechanical harmony with the machinery, while iron fingers, curiously articulated, were ready to grasp the severed fragment, and pass it along from change to change until it finally dropped into the receptacle beneath, a perfect hook or eye ready for use. For a moment it seemed as if each machine was instinct with life and intelligence. The power of speech appeared to be all that was lacking to complete the delusion. There were but four or five men in the apartment, who passed around occasionally from one stand to the other, to oil the machinery, to supply new wire when the previous spool was consumed, or to empty the vessels when filled by the silvery shower. The whole performance more resembled a voluntary process of nature than the result of a mechanical art.

Micmac Mission.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Of the Micmac Missionary Society, from Oct. 23d, 1850, to Sept. 23, 1851.

Two years ago no feasible project for educating or evangelizing the Micmacs, the Aborigines of these lower provinces, occupied the public mind or had even been submitted for consideration. It was sufficiently evident that while the general population were rapidly improving themselves and their country, and increasing in number, the descendants of the original occupants of the soil had not for a century taken a single step in the march of improvement, and had so diminished in number that their final extinction was regarded as highly probable, and the date of such an event becoming a matter of calculation.

Happily the aspect of affairs has greatly changed. Different results are now confidently anticipated by the friends of the Indian.

In November, 1849, Mr Rand's addresses, delivered and published in Halifax, and thrown into general circulation, became the means of presenting to the public not a little valuable information, respecting the condition of the tribe and their capabilities for improvement. Christian men, who had thought and talked of the desirableness of efforts to evangelize the tribe, came forward at Mr. Rand's invitation in a very timely manner. During that year no labour was done, but a Committee of Gentlemen named at a Public Meeting; and who being from various Christian Churches, constituted an Evangelical Union, so far at least, as the prosecution of this work was concerned.

After the experiment of a year, during which they had ample opportunities of becoming more fully acquainted with their Missionary, and he with them, the Micmac Missionary Society was formed, its Committee consisting, with few exceptions, of the same persons. A year having now elapsed, they ask the privilege of meeting the public and telling their Annual Story.

They would state that another year and in many respects a most eventful one, having closed, they are bold to meet their patrons and their missionary, at this anniversary, and to state that their proceedings have been conducted with perfect harmony, and that altogether when they consider the way in which they have been led on, and the way in which the Missionary has been sustained, and more than all, the interest excited in so many different places and among so many different classes in favour of the poor Indians, so long neglected by Protestants, they feel constrained to believe and to rejoice, that the Lord Jehovah has undertaken the work. The retrospect to which they now invite you will be a simple narrative of circumstances, sayings, and doings, which have filled their own hearts with thanksgiving and their mouths with praise.

This society being constituted last year as an Association united to promote the evangelization and civilization of the Indians of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the Committee lost no time in formally applying to Mr. Rand to ascertain his willingness to act in conjunction, with and subject to, the general direction of the Committee, upon terms which were previously understood. His cordial consent was unhesitatingly given, and gladly received; and Mr. Rand was left to prosecute his labours in the way which he thought most advantageous, the Committee having full confidence in his judgment, as well as his integrity, and being assured of his desire to prosecute the work with vigour. During the latter part of autumn and the winter months, Mr. Rand was occupied almost exclusively in the study of the language.—This object was pursued sometimes in connection with the work of translation, and again while labouring in compiling a dictionary. It was kept in view in his visits among the Indians, and in their occasional visits to him. The Committee feel it to be unnecessary to enlarge on the importance of this department of his labours. Life is uncertain. Many a Missionary has been cut down at the commencement of his work, and his labours lost, because not thus committed to writing. It is of great consequence that Mr. Rand's knowledge of the language, so far as he has attained, should be preserved, to diminish the labours of all who shall follow him in this work, for we do not regard him as the only one who is to tread this path. And while this is a most necessary work, no man can say that it is sectarian. It is one which the Scholar and the Christian, the Legislator and the Missionary, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, may alike patronise, and in the completion of which they may all rejoice. In December, Mr. Rand procured the services of an intelligent Micmac for a time, and after his time had expired, he writes from Charlottetown, January 8.—"I am labouring night and day at my Dictionary. I got a teacher provisionally. A tremendous storm drove two Indians under my roof for shelter one evening. They staid all night, and attempted to go home next day. One of them, a woman, was obliged to put back. I found she could help me to correct my list of words most admirably, preparatory to their being inserted in the Big Book. So we took her into the parlor, and went to work.—The family, especially the children, were quite attached to her. Every evening she would tell them a long story, I acting as their interpreter. Some of the most curious and best legends which I have yet heard, she gave us. She was very civil, modest and industrious. She knit socks, &c., and seemed quite pleased with civilized life. She attended a prayer meeting, listened attentively to the Scriptures, and to religious instruction and advice. May the God of all grace bless and save her! I have now work enough for some weeks cut off, and then Paul has promised to come and help me to proceed in translating."

On the 21st December, Mr. Rand again informed the Committee that his whole time was devoted to the Dictionary. The following extracts will convey a pretty correct idea of the nature and difficulties of the undertaking:—

"I am working day and night," he writes, "at what is the voracious drudgery of the whole business, and which, were it not considered on all hands of primary importance, I should be strongly tempted to postpone. I have, during the last four years and a half, collected some thousands of words, and written them down. But though of more value than gold as a vocabulary: for all the purposes of a dictionary they are, in their disarranged state, almost useless. The first and generally the second letter are arranged alphabetically, but that is all. This was all I could do at first, collecting the words as I did by conversation and not from books, and

never knowing what the next word coming under any particular letter would be. Besides, for the work of translating, it is wholly useless, as the Micmac words is placed first. On hearing or reading a Micmac word which I do not understand, I turn to my book, read through some scores of words and ascertain its meaning, if I happen to have it, and if I have not, I can put it down, find out its meaning, and thus it is added to the list. But my book will not give me the Micmac of any given English word.

"An English and Micmac dictionary becomes, therefore, just as important—may, more important. Now, you will have some idea of the labour necessary to accomplish this, when I state that under the single letter A, I have occupied the greater part of a book, half an inch thick, made of paper of the size of ordinary letter paper. It is not full, because spaces are left for other words. There are not, of course, so many words under all the letters, but under others there are more. The letter K, will, I think, extend over double that space. Now this is a business which cannot be hurried. To write a single letter illegibly, is just equivalent to not writing it at all. To copy the work when done will be an easy task, compared with that in which I am now engaged.—The words must be inserted not only with their meanings, but the inflections, to some extent, must be marked, for without these, you cannot conjugate the verb or determine to what class it belongs. The Committee know how to appreciate the importance of this work, and will need no apology for the apparently slow progress which I am making. You must not suppose I feel it irksome. Far from it; I can sit at it from eight to ten hours a day, week after week; and though I hesitate to use the word luxury, which is at my pen's end, lest it should be exaggeration. I yet can truly say, it is enjoyment. Nor is the time lost, as regards the more immediate design of the Mission. I am every day making progress in the language. There is this advantage, too, that I can remain at home, which, in winter, is something. There is not the excitement and often thrilling incident of missionary excursions. I am not able to interest you and the public, by accounts of visits to wigwams, and addresses, conversations, and Christmas carols. Day after day, week after week, month after month, wear away, and all I can say is, that I have inserted so many words in the Micmac Dictionary. And when I rise at midnight from my task, with my head and breast aching, and kneel down and pray for forgiveness, and for a blessing on the dull, monotonous labour of the past day, it is sometimes, I confess, no easy matter to realize what connection all this has with the salvation of the souls of the Indians, who are perishing in ignorance and sin. I try to exercise faith, and then I reason, and sometimes I think I can exercise both faith and reason. I have no doubt the work of this Mission will go on. I may get discouraged, and leave it, or I may be taken away at the commencement, as many a Missionary has been, but there may be others ever and anon ready to enter upon the work. They can enter into these labours, and when success shall begin to second our efforts, the Indians themselves will have facilities for acquiring the English language."

While prosecuting these exhausting labours in faith in the promises of God, Mr. Rand as well as the Committee, was greatly encouraged and revived, by the cheering news, which Dr. Twining brought across the Atlantic. "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is a good news from a far country." The Dr. had furnished a number of Christian friends in Britain with copies of the truly Catholic principles and aims of this Society. A lively interest was at once expressed for the evangelization of the Micmacs, and information being desired, a meeting of friends was held at the Hon. Captain Maudo's, No. 52, Finsbury Square, London. Dr. Twining explained the object of the Society, and a committee was immediately appointed to co-operate with this Society, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, G. C. B.
Sir Nicholas Chinnery, Bart.
Captain Sir Edward Barry, R. N.
Captain Hon. Francis Maude, R. N.
Rev. Henry Venn.
Major Forrester, 52nd Regt.
Captain Hammond, R. B.
Captain Stewart, 7th Regt.
Thomas D. Archibald, Esq.
John G. Malcolm, Esq.
H. S. Waddington, Esq.
The Hon. Francis Maude, Esq., Secretary

The Committee immediately forwarded fifteen pounds three shillings and ninepence, currency, and solicited regular information relative to the progress of the Mission. A correspondence was accordingly commenced immediately, a hundred copies of the Report forwarded, and the Committee expressed their cordial thanks for the unexpected aid already received, and their happiness in being assured of the countenance, the sympathy and the prayers of Christian brethren in our fatherland.

The Dr. further stated, on his return to this Committee, that he was informed by the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that the Committee of that Institution would undertake the publication of any part or the whole of the Scriptures, in the Micmac 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 translation of the Acts of the Apostles, and with the aid of his *nigumach* 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 but 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 what the original says, you can say something like it, and something better perhaps, and if you cannot say it, as he has said it, you can express yourself in some other way—and there is no sacrifice in the thing, and no harm done."

He 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 Mount and the history of the Crucifixion, facility would be afforded for teaching them to read, and divine truth could be circulated in an 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 as the Committee acquiesced, the reasons assigned may here be stated in Mr. Rand's own words. "I use the new 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 letters accurately. He could scrawl a little before, and pick out a letter after a very long time, (written in the old style,) in which one letter has a dozen of sounds, and one sound a dozen of letters to represent it; and I have no doubt of his becoming able to read and write with comfort and ease in six or eight weeks." The Committee, after deliberation, resolved on publishing the tract, and in the way recommended; and having laid the matter before the Committee of the Tract Society, they have voted the sum of five pounds, sterling, which will nearly cover the expense. Some delay has occurred in procuring the type; and the Committee cannot now submit the little work, but they trust that it will be forthcoming soon, and that it will prove the earnest of good things to come.

Among the interesting incidents and correspondence of the past year, nothing to a greater extent surprised and delighted the Committee, than the letters and aid of Lieut Herbert J. Chifford, R. N., of Tramore, Waterford, Ireland, a total stranger to us all, at first, though now known as a brother and fellow-labourer, whose zeal will