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LAND ASSESSMENT.
Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
January 14, 1854.

In pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for laying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and of an Act made in amendment thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend the several Acts for the Assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to raise a rate for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common:

I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made Proclamations according to the terms of the said Acts, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Common Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

Township No. 1,	ACRES.	Township No. 44,	ACRES.
467	55, 765	1272	
3, 3945	55, 496	1273	
8, 4173	57, 481	1274	
9, 5009	58, 600	1275	
11, 5256	58, 1900	1276	
13, 1000	62, 377	1277	
17, 101	65, 1247	1278	
18, 2829			
20, 2364	George's Island,		
22, 583	Governor's Island,		
24, 211	Savage Island,		
25, 1067	Kildare Island,		
26, 526	Campbell Sand		
28, 4561	Island,		
31, 784	Common sand		
32, 2952	Island,		
33, 1288	Conway Sand		
33, 1063	Island,		
35, 909	Fish Island,		
40, 985	Bedford Bay Island,		
41, 984	Savage Island,		
42, 443	Wood Islands,		
43, 2560	Islands,		
44, 2939	Island,		
45, 850	Powall Island,		
47, 1317	Goose Island,		
48, 923	York River Island,		
49, 373	Island,		
52, 1108	Emms Island,		
63, 1000			

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.—1-3 of No. 41.
Second Hundred.—No. 59, 1-4 of No. 59, No. 51, 1-4 of No. 52, 1-4 of No. 54.
Fourth Hundred.—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 50.
Fifth Hundred.—No. 19, and No. 81.
Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty.—1-2 of No. 72, and 1-3 of No. 238.

Town Lots in Georgetown:
No. Range, Letter, No. Range, Letter.
7, 8, G, 15, A, F.
14, 3, B, 4 of 3, A, A.
16, 3, B, 12, A, A.

Water Lots in Georgetown.—No. 10.
Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty.—No. 35, 36, 61, 62, 105, 106, 109, 1-3 of 248, and 250.
Town Lots in Prince Edward:
No. 5, Row 2, Division 1, Letter B.
1, do 2, do 5, do C.
2, do 4, do 1, do D.
3, do 10, do 1, do J.
4, do 2, do 3, do B.
5, do 2, do 5, do C.
6, do 5, do 1, do E.
1, do 7, do 1, do G.

Pasture Lots in Prince Edward Royalty.—2-4 of No. 151, No. 240, and 1-3 of No. 457.
And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 23d day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respectively.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ALMANACK
FOR 1854.

FOR SALE BY **GEO. T. HASZARD.**

A MAP OF P. E. ISLAND,
COLOURED as to show the Electoral Districts.
For sale at Geo. T. Haszard's Book Store
For Sale by

JOHN STOCKMAN,
March 7.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, MARCH 17.
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—IMPORTATION OF STUB HORSES.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY presented a memorial from the Royal Agricultural Society, praying a grant of £1000, or such sum as may appear necessary to enable them to import Six Stud Horses; and the same having been received and read, the House, on motion by the Hon. Mr. Montgomerie, was resolved into a Committee of the whole, on the said Memorial; Hon. Mr. Macaulay in the Chair.

Mr. WRIGHTMAN observed, that when a similar appropriation was made last year, the money was freely granted. He did not know, however, whether the benefit to the country, and the satisfaction arising from it, generally speaking, had been as great as it was calculated they would be. Three of the horses were unfortunately lost; but, independently of that casualty, it was yet to be seen whether the progeny arising from those which arrived safely would be answerable to the requirements of the country. The one sent to Georgetown was not, in his opinion, such a horse as the country required. He was a fine strong horse, it was true; but too heavy, he thought. One of smaller and lighter breed would, he thought, have been more suitable for Prince Edward Island. If the House agreed to supply the Royal Agricultural Society with means to make further importations, as prayed for by their Memorial, it would, he was of opinion, be better that the horses should be selected from some other quarters than those from which the last were taken.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY did not think any grant made by the Assembly ever gave more satisfaction to the country than the £1000 appropriated last year for the importation of superior seed horses; and the results, it could not reasonably be doubted, would be highly beneficial to the country. The demand for horses for exportation had been very great lately; indeed so great, that the supply had been found quite inadequate to the demand. The loss to which the hon. member (Mr. Wrightman) had alluded, should be an inducement to the House to make a further appropriation; rather than a discouragement to the making of it.

Mr. DOUCE was of opinion that they could do nothing better for their constituents. When settled in New Brunswick, he had really been quite astonished to find how many horses were imported into that Province from Prince Edward Island. He then met with a gentleman who told him several hundreds of our Island horses had passed through his hands. He was satisfied that there was no place in those Colonies which could compare with this Island as a nursery for horses. It was the bounden duty of the House to assist the farmer in every possible way; and nothing could serve him more than the enabling him to raise good horses. To see so many men, from the neighbouring Provinces, as well as here last fall, with money in their hands to purchase horses—giving as much as £30 or £40 each for good ones—was truly gratifying. The last House had acted with great liberality with respect to the importation of stud horses; and, he trusted, the present House would do the same. He had visited many places, but he had no where found animals superior to those of this Island—none more hardy at any rate. The money which the House is asked to vote is not theirs: it is the farmers', and the House owe it to them.

Mr. BURN was of opinion that the improvement of the breed of horses in the Island, he thought nothing could be more popular, or likely to do more good. He was of opinion, however, that, in again authorising and supplying the means for the purchase of stud horses, it would be advisable to recommend that they should be procured from some other quarter than that whence the last were obtained. He did not agree with the hon. member, Mr. Yeo, as to the suitability of the Clydesdale breed for this Island. The Liverpool dray-horses were preferable, he thought, as respected symmetry, beauty, strength, and action. It would, in his opinion, be advisable to purchase where those horses were bred.

Mr. MOONEY was, as formerly, opposed to such an appropriation of public money. It was, in his opinion, a taking from the many for the benefit of the few. When, last year, application was made by the Royal Agricultural Society for a grant of £1000, he opposed it. He then said that the House had no right to take money from the people's purse, and give it to the Agricultural Society to purchase horses, with power to do what they pleased with them.—In 1848, the Society was incorporated; then a sum was granted to them, by the House, equal to what was subscribed; next, it was twice as much as was subscribed; and, last year, it was a Thousand Pounds, which the House placed at their disposal. We know well how the society works: we know when a man has a friend at the bellows, the blast will sometimes be made to favor him; and we ought not to be surprised, therefore, if, in such a case, it be found that a grant of more is intended to be made to a poor man's, a Thousand Pounds is again demanded, said the hon. member; but before we grant it, it behoves us well to consider how the horses we have are to be kept

and provided for. Hay and oats are dear; and many individuals who, tempted by the high prices, are now selling, will have to buy again. The public chest may be full; but we ought not, therefore, to be improvident. It is our duty to be careful how and what we give. The Thousand Pounds asked for by the Royal Agricultural Society may be wanted to enable poor farmers to provide seed grain for this year's crop. I know my voice will not prevent the grant prayed for; but I will record my vote against it: for it is dishonesty to take from the many for the benefit of the few. They who contribute to the funds of the Agricultural Society, derive many benefits from it; but there are many hundreds who derive no benefit from it; and it is unjust to take their money to give to that Society. In conclusion, the hon. member said, I warn you gentlemen, not to lavish the people's money by building castles in the air. We have many difficulties before us. There are gentlemen in the House who have lately travelled a good deal in their electioning tours, and I call their attention to the fact that there are very few stacks-yards in the country and the barns are almost empty. Let us board up for a reverse of those days when our iron chest is full to overflowing. A demand may soon have to be made upon us, as in the year 1848, when we harkened to the people's prayer, and, in the management of the last Government we are now in a prosperous condition. Let us, therefore, act upon an economical scale, and we shall be prepared for any public calamity which may occur.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY.—The money granted by the Assembly is not given to the Agricultural Society, but to the farmers. The horses bought are not the property of the Society, but subject to certain rules and regulations,—are sent to different parts of the country, for the benefit of the whole agricultural population of the Island; and, in the management of them, the strictest impartiality is practised.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—The money voted by the House to the Royal Agricultural Society, is not, as has just been observed by the hon. member Mr. Montgomerie, voted to them, as a body of individuals, for their own benefit; but for the benefit of the farmers of Prince Edward Island. The objects of Mr. Mooney are based on very erroneous views. Grants for the purchase of stud horses are amongst the wisest that the Assembly can possibly make; for, in a few years, the horses will be a source of wealth to the country; and, if we wisely keep up the improvement made by them, we shall become renowned, throughout these Provinces, for the superiority of our horses. The soil and climate of the Island are peculiarly favorable to the breeding of horses; and I know not any quarter which could serve our farmers more, than that which is prayed for by the Agricultural Society. It will benefit the Island at large by bringing in large sums of money, as we have already experienced; for we know that almost every horse which was fit to be exported last year was bought for that purpose at the highest price. I am not the representative of an agricultural constituency, but I freely contribute my mite to the furtherance of the objects of the Royal Agricultural Society, because I know their interests; and I know not any quarter of the Island, as to the description of horses to be imported. I think it ought to be left to the Agricultural Society. They consult individuals and also the best authorities; and their decision may be, therefore, I think, be safely relied upon as the best for the general interests of the agriculturists. If I were to give my opinion, it might be considered presumption; but I will just venture to say that I do not think the stud horses to be imported should all be of one breed.

Mr. MOONEY.—He had no wish to bring charges against the Agricultural Society; but he could not help remarking upon the rather odd way in which grants were first made to them and then applied by themselves. For instance, said the hon. member, in a few days hence, after the House shall have agreed to grant the Society another Thousand Pounds, they will be called upon to agree to a Resolution to give them 2s. for every lb. which shall be subscribed by individuals; and then they (the Society) will enact the free of granting, as of their own liberality, £100 to Mr. Stark, the School Visitor, in addition to his Salary of £200, to deliver lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, whilst the money will, in reality, have, in the first place, been taken, for that purpose, by the House, out of the people's purse.

Mr. DOUCE.—From Mr. Mooney's remarks it might be thought that he imagined the Agricultural Society were actuated solely by a desire to serve themselves. But the fact was that the Committee of the Society the greatest praise was due. They acted in the most honorable and impartial manner. It was not their own individual interests which they studied to promote, but those of the country at large; and, to that end, they zealously devoted much of their time and attention, without once flinching in the shape of reward.

Mr. DAVIES.—The hon. member, Mr. Dooney, has taken upon him to censure Mr. Mooney without replying to what was said by him. Mr. Mooney said he considered that such an appropriation of public money, as that prayed for by the Royal Agricultural Society, would be a taking from the many to give to, and for the benefit of, the few. I do not, however, subscribe to that opinion. According to my view, such an appropriation may, on the contrary, be much more properly called a taking from the many to give to many. The information which my hon. colleague (Mr. Dooney) has conveyed to the House, about the discovery made by him, when he was in New Brunswick, that horses were exported from that Island to that Province, must, to most hon. members, have been quite as pleasing as it was new. But to me, I must confess, it is quite surprising that, after having sat for sixteen years in this House, he should not have known, or learned the fact in New Brunswick, that horses were exported from this Island—I will support the prayer of the Memorial; and I shall be glad to find that the support given to it, by the Government, that they are treading in the steps of their predecessors; and, therefore, take leave to congratulate them upon their wisdom in doing so.

Hon. Mr. CONWAY.—The great advantage to the whole Island, which would result from such an appropriation as that prayed for by the Royal Agricultural Society, would not be confined to any one class, but would extend to all those already imported—to all, from the most substantial, to the poorest farmer in the country. Let the farmer be provided with the means of improving his breed of horses, and he would not fail to avail himself of it. He would serve the whole Island—the poor as well as the rich. Neither, in his opinion, was the objection to the importation of six horses at once, on account of the freight, a sound one, or entitled to much consideration. The freight of six horses would amount to little more than the freight of three; and if they could not be shipped direct for the Island, they might be sent to Miramichi, or St. John's, New Brunswick. The hon. gentleman then read and moved the subjoined Resolution, which, he said, was similar to that of each year. [See Haszard's Gazette, No. 121.]

Hon. Mr. CONWAY seconded the Resolution.

Mr. FRASER.—I went for £1000 last year, and I will cheerfully go for the same amount this year. Money so voted was clearly for the general benefit of the Colony.—Fifteen shillings for the service of one of the stud horses was quite little enough. The purchasers of the horses could not afford to keep them as they ought to be kept, if a lower rate were fixed. For the service of other horses, Twenty shillings were asked. I will go willingly for the whole sum charged.—£1000. Six horses would be a great deal. Three, at least, for each County, were required. Some remarks having been made by Mr. Yeo and the Hon. Mr. Lamb, as to the best way of making arrangements for the shipping of the horses,—

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY said it would, he thought, be best to leave all such arrangements to the discretion and experience of the Society.

Mr. CLARK.—If the freight of six horses will not, as has been said by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, amount to much more than the freight of three, I will vote for a grant of £1000, with a view to the importation of six horses.

The question having been put on the Resolution, with blanks for the amount of the grant, and the service-fee, it was agreed to; Mr. MOONEY also voting against it.

The question having been put on the filling up the blank for the amount of the grant with £1000, that sum was agreed to, the Hon. Mr. Lamb alone opposing it, because he thought that, for reasons which he had before given, it ought not to be filled up immediately.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN moved that the blank for the service-fee be filled up with 7s. 6d. The question having been put on the Resolution, with blanks for the amount of the grant, and the service-fee, it was agreed to; Mr. MOONEY also voting against it.

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usually amount to as much as the original cost of the horses. Three horses—one for each County—would, he thought, be sufficient this year. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying, he was glad to find the present copying from the late Government. There were, in fact, many things, besides their wise liberality to the Agricultural Society, which they would do well to copy. He was sorry as much time had been needlessly given to the discussion of the question. All that it was necessary to say upon the subject might have been expressed in very few words; and, so confined, would, have led to better effect upon the public mind.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY was of opinion that two additional horses, for each County, were required. In fact, he was convinced that one additional horse for each County would not be sufficient.—He denied that the late Government had a right to claim any credit for the grant of last year. The grant was not then a Government measure, any more than it was at present; but it was worthy of remark that, whilst they who, last year, constituted the opposition, all voted for the grant, the only opposition made to it proceeded from the Government majority, on the part of Mr. Mooney.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY. He would go for the full amount prayed for by the Agricultural Society. He was convinced that it was impossible for the Assembly to make any grant which would make so advantageous a return. The objections to it which had been made by the hon. member, Mr. Mooney, were, in his opinion, very scarcely required an answer: for it ought to be evident to all that what would serve the farmer would serve the whole Island—the poor as well as the rich. Neither, in his opinion, was the objection to the importation of six horses at once, on account of the freight, a sound one, or entitled to much consideration. The freight of six horses would amount to little more than the freight of three; and if they could not be shipped direct for the Island, they might be sent to Miramichi, or St. John's, New Brunswick. The hon. gentleman then read and moved the subjoined Resolution, which, he said, was similar to that of each year. [See Haszard's Gazette, No. 121.]

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The question having been put on the Resolution, with blanks for the amount of the grant, and the service-fee, it was agreed to; Mr. MOONEY also voting against it.

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Hon. Mr. WHELAN moved that the blank for the service-fee be filled up with 7s. 6d. The question having been put on the Resolution, with blanks for the amount of the grant, and the service-fee, it was agreed to; Mr. MOONEY also voting against it.

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Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—He cheerfully voted for the grant of £1000 made to the Royal Agricultural Society, last year, for the importation of good stud horses; and he would, with great pleasure, do so again this year. Indeed, if it were really thought necessary, he would vote for £2000, instead of £1000; for he conceived it to be the bounden duty of the House to provide the farmer, as far as possible, with every means to improve his stock—his breed of horses in particular, for experience had already proved that nothing would better remunerate him than the raising of good horses. He would, however, propose a reduction in the charge for the service of the stud horses. Fifteen shillings for a cart stallion was too much. [“No! No!” from three or four hon. members.] His constituents had complained of it, and he would, therefore, propose a reduction. If the keeping of the stallions were a private concern, the charge of 15s. would probably be quite little enough; but, when the Assembly dealt so handsomely by the Agricultural Society, he thought the services of the horses should be secured for the benefit of the poorer class of farmers, at a lower rate.

Hon. Mr. LORD was not disposed to go for the Thousand Pounds, prayed for by the Agricultural Society, at once. It would, he apprehended, be difficult to get a proper vessel in which to ship six horses at one time. It was known that the loss sustained, last year, was owing to the unsuitable character of the vessel in which the stud horses were shipped. Indeed it was almost a miracle that any of them arrived here in safety. Before the House made the grant, enquiries ought to be instituted respecting the prices at which the horses could be purchased, and also particularly respecting the rate of freight. The six horses would occupy the entire centre of the hold of a large vessel, to the exclusion of the usual freightage of a merchant-ship; and their freight would

COD AND MACKEREL FISHERIES—BOUNTIES.
House in Committee on Expiring Laws.—Mr. Govt in the Chair.
Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—With reference to the Act for the Encouragement of the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries, now expired, the honorable gentleman observed, that, during the three years it had been in operation, its tendency to increase the extent of our fisheries had been evidenced by the annually increased number of vessels fitted out for their prosecution. The first year only 16 vessels were fitted out under the Act; but last year the number was 50. The amount of Bounties paid the first year, in round figures was £400; the