

The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

[No. 208]

NEW SERIES.]

Militia General Order.

Head Quarters, Charlottetown, June 7th, 1841.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the ANNUAL INSPECTION of Militia, to take place as follows:

Monday, August 2d—Tracadie Cross Roads, Saint Andrew's and Moral.

Tuesday, 3d—Saint Peter's Bay, Goose River, Saint Margaret's and Talloch.

Wednesday, 4th—Surveyor's Inlet and East Point.

Thursday, 5th—Souris and Bay of Fortune.

4th Queen's County Regiment; Captain John Large, from the 4th Prince County Regiment, to be Captain, vice Lawson, By Command,

A. LANE,

Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant General.

Commanding Officers are requested to send to the nearest Post Office for Orders and Returns.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 1st June, 1841.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled *An Act for levying an Assessment on all Lands in this Island*—I do hereby publicly notify the Owners or Occupiers of Land within this Island, for which the Annual Assessment charged thereon by the said recited Act, of Four Shillings, lawful money of this Island, for every Hundred Acres of wilderness or unimproved Lands contained in the several Townships, and the several Islands belonging thereto; and the sum of Two Shillings for every Hundred Acres of cultivated or improved Land in the said several Townships and Islands as aforesaid; and the sum of Four Shillings for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Pasture Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown; and the sum of Two Shillings for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture, Common and Water Lot as aforesaid; and the sum of Two Shillings and Eightpence for each and every Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Towns and Royalties of Georgetown and Princetown; and the sum of One Shilling and Fourpence for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture and Water Lot, granted in the said last-mentioned Towns and Royalties, and so in proportion for a less quantity; and the sum of One Penny per acre on each and every acre of cultivated or improved Land in the Royalty of Georgetown, called reserved Lands; and the sum of Twopence per acre on each and every acre of such Lands as may be deemed uncultivated or improved Lands, is payable, that unless the Assessment for the current year be paid into my hands, or the hands of my Deputies, on or before the Twenty-first of December, 1841, I shall, on the last day of the next Hilary Term, at Charlottetown, make Proclamation of all such Lands as shall then be in arrear for non-payment of the sums charged thereon, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, June 1st, 1841.

IN compliance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, for levying an Assessment on all Lands within this Island, I have appointed the following persons to be Receivers of the said Assessment:

Prince County.

Joseph Pope, Bedouque;
Thomas C. Compton, St. Eleanor's;
James Yeo, Port Hill;
Allan Forsyth, Cascupaque.

Queen's County.

James Pidgeon, New London;
Thomas Fairbairn, Sable;
Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown;
Allan Macdougall, Belfast.

King's County.

John Jardine, St. Peter's;
Alexander Macdonald, St. Margaret's;
William S. Macgowan, Souris;
Hugh Macdonald, Three Rivers;
James Richards, Murray Harbour.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Just published, foolscap 8vo., pp. 128,
Price 2s. 3d.

MORAL RENOVATION; or, The Empire of Bacchus destroyed. THE PRIZE ESSAY. By the Rev. JOHN KNOX.

CHARLOTTETOWN: COOPER & BREMNER.

FOR SALE.

By order of the Honourable the House of Assembly;

THE CHART of HILLSBOROUGH BAY and HARBOUR of CHARLOTTETOWN—a CHART of CARDIGAN BAY and the HARBOUR of THREE RIVERS in this Island, surveyed under the Colonial Statute, 2d Victoria, cap. 5, by the Hon George Wright, Surveyor General, and George Peacock, Esq., R.N., Commissioners appointed under the said Act. Said Charts are now on Sale at the Office of the Surveyor General, at the Royal Gazette Office, and the Store of Mr. Henry Stamper, Charlottetown, and at the Custom House, Three Rivers.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the Bible Society have received from London a small supply of large and elegant Bibles, which are now on sale at their Depository, Mr. H. Stamper's Book-Store, Queen Street. June 3, 1841.

ALLIANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to the premises lately occupied by Mr. JAMES H. DOWN, near to the Catholic Chapel, where he is assured in the above Company will please apply to have their Policies renewed, and where persons can have Fire Insurance effected at moderate rates of premium, on Buildings, Furniture, Stock in Trade, and Ships on the Stocks—A share of the profits allowed to the assured. The Subscriber is empowered to settle losses in all ordinary cases, without reference to London.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

Charlottetown, June 29th, 1841.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, that he intends to commence business in the BUTCHERING line, on Saturday, the 8th day of August next, when it is his intention to have an excellent supply of all kinds of Meat, fresh Butter and Poultry, in the Charlottetown Market, and to attend every Market Day after that date; and hopes, by keeping a good supply, to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS HAYSTEAD.

New Bedouque Road, July 5th, 1841.

N.B. WANTED, a good active Man, as a Slaughterer, and who will occasionally work on a Farm, to whom liberal wages will be given.

AN English LADY, accustomed to Tuition, both in her own country and in France, is desirous of meeting with pupils in Music, French and Drawing, or an engagement in a family, as daily governess. For address, &c. inquire at the Herald Office.

Charlottetown, June 30.

ONE or TWO APPRENTICES WANTED to the Pump and Blockmaking business. Apply to

WATSON DUCHEMIN.

February 19th, 1841.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is in such a season as this, that the necessity of perfectly draining arable land may be clearly demonstrated. Ploughed land, that is not sufficiently drained, will in a wet spring be converted into a mass of mud, and when dried again by the heat of summer, will have lost all the good effect that should have been produced by previous ploughings. Indeed, it is to the imperfect draining of arable land, that our light crops are to be attributed, as much as to any other cause. A ploughed field, saturated with wet at this time of the year, particularly if the soil is a heavy clay, must be unfit to receive the seed when dry until it is again ploughed.—It may be sown and harrowed, it is true, but there cannot be any reasonable expectation of a good crop on land that is too hard to admit the roots of the plants growing upon it to extract and find nutriment to support and perfect them.

Plants derive their support from the earth, and are not like animals endowed with the power of locomotion, but are always fixed to a limited portion of the soil. They depend upon the small space which they occupy for the supply of their wants, and can place under contribution only those portions of the surrounding air, earth and water that come in contact with them. It is necessary, then, that they should find immediately around them the nutritious principles required for their growth, and for the exercise of their functions; it is necessary that they should be able to extend their roots, in order to drain from the soil its nourishing juices, and to fasten them in the earth, so as to be secure from being dried up by heat or uprooted by the winds. It is impossible for them to do all this unless the soil is open and well pulverised, and this it cannot be if not well drained when ploughed.

The following observations, from "Chaplat's Agricultural Chemistry," are well worthy the attention of every farmer; and there is no farmer who will read them, that must not be convinced of their truth and reasonableness:—

"The air may be considered as a vehicle, constantly loaded with a quantity of water in vapour, of which the coolness of the night causes it to deposit a part upon the earth. The surface of the ground, and the leaves of plants are often moist in the morning; the return of the sun, and the heat of the day, evaporate this liquid, to be deposited again at sunset, and during the night; thus, by an alternate movement, determined by the changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, at different periods of the twenty-four hours, water is constantly applied to plants, to preserve them from the excess of heat, which would wither and dry up their organs.

"The aqueous vapours suspended in the air begin to condense and precipitated at sunset, and with them is deposited the greatest part of the emanations which have arisen from the earth during the day; these exhalations, though beneficial to vegetation, are almost always injurious to man, and it is not without reason that he fears and shuns the night damps. In southern climates, where the heat of the sun is more intense, and rains less frequent than in the northern, vegetation is supported by the dews, which are very abundant. In order that the dews of night may produce their best effects upon vegetation, it is necessary that the soil should unite certain qualities, which it does not always possess.

"When the soil is hard and compact, and forms, by the action of the air, an impenetrable crust, the dew is deposited upon the surface, and evaporated by the rays of the sun, without having moistened the roots of the plants, or softened the earth around them: so that of the organs that serve to convey nourishment to the plants, the leaves are the only ones benefited by the dew, while the roots, which are the principle vehicles of nutriment, when the plant is fully developed, are not in any degree benefited by it. It is necessary, in such cases, that the soil should be softened, lightened, and divided, so that the air may convey the water with which it is charged to the roots of the plants, and to every part of the earth surrounding them, to a certain depth; thus the plant can imbibe, through all its pores, the reviving moisture; and that which it received by its roots is more lasting than that which it absorbs in any other way, because the roots, being sheltered from the direct rays of the sun, evaporation takes place less rapidly, and the moisture is retained, whilst the leaves are speedily dried by the heat. Besides, that earth which is most easily affected by the dews, yields most readily to the action of the roots, whether it be to fix the plant firmly, by their extension, or to draw from the soil its nutritive properties.

"This explains, in a natural manner, the origin of a custom observed by all agriculturists, and of which all acknowledge the advantage.—When vegetables, such as peas, beans, potatoes, and other roots, are sown in furrows, at equal distances from each other, the soil in the intervals is hoed, or dug, with the utmost care, and thus rendered light, soft, and favourable to the air, whilst, at the same time, weeds, which would be hurtful to the cultivated plants, by depriving them of nourishment afforded by the ground, are destroyed; and the soil rendered more fit to receive the rain, and convey it to the roots. I do not deny that these benefits are real, but I hold them to be secondary, and subordinate to the advantage derived from opening access to the air, and permitting it to deposit its dews upon the roots, and upon the earth in contact with them.

"I have uniformly observed the effects of this method to be equally speedy and favourable in the cultivation of beet-roots, and I have never employed any other to restore their vegetation to its freshness, when they became yellowish and drooping; in three or four hours it will become a beautiful green, and the leaves spread themselves out, although no rain may have fallen; and this often when the soil had not contained a single weed. I have observed the same effect produced upon the other culinary roots.

"In the south of France, where it hardly ever rains

during the summer, the foot of each setting of the vine is laid bare, by digging around it a circular trench, deep and wide enough to contain, uncovered, the stump, and the radicles proceeding from it, and the opening is speedily covered over by the leaves and branches. It is evident that this method has no other advantage than that of facilitating the access of the air to the roots, that it may deposit there the dews with which it is more abundantly charged than in cold climates—if it were not thus, this practice would expose the vines to be dried up by the scorching heat of the sun."

The above observations are manifestly correct, and it must consequently be evident to every experienced farmer, how necessary it is in this climate, that the land under crops should be in a loose and open state to receive the beneficial effects of air and moisture. It is on this principle that it would be extremely desirable to introduce drilling crops of grain, and subsequently hoeing them, at least once before coming into ear. This would insure a more perfect cultivation of the soil, because seed could not be drilled in, unless the soil was open and well pulverized.

There is not certainly much encouragement to expend capital and labour on our arable lands, while wages are high, and produce low; but it is equally certain, that unless the labour that is necessary to produce good crops be expended on our tillage lands, it would be better to leave them waste. The prospects of the Canadian agriculturists may soon be more cheering. If any measures can be adopted that would be likely to prove beneficial to the interests of our agriculture, we undoubtedly are entitled to expect that they will be adopted.

I think I cannot better conclude this communication than in the following words of "Bronterre":—"Of all human occupations, agriculture is not only the most essential to man's existence, but also the most conducive to his health, his innocence, and his happiness. Surrounded by the beauties of earth, as it were under the eye of heaven, he naturally imbibes a more genial temperament both of body and mind than those confined in the murky atmosphere of cities, amidst the din and bustle of the workshop, or the higgling and chicanery of dishonest barter, with its attendant cares and devouring excitement. Agriculture is, moreover, the most profitable occupation, as regards the whole community; for, being the basis of all other occupations, its prosperity alone can yield the means of reproduction and prosperity to all the rest.—The agriculturist produces and reproduces not only the food consumed by all employed upon the land, during the process both of cultivation and vegetation, but also the food of every other description of person, whatever his occupation in society. Without a sufficient supply of food, and of the raw materials of clothing, such as wool, flax, hides, &c. which agriculture alone yields; without this sufficient supply during the reproduction, all manufactures and commerce would stand still, as well as agriculture itself. Considered, then, merely as a means to an end, and narrowing that end, as the political economists do, to the mere production of wealth, with scarcely any reference to its distribution and enjoyment, agriculture is the first and most important of all industrial pursuits."

In no country on earth is it so, if not in Canada, and one would imagine it should be so regarded, and valued and encouraged accordingly.

WM. EVANS.

Cote St. Paul, June 2, 1841.

BAD PRACTICES OF FARMERS.—1. That of exhausting land by over-cropping. President Madison attributed this to the effect of 'habit,' continued after the reason for it had ceased to exist. Whilst there was an abundance of fresh and fertile soil, it was the interest of the cultivator to spread his labour over as great a surface as he could. Land being cheap and labour dear, and the land co-operating powerfully with the labour, it was profitable to draw as much as possible from the land. Labour is now comparatively cheaper, and land dearer. Where labour has risen in price four fold, land has risen ten fold at least.

2. The evil of pressing too hard on the land has also been much increased by the bad mode of plowing up and down hilly land, which, by exposing the loosened soil to be carried off by rains, has hastened more than anything else the waste of its fertility.

3. The neglect of manure is another error. It is traced to the same cause with excessive cropping. In the early stages of cultivation in this country, it was more convenient and more profitable to bring new land into cultivation, than to improve old land. The failure of new land has long called for the improvement of old land; but habit has kept us deaf to the call.

4. Among the best means of aiding the productiveness of the soil, is irrigation—a resource which abounds in this to a much greater extent than in any other country.

5. Mr. Madison conceived it a gross error that horses should be so generally used instead of oxen, and his reasoning is pretty conclusive in favour of the ox.

6. Too many neat cattle are kept in proportion to the food provided for them. As a farm should not be cultivated beyond the point at which it can be kept in good heart, so the stock of cattle should not be kept in greater number than the resources of food can keep in plight. If a poor farm is unprofitable, so are poor cattle.

7. Of the all errors in our rural economy, none perhaps is so much to be regretted, because none so difficult to be repaired, as the injudicious and excessive destruction of firewood. It seems never to have occurred that the fund was not inexhaustible, and that a crop of trees could not be raised as quick as one of wheat or corn.—*American Paper.*

THE PLOUGH.—It is not known where he that invented the plough was born, nor where he died; yet he has effected more than the whole race of heroes and conquerors, who have drenched it with tears and manured it with blood, and whose birth, parentage and education have been handed down to us with a precision precisely proportionate to the mischief they have done.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.—The Duke found that one of his tenants, a small farmer, was falling, year after year, into arrears of rent. The Duke rode to the farm, saw that it was rapidly deteriorating, and the man, who was really an experienced and industrious farmer, totally unable to manage it, from poverty. In fact, all that was on the farm was not enough to pay the arrears. "John," said the Duke, as the farmer came to meet him as he rode up to the house, "I want to look over the farm a little." As they went along, "Really," said he, "everything is in very bad case. This won't do. I see you are quite under it. All your stock and crops won't pay the rent in arrear. I will tell you what I must do; I must take the farm into my own hands; you shall look after it for me, and I will pay you your wages." Of course there was no saying nay—the poor man bowed assent. Presently there came a reinforcement of stock, then loads of manure; at the proper time seed, and wood from the plantations for repairing gates and buildings. The Duke rode over frequently. The man exerted himself, and seemed really quite relieved from a load of care by the change. Things speedily assumed a new aspect. The crops and stock flourished; fences and out-buildings were put into good order. In two or three rent days, it was seen by the steward's books that the farm was making its way. The Duke on his next visit said, "Well, John, I think the farmdoes very well now. We will change again; you shall be tenant again, and, as you now have your head fairly above water, I hope you will be enabled to keep it there." The Duke rode off at his usual rapid rate. The man stood in astonishment; but a happy fellow he was, when, on applying to the steward, he found that he was actually re-entered as tenant to the farm just as it stood in its restored condition. I will venture to say, however, that the Duke himself was the happier man of the two.—*W. Howitt.*

THE WONDERS OF HORTICULTURE.—Innumerable are the advantages which mankind have derived from the horticulturists. Few would suppose the peach (from which branched the nectarine) had its origin in the almond; or that the shaddock, the citron, the orange, and the lemon, proceeded from the diminutive wild lime. That favourable edible, celery, springs from a rank and acrid root denominated smallage, which grows on the sides of ditches, and in the neighbourhood of the sea. The hazel-nut was the ancestor of the filbert and the cubnut, while the luscious plum can claim no higher source than the sloe. From the sour crab issues the golden pippin, and the pear and cherry originally grew in the forest. The garden asparagus, which grows, though not very commonly, in stony and grevelly situations near the sea, when growing spontaneously, is a diminutive plant, and none indeed but a practised eye, examining into the species which is reared by artificial culture, can discern the least resemblance. Wondrous to relate, the cauliflower, of which brocoli is a subvariety, derives its existence, together with the cabbage, from the colewort, a plant in its natural state and scanty leaves, not weighing half an ounce. The Crambe Maritima, which is found wild adjacent to the sea, has been improved into sea-kale; the invaluable potato is the offspring of a bitter American root of spontaneous growth; and the all-tempting pine-apple descends from a fruit which in foreign climates grows wild by the sides of rivulets, and under the shade of lofty trees.—*English Periodical.*

MANUFACTURE OF TAR.—The machinery of the world could scarcely go on without tar, yet we seldom think of enquiring how it is made. Fir-trees (*pinus silvestris*) which are stunted, or, from situation, not adapted for the saw mill, are peeled of the bark a fathom or two up the stem, this is done by degrees, so that the tree shall not decay and dry up at once, but for five or six years should remain in a vegetating state, alive, but not growing. The sap thus checked makes the wood richer in tar; and at the end of six years, the tree is cut down, and is found converted almost entirely into the substance from which tar is distilled. The roots, rotten stubs, and scorched trunks of the trees felled for clearing land, are all used for making tar. In the burning or distilling, the state of the weather, rain, or wind, in packing the kiln, will make a difference of 15 or 20 per cent. in the produce of tar. The labour of transporting the tar out of the forest to the river side is very great. The barrels containing tar are always very thick and strong, because, on the way to market, they have often to be committed to the stream to carry them down the rapids and waterfalls.—*Luigi's Tour in Sweden.*

ATTAINMENT OF KNOWLEDGE.—The late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, the friend and biographer of Robert Hall, has made this true and important remark: "With a few exceptions, (so few, indeed, that they need scarcely be taken into a practical estimate,) any person may learn anything upon which he sets his heart. To ensure success, he has simply so to discipline his mind as to check its vagrancies, to cure it of its constant proneness to be doing two or more things at a time, and to compel it to direct its combined energies, simultaneously, to a single object, and thus to do one thing at once. This I consider as one of the most difficult, but one of the most useful lessons that a young man can learn."

LUCK.—Some persons appear to be always lucky in whatever they undertake, but the secret of this is exposed in an excellent little book called "Hints to Mechanics." The author says, that generally speaking, your "lucky fellows," when one searches closely into their history, turn out to be your fellows that know what they are doing, and how to do it in the right way. Their luck comes to them because they work for it; it is luck well earned.—They put themselves in the way of luck. They keep themselves wide awake. They make the best of what opportunities they possess, and always stand ready for more; and when a mechanic does thus much, depend on it, it must be hard luck indeed if he does not get, at least, employers, customers, and friends.

"Speak to a child—any child—in a calm, positive, clear voice, and he will be sure to obey you, if you speak once; and only once."—*Mrs. Sigourney.*