declare that they had only been self-deceived. It has been said, "Men may dissemble through life, but none ever dissemble in death;" hence the value of dying testimonies. We gather the last acts, the last experiences; and we treasure them up as the indubitable evidences in favor of, or against the character of those that were their subjects. None have ever impugned their value as tests of character, and all have felt their force.

THE POTATO ROT.—Mr. Flanders, who has devoted much attention to this disease and to its causes, informs us, that the insects which he is fully satisfied produce the mischief, have already made their appearance in great numbers. He recommends the immediate application of lime to all who would save their potato crop.—Boston Transcript of Tuesday.

DISCOVERY OF A BEAUTIFUL CAVE IN MANCHESTER, VT.—We learn from the Vermont Union *Whig*, that a party of hunters discovered a beautiful cave in Manchester in that State, on the 7th inst. The cave is situated upon the southern extremity of the equinox mountain, about half way from the base of the summit. The entrance is by a gradual descent of about 30 feet, into a spacious apartment, measuring 36 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 13 in height, and having a bottom as level and almost as smooth as a floor. From this room a narrow passage leads into an apartment far exceeding the former, both in extent and magnificence, and in which were found three colossal pillars, 20 feet in height and 15 in circumference, of spectral whiteness, and smooth as polished marble. In the third room were found considerable quantities of iron and lead, together with a kind of ore resembling silver. The exploration was continued until after passing through no less than nine apartments the party found themselves upon the brink of a precipice. On throwing down a large stone, a faint splash was returned after a few seconds, from which was inferred the existence of a pond of water at the bottom of the abyss. The whole of the cavern, with the exception of this pond, was perfectly dry.

Agriculture.

Published under the Direction of the Central Board of Agriculture in Halifax.

ON THE FLAX CULTURE:

To the Farmers of Nova Scotia.

GENTLEMEN,—For your information I present you with a few extracts taken from a recent number of the Dublin University Magazine, from which you may learn of what vast importance the extensive cultivation of this plant has proved to Ireland—and how it may benefit you in this province, if you turn your attention to it. I have intrusted to a gentleman now on a visit to England the task of collecting further information as to its cultivation, cure and manufacture, which I hope soon to lay before you—bear in mind also, that the Central Board have offered premiums for the best samples of this article, seed &c., which will be distributed at the Agricultural show and Cattle Fair on the 30th September next. This Show and Fair, I trust, will command a numerous attendance, as great expectations have been excited in consequence of its being held in one of the oldest and most fertile counties of the province. I trust it will be so conducted as to secure the patronage of the Board and to induce the continuation of Legislative encouragement in our rural districts. But to the extracts, "so briskly at present is that class of our capitalists engaged in the manufacture of machinery for Flax spinning, that the steam engines in most of of the workshops are running night and day: 70,000 spindles more than last year will be at work in two months, every hundred of which will employ two hands." Nothing can prove more strongly the intimate relationship that exist between Agriculture and Manufactures, than the progress made during the last few years in the growth as well as in the manufacture, in all its stages, of Flax. It was stated at a meeting of the Royal Society for the growth and Improvement of Flax in Ireland, that their instructor had completed their labors in the superintendence of Flax showing in the several districts in which they had been located, the total breadth of which was 5000 statute acres—and for all Ireland the amount sown was computed at 130,000 acres. The importance of encouraging the home growth will be best understood by remembering that we annually import from abroad nearly treble the quantity we produce at home.

"The prosperous condition of the growth and manufacture of Flax has been produced almost altogether by the indefatigable efforts of the Royal Flax Society of Ireland, whose exertions have been beyond all praise. It was organized in 1841, when the crop averaged 80,000 acres annually, in 1844, it had increased to 122,000, but owing to the scarcity of seed unprincipled dealers passed off to the grower as good, a great quantity of spurious kinds, causing disappointment and failure of the crops. This Society effectually prevented the recurrence of such malpractices by bringing actions against the delinquents and establishing the growers' claim to redress at law, by procuring them compensation for their losses. In 1851 the crop was 70,000 acres, and would have been much greater had there been a supply of seed, *every available bushel being sown*. This year, 1851, the Society calculate that 130,000 acres will be under flax.

The value of Irish Flax has generally ranged from £35 to £80 per ton, and in some very favorable cases £120 to £148, and as high as £180, the importations from abroad in 1850 amounted to 91,097 tons.

After the most accurate calculation by practical men engaged in the growth of Flax, the labour necessary for every acre is computed to 7 days of a man, 54 days of a woman and 4½ days of a horse now 55,610 Tons weight the import of 1833, according to Mr. Blacker, supposing each statute acre to produce 4 Cwts, which is a full average crop, would be the produce of 278,050 acres, and by the estimate would require the labor 6,488 men 300 days in the year, 50,015 women, and 3,939 horses, or double the number for half the time.

"Another gentleman (Mr. Andrews) calculated that the produce of 2 acres of Flax will in the course of its manufacture into cambric pocket handkerchiefs, give employment as follows, viz:—

158 Spinners, 12 mos., 52 weeks at 3s. at 3s. 4d. per week	£1369	6	8
18 Weavers, 12 months at £12	432	0	0
40 Needle Women, 52 weeks at 4s	416	0	0
216 persons amounting to	£2,217	6	8
Cost of Flax	75	0	0
	£2,292	6	8
Value of produce, 1,050 doz. handkerchiefs, at 50s per dozen	2,625	0	0
Profit on produce of 2 acres	£322	13	4

Now with such splendid results before us, can we hesitate to engage in a like pursuit, with a soil and climate so well adapted for it as ours! I hope not. Let us then turn our attention to it; I have this year two parcels sown both on Peat and Upland, they look well, and I intend sowing more largely in future.

Yours,
J. E. FAIRBANKS,
President Central Board.

EXECUTION OF THE BELGIAN COUNT BOCARME.

The execution of Count Hippolyte Visart de Bocarme, condemned for poisoning the brother of his wife with essential oil of tobacco, took place at Mons, on Friday. It was not till the previous day that either the condemned or the public of Mons was made aware of the time fixed for the event. About six in the morning M. Godding, governor of the prison, repaired to the cell of the unhappy count, and informed him that his appeal to the Court of Cassation had been rejected.—The first effect of this intelligence upon the convict was a profound stupefaction. A moment afterwards he exclaimed—"Impossible!" His face, ordinarily pale, became immediately suffused with blood, and his limbs trembled violently. Presently he began to speak of the possibilities of yet receiving a pardon. The governor told him he had little to hope for from that extreme resource. He was then left in his cell, under the guardship of the three keepers, who had never left him since his sentence. He shortly asked to see the procureur, who visited him in company with an officer of the court, at eight o'clock. The procureur read to him the judgment of the Court of Cassation, and the rejection of his appeal, and told him the day and hour fixed for his execution. This terrible announcement was received with the most perfect tranquility.—"I have but one more request to make," said the Count, "be kind enough to take care that the blade of the guillotine is well sharpened. I have read of executions where much suffering has followed the effect of this precaution, and the thought of that makes me tremble." The procureur told him that he would observe his request as the last wish of a dying man. The magistrate on leaving said, "You have now no affairs to occupy you but those of your soul." "That is the priest's affair," was the count's response. M. Abbe Andre, chaplain of the prison, and M. Descamps, dean of St. Waudru, were sent for; the latter brought with him the Archbishop of Cincinnatti, distantly related to the Bocarme family. The condemned was left alone with the Archbishop; but notwithstanding the most urgent entreaties, he refused to confess. It was then about noon, and the clergymen thought it better to leave him to his own reflections for a few hours, before making another appeal to his conscience. At one o'clock he requested dinner—*Soup au lait*, a pullet, and some cauliflower, and a pound of cherries were brought, all of which he ate readily. At a later hour he betrayed a real emotion. At intervals he wept, and at last consented to listen to the consolations of the priest. At four o'clock he confessed. A few minutes before he had seen through the grating M. Mathys, the surgeon of the military hospital, who was passing by the prison. He called this gentleman in a supplicating voice, and appealed to him by his former kindness to come to him now that he so much needed his support. M. Mathys replied that the rules of the prison forbad the interview, but he would apply to the governor. He questioned him further through the grating respecting the sharpness of the knife, and begged him to see to it personally. The surgeon left, promising to come on the morrow. From this moment the condemned manifested no sign of emotion nor fear. From time to time, however, he inquired respecting the hour, and went like a child, and sat on the knee of one of his keepers, for whom he had conceived an affection. In the evening, without any preparation, as if suddenly struck with the thought, he exclaimed, "I will give each of you 100,000 francs if you will let me escape." At ten o'clock the procureur again visited him in his cell. After their departure he asked for some refreshment. One of the keepers offered him some gauffrets and biscuits, with a glass of wine These he refused, saying that he felt unwell and would prefer a capon and more cherries. From this moment until the hour the executioner was to prepare him for the scaffold, he sat in his cell talking with his confessor, and maintaining all the coolness and resignation of manner which characterised his demeanor on the trial. At midnight the erection of the scaffold began, and by six in the morning the sun's rays were reflected from the polished blade of the engine of death.—From a commendable feeling of the solemnity of the occasion, all the proprietors of cafes, hotels and shops, closed their establishments, and the blinds of private houses were likewise drawn down. An immense crowd assembled to witness the execution, and waited in profound silence in front of the prison. A little after six the executioner entered the count's cell, and the preparations were completed without the least departure on the part of the condemned, from the *sang froid* which he had hitherto maintained. "Are you my executioner?" said he. "Yes, M. le Comte." "Ah." This was his last word before ascending the scaffold. He was accompanied to the place of execution by the Archbishop of Cincinnati and the dean of St. Waudru, and walked, unsupported, with a firm step, and carrying his head erect. His face was pale, but calm. He wore the bosom of his shirt open, and had on black pantaloons, silk stockings of the same colour, and new enamelled pumps. His hands were secured behind his back. Having inhaled for a moment the scent of a bottle of toilette vinegar, offered him by the dean of St. Waudru, he embraced him and the Archbishop, kissed the crucifix for the last time, walked steadily up the steps, and placed himself on the board, to which the assistants of the executioner were waiting to fasten him with straps. During this operation, which lasted five minutes, he turned his head several times, and looked at the crowd. Then to one of the men, who being somewhat nervous, was hurried in his manner, he said, "Not so fast, there is time enough," and an instant afterwards, "Slacken this thong; so much precaution is not needed." All preparation being completed, he regarded the knife for a moment with a look of mingled curosity and astonishment, and then laid his head on the cushion. The executioner gave the signal, a dull, heavy sound was heard, and Hippolyte Bocarme, having suffered the judgment of man, passed to the presence of his God.

DEATH OF DR. LINGARD.—It is our painful duty to state that Dr. Lingard, the celebrated historian of England, died at his residence, Hornby, a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Thursday night. For some length of time he has been breaking up, and, for the last few weeks, a fatal result has been almost daily expected. He was aged 81 years. We believe that, in compliance with his earnestly expressed wish, his remains will be conveyed for interment to Ushaw College, Durham, with which he was at one time officially connected.—*English paper.*

The French Government pay from £50,000 to £60,000 sterling, out of the public funds, as a bounty, to encourage the fisheries.

Richard Manks, the pedestrian, has completed, at Sheffield, the task of walking one thousand quarter-miles in one thousand consecutive quarter-hours.

A thousand hogsheads of ale and fifteen hundred of porter are about to be sent to Bengal, for the use of the European troops, in order to supercede spirits.

On Wednesday week, an aged and respectable female of the name of Allen, residing at the West Port, Falkirk, died in consequence of the bite of a cat, received ten days previous.

From an estimate of the number of drunkards in England and Wales, it appears that the number of males is 53,583, and females 11,223, making a total of 64,806, which gives one drunkard to every 74 of the male population, and one to every 434 of the female.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH CENSUS.—Very gloomy reports are in circulation respecting the fearful decline of the Irish people, which will be made manifest by the forthcoming official returns of the census. It is stated on authority, that returns will show that the population of Ireland in the year 1850 is about the same as it stood in 1821, just thirty years back—a result scarcely credible, even, making full allowance for the recent ravages of famine and pestilence, and the prodigious tide of emigration which has been rolling on for the last four or five years.

In the Recorder's Court, Dublin, on Monday, a woman, named Ann Love, was sentenced to seven years' transportation for stealing 10s. from another female, this being the fortieth time the prisoner was sentenced to punishment for various offences against the law.

Mrs. Dundas, wife of Captain Dundas, agent to Lord Castlemaine, has been burnt to death in her dressing-room, at her residence, near Athlone. The unfortunate lady had fallen into the fire, and her head was almost consumed before any of the family became aware of the catastrophe.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY NOW IN IRELAND.—Six cavalry and eighteen infantry regiments, fifteen depots of infantry, two troops of Royal Horse Artillery, and ten companies of the Royal Artillery battalion. Numbers:—Cavalry 3,000; infantry, 17,420; Artillery, 1,160, total, 21,570.

VESSELS PURCHASED BY THE ROYAL NAVY FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—On Saturday a return to parliament was printed from which it appears that between April 1848, and May, 1850, there were eight vessels specially purchased for the Acrtic Searching Expedition, amounting to £106,471. 9s. 10d.

TO DRIVE AWAY MOSQUITOES.—Attach a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread, made fast to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with campohrated spirits and these insects will leave the room.

They are of the Linnean Order of Dipters. According to Smellie in his Philosophy of Natural History, their mouths are armed with lancets and suckers, by means of which they pierce the skin of animals and feed upon their blood.

Their sleep-repelling noise, I suppose, is made by the attrition of their wings, as, I believe, is the case with Grasshoppers.

Two Weeks later from California.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, A. M.

Steamer Empire City, from Chagres 25th and Kingston 30th July, arrived at half-past eight o'clock this morning. She brings $1,400,000 gold on freight, and $300,000 in hands of passengers. Number of passengers 260.

The great fire on the 22d of June at San Francisco, commenced on the North side of Pacific street, near Powell street, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the above date. The fire spread from thence down Pacific street, and through to Broadway, and thence on to Stockton street. In half an hour the flames had crossed Pacific street, and at the same time, crossed Stanton street and spread rapidly down Broadway, Pacific and Jackson streets.

Along Broadway all was consumed as far as Kearney street. On Pacific street the buildings were consumed as far as Ohio street, including the City Hall and City Hospital. In the course of the flames on Jackson street, everything was burnt as far as Montgomery street, as well as a few houses on Stockton street.

The fire extended to Washington street, then crossed diagonally into Washington street, in rear of the Baptist Church, which was saved, and extended down Washington, and along Dupont streets, taking the Jackson House in its course.

The California Restaurant, adjoining the Jackson House, also the California Office, was blown up, but did not arrest the flames. Crossing in rear of the Verandah, the fire extended down Washington to Sansom streets, stopping at the South side at Burgoyne's new building.

On Montgomery street the west side is burnt from Pacific to Washington street, and on the east side the same, except two or three buildings near the corner of Jackson street.

Between Washington and Clay streets the only building burned was occupied by Cronan & Markley. From Washington street the fire crossed over rear of the El Dorado to the new Theatre, which was destroyed. The flames spread thence to Merchant and then crossed into Clay street, on north side, below California Exchange; thence the fire extended to a brick building on the north side, occupied by Tallant & Wilde, corner of Montgomery street.

An immense quantity of goods removed to the Plaza, took fire, and were destroyed.

The patients in the City Hospital numbering 90, were removed into a lot near the hospital, and all saved.

Charles S. Lyons was burned to death, also Mr. Bache, of the firm Bache, Burnett & Co.

The excitement which has been created since the fire, against the desperadoes living amongst us, has resulted in a determination on the part of our citizens, to prevent the landing of any more persons from the Penal Colonies, unless they can produce testimonials of good character.

STORM ON THE MISSOURI RIVER—FIRE.—The St. Louis Republican of the 29th ult. contains some particulars of a destructive storm which recently occurred on the Missouri River. It commenced at Kanesville or its vicinity on the night of Wednesday, the 17th, and followed down the river from fifty to seventy-five miles. The course of the hurricane was marked by the serious ruin it caused. Trees were shivered, fences levelled, the roofs of houses carried off, grain crops destroyed, and nothing appeared to stand secure against its fury.

A fire occurred on the 18th inst. at Oregon, Mo., which involved a considerable destruction of property, and the loss of three, or probably more, lives. A hotel was struck by lightning, and the flames soon spread in every direction. Seven or eight persons were in the room where the fire originated. The doors became impassable by the flames, and those who failed to avail themselves of the perilous chance of escape offered by the window, were consumed.

THREE EXECUTIONS IN ONE DAY.—Next Friday (July 26th,) is appointed for the execution, in New York, of Charles F. Douglass, Edward Benson and Frederick Clements, the three sailors convicted of the murder of the second mate of the Barque Glenn in September last. There is no probability of pardon or reprieve.

We regret to learn that the rot will destroy nearly the entire potato crop in Central Iowa. We learn from our exchanges that the disease has also appeared in the vicinity of Dubuque, and in various parts of Illinois and Wisconsin.—*Boston Post.*

THE LONGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.—The steamer *Eclipse*, now on the stocks at Louisville, Ky., is to be 359 feet in length. She is to have eight of the largest sized boilers, and her water-wheel will be forty-two feet in diameter. She will be completed in the fall, and it is expected that she will make the trip from New Orleans to Louisville in four days.

BY TELEGRAPH, FROM NEW YORK.

AUGUST 14, 1851.

The Canadian Assembly have this day adopted resolutions appropriating *Sixteen Millions of Dollars towards the Trunk Railway to Halifax.*

The above affords unequivocal proof that Canada is *right earnest* in her advocacy of the Rail Road. The *interest* of her public debt is about three times the *principal* of ours, and yet she hesitates not to borrow British Money at 3½ per cent, for internal improvement. Hincks is admitted to the *first Financier* in British North America, and perhaps second to no Statesman upon the Continent.

THE CROPS.—The Weevil is proving very destructive in several of the Counties, and the potato disease has shown itself in several fields upon the Peninsula here. It is supposed to be of a milder type than formerly, although the proprietors of the fields attacked, as we think very prudently, mow down the tops immediately when they discover them affected.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—Telegraph Despatches from New York announced the arrival of the R. M. Steamer Africa on Tuesday having performed the passage from Liverpool in the short space of 10 days. Her number of passengers was 100. She brought accounts to the 2nd inst. The Parliamentary session was to be closed on the 7th inst. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill had passed the third reading by the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent.

The Barrack about to be erected as Fort Needham is intended to accommodate but *one regiment*. Another similar edifice, we are informed, will be erected at the southern extreme of the peninsula. The remaining of the three corps, ordinarily stationed at this Post, will occupy the Citadel; and the strength of the Garrison be thus located at convenient points, and not concentrated, as heretofore, in the heart of the city.—*Halifax Sun.*

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1851.

THE Steamer Rose brought the American and Colonial Mails yesterday, with Letters from persons belonging to the Island in California, with gratifying intelligence as to the health and prospects of the parties. We are sorry to learn that the machinery of the Rose is somewhat out of order, and that the outward Mails will to-morrow be obliged to be forwarded by a sail vessel.

Royal Agricultural Society.

Monthly Committee Meeting, 6th of August, 1851.

PRESENT:

Hon. S. Rice, President,
Hon. J. M. Holl, Vice do.
Charles Hazzard, Esq., 2d Vice do.,
Hon. George Coles,
" W. Swabey,
Capt. Cumberland,
D. Brennan, Esq.,
J. Simpson, Esq.,
Mr. H. Longworth,
D. Hodgson, Esq.,
Mr. G. Beer, jun.,
Mr. John Thorne.

The following persons were named by the Committe, from whom the Lieut. Governor in Council, may appoint one, as Secretary and Treasurer to the Society, viz:

Mr. George Beer, Charles Stewart, Esq.. and Wm. W. Irving, Esq.

1. *Resolved*—That the additional quantity of 10,000 lbs. of Clover Seed, ordered at the last Committee Meeting be countermanded.

2. *Resolved*—That Charles Stewart, Esq., W. W. Irving, Esq., Mr. Henry Longworth and Mr. James Miller, of Five-mile-house, be requested to act as Judges of Grain Crops in Queen's County.

3. *Resolved*—That a Visiter be sent to examine the Accounts, and other proceedings of the Branch Societies, and report thereon, according to the sixth clause of the Act of Incorporation, who shall point out the method intended to be followed in awarding the several Premiums, and the nature of the returns required.—The Visiter must insist on the necessity of compliance with the Act, and Bye-Laws of the Society, before any Premiums are paid, or other advantages of the Society afforded to Branches.

4. *Resolved*—That Charles Stewart, Esq., be requested to act as Visiter.

5. That each separate Branch shall appoint their own Judges for Grain Crops.

6. That the Society's Advertisements shall be published in all the Papers, on the same terms as last year.

7. That the Boar presented to the Society by Dr. Johnson shall be kept by the Hon. George Coles, on the same terms as he kept that which was purchased of Thomas Marshall, Esq.,

By Order,
GEORGE BEER,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. D. HAZZARD, Esq.,

SIR;

In my last I took occasion to refer to the tax of Statute Labor, as being peculiarly unequal and unjust. In this Island the same reasons given for taxing the lands of the proprietors for this so necessary, and to them beneficial, purpose, ought to have been persevered in. It seems never to have occurred to the Legislatures either of former or modern years, to indirectly compel the proprietors of townships to perform the conditions of the grant, as to settlement, by levying a tax on the land equal to what would have been contributed by the same number of acres had they been settled pursuant to the provisions of the grant. What, I ask, would have been the population of this Island at this day, had 6700 persons been introduced into it within the time prescribed by the grants, giving the same ratio of increase that it has been proved to be capable of, viz., doubling itself in every 16 years? Any person who chooses to make the calculation will find, that it would have been upwards of 160,000; but during that time a great number of voluntary emigrants would, as they have done under less favorable auspices, have swelled the number, and it is not unreasonable to suppose, that at this time the population would have amounted to upwards of 200,000. The difference in revenue would have been proportional, and the state of the public roads, and other public works, far more advanced than they are at present. But the grant contemplated much more than this: the townships are to be settled in the proportion of *one person to every 200 acres*; this then would have given, in the year 1777, 6700 families, or at the least heads of families, for the whole Island, or 100 on each township. Nor can there be any reasonable doubt, but that it was the intention of the then Government of Great Britain, that 20,000 or 40,000 of the Protestant inhabitants of the Palatinate should at once find an asylum within Prince Edward Island: a ridiculous Quixotic idea, well worthy of the British Ministry, who have always shown themselves singularly unfortunate in their estimate of the true value and importance of the Colonial Possessions of the Empire. Instead, when the proprietors claimed to be delivered from a condition impossible to be performed, of substituting others in their stead, which would have had the effect of settling the Island within a reasonable time, nothing was done until the House of Assembly in 1832 began to enquire into the feasibility of escheating those townships which were destitute of 100 inhabitants, men, women and children inclusive, and from that time exertions have been made by the proprietors, which will put it out of the power of the Legislature to effect any thing like even the most partial escheat. But there is no reason why payment of certain services should not be made especially chargeable upon the land, not only as the most certain, but, in the peculiar circumstances of the Colony, the most proper source from whence it ought to spring. And the first and most obvious is the making and keeping in repair the Roads and Bridges throughout the Island. In other colonies, more extensive in territory than this, many of the high roads lead through wilderness, or perhaps barren lands, the ownership of which is either in the local government, or which may be resumed with little expense or delay. This is the case both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick: it would, therefore, be folly to tax these, as, in the event of non-payment, the government would be selling their own lands and paying the costs of the judgments besides. It would be unfair to put the tax upon cultivated land, as these come under the property tax, which, under the name of country and poor rates, are laid on property in general. In Prince Edward Island there is, with a very trifling exception, an owner for every acre of land, and, as every acre of land is augmented in value, by the road which connects it with the different parts of the surrounding country, so it ought to be charged with the making or keeping it in repair. It is one of those public services by which all benefit: the inhabitant uses the road in order to carry his produce to market; the proprietor by it is enabled to lay off the fronts of the different farms, which he may thus sell or let to those in want of land, and thus augment his available capital or his income. The more roads there are, the more settlers there are likely to be; and when the wilderness begins to grow scarce, the value of land will rise, as is the case in many parts of the country already, where land is purchased for the sake of fuel only. There is, therefore, no injustice in taxing the land for the making of the necessary roads. But it is said, that there will be a great hardship, and that this hardship will press most heavily upon the poorer part of the community; that this is proved by the little recourse that is had to the payment of the commutation money, but this requires consideration. By the census of 1848, there were about 15,500 persons in the Island liable to perform Statute Labor, the road compensation for these will, at 2 shillings each, amount to £1550; a tax on 1,365,000, at 2 shillings per 100, acres, amounts to £1365, nearly equal. Now, in the first place, few persons who are so very poor as not to be able to pay 2 shillings *per annum*, hold more than 50 acres of land; this will, therefore, reduce their quota to one shilling, independent of which, these are the persons who would be there most likely to be employed by the overseer or commissioner to do the work; and thus, instead of being injured, they would be benefited. Again, in very large families there are generally more than one who have to pay commutation or perform Statute Labor. How common is it to see a man of 50 or 55 years of age, with two, three, and even four sons above sixteen; supposing him to have two sons, here are twelve days' labor; three sons, sixteen; and four, twenty, including his own: see what a serious tax is here; but every man, who farms an hundred acres of land, can much more easily pay the two shillings then he can afford to lose the work of four days. Every man's labor, in Prince Edward Island, is worth more than six-pence per day. As to the present scarcity of money, and the difficulty of making cash payments, I only say, that it must be amended; and that now we have the government of ourselves entrusted to our own hands, means must be found to give a suitable and plentiful circulating medium to the country, or we must have a change in the administration.

T.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GAZETTE."

SIR;

As you have not published Mr. Willock's refutation of the letter, purporting to have been either written *or signed* by "Tobias Pleadwell," and its accompanying Certificate, which appeared in your paper of the fifth August, inst.: we, the undersigned, who have been acting Trustees of the School which has been taught, for the last fifteen months, by Abercombie Willock, at Pisquid Road District, feel it our duty, in furtherance of truth and justice, to request you, sir, will publish, in the next number of your *Gazette*, our Certificate, namely:—

We, the undersigned Malcolm Forbes, Patrick O'Donnell, and Martin Koghan, do hereby solemnly and truly *affirm* and *certify*, that Tobias Pleadwell, Conrad Vickerson, Michael Power, otherwise "Poor," John Ryan, otherwise "Rien," Murdoch M'Neill, and John Weatherbe, whose names have been subscribed to such letter and certificate, which so appeared in the *Gazette* of the 5th inst., nor any or either of the said individuals, never sent a child or scholar at any time preceding "*Several* months *past*," nor at any time during the last fifteen months, nor at all, to the school taught by Abercombie Willock; and that two of such persons' residences are at least *a mile out of the School District*; and that Conrad Vickerson, Tobias Pleadwell, and Murdoch M'Neill, were three of the four persons who, by written notice and otherwise, opposed the removing of the School House to a central situation, for the convenience of several children who attended the School, and whose residences were between two and three miles from the School House.

We further truly affirm and declare, that we have been credibly informed by our respective children, who were present at the Visiter's Examination of the School, that both Dennis and James Carrol, sons of "Patrick Carrol," whose name also appeared to such certificate published, were also examined in their presence and hearing, by the Visiter, at the same time; and that Mary Ann Kelly, a daughter of "James Kelly," whose name also appeared to that certificate, continued at the School for several weeks after such examination, and that the said Mary Ann Kelly was in a very delicate state of health, and frequently, as she stated, prevented by sickness from attending the School.

And we, moreover, truthfully affirm and declare, that the said James Kelly and Patrick Carrol were two of the Trustees who went before John Roach Bourke, Esq., J. P., and signed a certificate, to be laid before the Board of Education, to obtain Mr. Willock's Treasury money under the Statute, for the first six months, and such, their act, was between eight and nine months after the children had first attended the School.

Given under our hands this thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1851.

MALCOLM FORBES,
MARTIN KOHAN,
PATRICK O'DONNELL.

Launched,

From the shipyard of Mr. John Morris, New London, on the 1st inst., a fine Brig of 219 tons, called the *Rattus*.

On the 5th inst., from the shipyard of Mr. Kemble Coffin, Morel, a splendid Bark, built of juniper, and copper-fastened, called the *Tancred*, 400 tons register.—These vessels belong to Messrs. A. & J. Duncan & Co.

On the 14th inst., from the shipyard of Mr. Wm. Ellis, Richmond Bay, for James Yeo, Esq., a very fine juniper built, copper-fastened Ship, of about 800 tons, called the *Fanny Louisa*.

From Vernon River Shipyard, on the 14th inst., a Brig of 260 tons, called the *Ceres*, built for Mr. Charles Welsh, Merchant of this town.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Rose from Miramichi, on Wednesday last—Judge Peters, lady and servant; James Peake, Esq. and three sons; Mrs. Purdie, Mrs. Macnutt, Ambrose Lane, A. C. Desbrisay—and 12 in the steerage.

In do. from Pictou, on Thursday the 14th—Rev. Alexander M'Gillivray, Mr. Lyall, Col. Willis, R.A., James Wallace, Mrs. Grant, Miss M'Kinlay, Miss Brenton, Miss Swabey, Messrs. T. Swabey, M. Swabey, Stephen Swabey, Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Miss E. Jenkins, Mrs. Carmichael—and 10 in the steerage.

In do. on Monday the 18th—Mrs. R. Mackie, Mrs J. R. Smith, Rev. Mr. Rand, Mr. Rennie—and 5 in the steerage.

Married.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. John Wyatt, to Miss Martha Arminia, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Hart, Charlottetown.

At St. Peter's Road, on
tedious illness, which he
resignation to the Divine
deeply lamented by all who
of Perthshire, Scotland,
He was a truly consistent
Scotland, and was an
years.—He departed this
alone for salvation.

On the 27th ult., Susan
Stewart, jun., Harbour's
Her decease is much
and relations.

Port o

August 13—Steamer Rose,
— Schr. Georg
15 Dove,
— Caroli
— James
— Clarin
16 Willia
— Isabell
— Majest
— Unity,
18 Vine,
— Wave
— Packe

August 11—Steamer Rose,
12 Schr. Sally,
13 Steamer Rose,
15 Brigt. Georg
16 Schr. Dove,
— Claris
— Willia

Charlot

Exchange 50 per cent. on

	FROM	
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0	4
do. by quarter,	0	4
Pork, - -	0	0
do. (small)	0	3
Mutton, -	0	3
Lamb, per lb.,	0	2½
Veal, per lb.,	0	2
Butter, (fresh) -	0	7½
do. by the tub,	0	8
Cheese, - -	0	3
Flour, per lb.,	0	2
Oatmeal, per lb.,	0	1½
Pearl Barley, per lb.	0	2
Tallow, -	0	0
Lard, - -	0	8
New Potatoes, per bush.	4	0

Flour, American, per bbl. 36
Green Peas, per quart, 4d.
Currants, per quart, 4d.

METEORO

For the wee

BAROMETER.

Highest (13th.)	Lowest (14th.)	M
30.13	29.70	

	WIND AT 9, A. M.	
Sun. 10	S.S.W.	mod.
Mon 11	W.S.W.	fresh do.
Tu. 12	N.	do. do.
W. 13	S.S.E.	light do.
Th. 14	S.	fresh do.
Fri. 15	S.S.W.	do. do.
Sat. 16	W.	do. do.

☞ The adjourned M
dowment Fund for the Bis
in the Vestry of St. Paul'
August instant, at 12 o'clo

August 19.

Pub

SEALED TENDERS
Saturday the 23d ins
of 100 Juniper Posts, each
diameter at the butt: 3 fee
remainder sided on one s
corner of the Government
ALSO—for the building
Specification, which may
Street.

August 18, 1851.

Au
CHARL
HAS just received, an
LIQUORS, consi
PORT and SHER
BRANDY, GIN,
all of which he can recom
August 18, 1851.

PERSONS in arrear
notified, that they
not paid before the 1st da
will likewise be published.

August 16, 1851.

Charlottet
THE RETURN MAT
the Island and those
the 22d inst., at the Crick
Wickets will be pitched
is requested.

Charlottetown, August

Farm for
THAT pleasantly site
the Royalty of Ch
Subscriber; distant from
acres in the best state of
ing House, a large Barn,
culars enquire at Dalrymp
The STOCK and CRO
diate possession.

August 18, 1851.

S
FROM her Pasture in
since, a Black Cow
stripe along her back, and
ear. When she went aw
give information to the O
where she may be found,

Charlottetown, August

TWO STRAY SHEE
the last Nine mon
but they have returned, a
Owner is requested to tak
pose of them according to

Bedeque Road, August