Royal Agricultural Society.

RETURN OF TURNIP CROPS ENTERED FOR COMPETITION FOR THE PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, IN KING'S AND PRINCE COUNTIES.

KING'S COUNTY, GEORGETOWN BRANCH, Inspected 22d to 30th October.

Time of Sowing.	Q'ty. of land sown. Acres.	No. of weight roots in a half drill. Lbs.	No. of weight roots in a half drill in Chains.	Competitors names	Weight of roots per acre. T. cwt. qrs. lbs.	No. bush. of 56 lbs. each.
May 27	2	40	25	John Hyde, Murray Harbor.	25 17 2 12	1086
June 15	3	34	29	John Poole,	18 15 3 12	753
" 5	4	68	31	Donald M'Donald, Lot 51.	18 15 3 12	753
May 30	4	66¾	30	Dr. Kaye, Georgetown R.	17 17 0 16	714
June 25	1	69	26	John Du ziel, Georgetown R.	16 0 1 12	641
" 5	1	62½	28	John M'Laren, Lot 51.	15 12 3 0	627½
" 27	2	57½	24	Wm. B. Aitken, Georgetown R.	15 10 0 0	620
" 15	1½	52	30	Charles Clay, Grand River.	15 9 0 0	618
" 24	2	39	31	P. Norton, Georgetown R.	15 4 2 0	609
" 7	1	48	32	Donald Stewart, Brudenell River.	15 3 0 0	606
" 15	1	48½	33	J. Hamilton, Lot 51.	14 4 3 0	560½
" 5	1	43	34	W. Alley, Cardigan.	13 1 0 8	532
		51	26		11 17 2 30	473½
				Average Crop, per Acre,	16 4 2 91	643

PRINCE COUNTY, Inspected 28th Oct. to 1st Nov.

Time of Sowing.	Q'ty. of land sown. Acres.	No. of weight roots in a half drill in Chains.	No. of weight roots in a half drill in Chains.	Competitors names	Weight of roots per acre. T. cwt. qrs. lbs.	No. bush. of 56 lbs. each.
June 5	1½	102	25	Rev. Dr. Wiggins,	25 19 0 12	1068
May 26	4	77	33	F. L. McNutt, Darnley.	23 7 2 0	935
June 17	1	83	25	Charles Howatt, Darnley.	22 19 1 24	919
" 17	3½	79½	32	Charles McNutt, Darnley.	21 19 0 12	878
" 21	1	75½	28	Charles Lord, Tryon.	19 13 2 8	796½
" 10	1½	70	33	W. Anderson, Bedeque	18 15 0 0	750
" 27	2	64	31	H. N. Hope, St. Eleanor's.	17 14 1 4	708
" 9	1	55½	35	John Lord, Tryon.	17 10 0 20	700
" 1	1	64	30	Robert Cole, Bedeque.	17 2 3 12	686
" 15	2	61½	30	Stephen Wright, Bedeque.	16 10 1 12	661
				Average Crop per Acre,	20 3 2 16	802

In the inspection of the Crops in King's County, I was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Owen, jun., and Mr. Alexander Robertson, who were nominated for that purpose by the Committee of the Georgetown Branch, and by these gentlemen the fields of Messrs. John Hyde and Donald Stewart were examined, as I was unable to visit them, not having completed the inspection of the others until the 25th October, and having made arrangements to be in Prince County on Monday the 27th. Mr. Owen furnishes the following statement of the cultivation of Mr. Hyde's crop:—"The Turnips were grown on a piece of ground, the site of an old Shipyard, and manured with a compost of Bog-mud and stable manure, the same ground having previously borne four crops of Indian Corn. The Seed was obtained from Mr. Bagster—late Secretary to the Branch—having been brought by him from England, and said to be a new variety called 'Giant Swede.'"

Mr. Poole's were grown on an oat stubble; the manure used was partly stable manure and part from a hog pen, and was put into drills; he could not tell what quantity per acre. The seed was the improved Purple Top imported by the Society.

In Prince County, the inspectors appointed by the committee of the Prince County Branch, were John Craig and Harry Green, Esqrs., but these gentlemen having a deal of private business on hand, were unable to attend more than one day each; during the remainder of the time, I was accompanied by Mr. Haszard, Secretary to the Prince County Branch: and, when at Tryon, by Mr. Hockin, Secretary to the Branch established there. The crop of Dr. Wiggins was after wheat, which had been grown on a piece of sod-land ploughed Fall and Spring. That gentleman being absent from the Island, I was unable to ascertain the exact quantity of manure applied, but have been informed that it received a heavy dressing, say, about 150 loads stable manure, 100 applied in Fall and remainder in the Spring. The crop certainly presented a very fine appearance, and had there been no blanks, would have exceeded the return given, by at least 200 bushels per acre. There was scarcely a small Turnip in the field, and many weighing from 10 to 13 lbs. each. The Seed was, I believe, of *Island growth*, but the plants bore a strong resemblance to the variety called "Skirving's."

Mr. McNutt's crop was raised on an Oat stubble, manured with 20 loads compost, ploughed into the land in Fall, and 40 more in the Spring, with the addition of ashes sprinkled on the top of the Drills. His field also presents a handsome return, having 34 drills in the chain, and no blanks, although the roots were not large. The Seed was raised by himself.

To ascertain satisfactorily the amount of some crops was, this year, no easy task, in consequence of the numerous blanks, which, in many instances, must be attributed to the ravages of the "Fly," and subsequently to the "Maggot," but also, in several, to bad sowing. In some places the crop appears also to have suffered from the unusual wetness of the season.

On reference to the tables of return it will be seen, that there is a great difference in the manner of drilling adopted by the competitors, inasmuch as the distance apart at which the drills are made, varying from 24 to 35 drills in the width of a chain, or from 22 to 33 inches apart. I am of opinion, that a medium of 31 drills to the chain, which would give 24 to 26 inches between the drills, would be the most advisable, as it will allow of the necessary cleaning of the land by the Horse Hoe, which is almost impracticable where the drills are much nearer together, and which is the only method that ought to be in general use, if regard is had to economy, despatch, or the benefit to the land, not only as respects the Turnip, but also succeeding crops. To allow the plants sufficient room, it will, at the same time, be found necessary to thin them out in the rows to 12 or 14 inches apart, as recommended in the Report of the Queen's County Inspectors for last year, and which has received confirmation in the Report of the Inspectors of this year, where they advise that the plants should be "thinned out of the first hoeing to "about 6 or 7 inches, and at the second by taking them out alternately, where the Fly had not injured them."

An exceedingly simple Drill was shown to the Inspectors by Mr. W. Anderson, of Bedeque. It was made by his son, and consisted of a light frame similar to that of a wheelbarrow, but instead of one wheel it had two: the wheels, which were made of a piece of hardwood plank, were placed on an axle the width of the drills apart, or about 24 inches, so that each wheel should revolve in the furrow. The axle, a piece of ¾ inch square iron, was continued across both shafts, and on it, between the wheels, was placed a small tin barrel, about a foot in length, and 5 or 6 inches in diameter at the middle, and tapering at each end, similar to the upper part of a sugar loaf. Round the barrel, at the middle, holes were drilled, about one inch apart, for the dropping of the seed, which, I think, Mr. Anderson informed me, it did at the rate of 2 or 2½ lbs. per acre. It could, however, be easily constructed so as to drop the seed thick or thin at pleasure. It is so very simple in its construction, that it could easily be made by any handy man, at a very trifling cost, and, judging by Mr. Anderson's field, it performs its work well. As this description is taken from memory, and is very imperfect, I think it would be well for the Society to procure one from Mr Anderson, and allow it to remain in some place as a pattern. Mr. Anderson's crop presented a remarkably healthy appearance as compared with most of the others, and was manured solely with seaweed, of which abundance of the most valuable description is obtained on the shores in that neighbourhood. The general practice is to gather it into piles on the shore in the Fall, haul it in Winter, and plough it in in the Spring, not allowing it, I believe, to undergo any great degree of fermentation. I was informed by another intelligent farmer in the same settlement, that, after repeated trials, he was convinced that it was of more value applied in that way, than when made into a compost with stable manure. What its value may be in regard to succeeding crops I am not prepared to state, but where it can be so readily obtained, the labor expended will be amply repaid by the Turnip crop alone.

In presenting this report, it affords me pleasure to be able to state, that, with scarcely an exception, the whole of the fields inspected have been cultivated in a manner highly creditable to the competitors, both in respect to the *drilling* and the *cleaning* of the crop, the latter operation having been performed in many instances by *horse-hoes* or *cultivators* of various descriptions, although, in some cases, where the drills have been very close together, it must have been done entirely *by hand*. Many appear to have failed in obtaining a large crop this year, owing in a great measure to the drills not being sufficiently *hoed down*.

As the object of the Committee, in offering premiums for Turnips in such small lots as half an acre, was to induce a more general cultivation of that crop than had been customary, and as that object appears now to have been attained, (judging from the numerous fields which were to be seen throughout the Island this year, besides those entered for competition,) I beg to suggest to the Committee the propriety of their taking into consideration, before advertizing the Premiums for 1852, whether it would not be advisible in future only to give them, where the turnip was cultivated to a greater extent, and in the *regular rotation of crops*, as many persons have bestowed an extra quantity, both of manure and labor, on one small patch, by way of competing for the Premium, a consequence of which must be, that some other portion of their farms has been deprived of its fair share of both. It does not appear to me probable, that any farmer who has experienced the value of a crop of turnips, will discontinue the cultivation, if such an alteration were made in the mode of awarding the prize, and that it would be a fairer way of distributing the premiums, and more in accordance with the true principles of agriculture, if they are only given where the cultivation is to *a greater extent* and in the *proper rotation*, is an opinion which has been expressed to me by many intelligent farmers, with whom I have conversed during the course of my inspection.

CHARLES STEWART, Inspector.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1851.

TENANT COMPENSATION BILL.

(Continued from last Gazette)

We have hitherto considered the rent as a fair equivalent for the use of the land, and in so doing we have been guided by the fact, that the parties themselves have made it so; in reality we are aware, that such is seldom or never the fact, and that the lessor or lessee are of the same opinion, is manifested by the terms of the lease, which generally contains a provision for so many years free and so many at a reduced rent. But we will not conceal from ourselves or our readers, that it is a melancholy fact, that from the injudicious cupidity of landlords—occasioned by the monopoly of land—the forest lands are leased at a higher rate than the tenant can afford to pay. And in this consists the difference between the loan of money and that of land. The law has named the ultimatum of the rent for money; whatever may be the private secret understanding between the parties or by whatever chicanery the penalties of the laws against usury have been avoided, *apparently* the creditor seeks only to recover the principal lent, with six per cent interest; and this acknowledged legalized equivalent forms one of the advantages in favor of the money lender. Another is, that he must have recourse to the medium of a public sale, to ascertain the value of the article taken in execution, and if it is worth more than the amount of his debt and execution, the defendant or debtor gets the surplus. So it is with respect to a foreclosure; by the strict rules of law the mortgagee may eject the mortgager, so soon as default has been made in the payment of the mortgage money and interest; but here again equity interposes upon proper cause being shown, and compels the mortgagee or party lending to receive his principal and interest with costs, and to release the mortgager or borrower, or directs, that the property mortgaged be sold, and the mortgagee paid in full for debt and costs, and the surplus handed over to the mortgager. Now it is something like this equitable interference, that this proposed Act would seem to aim at, and we take it that there would or could be no objection to it, on the part of the landlord at least. In fact, the tenant always has it in his power to sell his leasehold interest, and he or the purchaser may at any time before the actual execution of the writ of *habere*, put an end to the suit by the payment of the rent and costs. The landlord has also his mode of coming at his rent under the circumstances mentioned in this bill, take the 5th clause, which is as follows:—

"That no tenant shall claim compensation of any kind, who cannot show, that he has expended labor and capital in some form, so as to increase the value of the premises; and he must, if required, prove the value of such improvements and the cost of making the same, and compensation shall not be allowed for any buildings or work of any kind, which would not produce an increase of the annual rent for which the premises would let, and a consequent increase of permanent value; and no tenant shall be entitled to claim the benefits of this Act who is not in occupation of the premises for which the claim is made, and using the same for the purpose of farm or garden culture, and unless the lands and tenements shall be in fair tenantable condition and repair at the time of making such claim."

Now what is to hinder the landlord from bringing his action at law recovering his amount of rent, and levying his execution on the leasehold interest? having first distrained to the amount of every thing distrainable upon the premises—a proceeding it is incumbent upon him to take before he can bring his action of ejectment—and that there must be a considerable amount of distress, is evident from the clause above stated, for the tenant must be "in the actual occupation, and the premises in fair tenantable condition and repair," this presupposes stock animate and inanimate with growing or housed crops, furniture, &c., comparative with the extent of the farm and of the amount of the rent and the arrears of rent. It is clearly evident, that the tenant who is in the possession of such a farm as is described in the fifth section of the proposed Bill, is not a man who is likely to be affected by the claims of his landlord, if he be a man of prudent, sober and industrious habits, and the state of his farm shows it, he will have no difficulty in borrowing the money on the strength of the farm, he may have to insure perhaps, but that he ought to do on his own account. In a word, the man who suffering himself to be in the power of his landlord with such a farm, deserves to be ejected. He has no just cause of complaint; on the contrary, he is under obligations to his landlord and ought to pay him, not only the rent, but the compound interest for it. This is easily provid. The rent is *£5 per annum*, and has been in arrear for 15 years; when the landlord demanded the first £5, the tenant suggests that it will injure him much if he is then compelled to pay; the landlord might then say to him, and with perfect justice, 'I will not require it, but I must have security, that the interest yearly shall be paid' and might take his collateral obligation to that effect, and so on *toties quoties*; the result would be, that at the end of 15 years, the tenant would in the place of £75 have to pay the landlord £111, but the landlord only demands the simple rent, the tenant is therefore a gainer of £33. Had the landlord exacted his rent year by year, as he was entitled to do, it is evident, that the tenant would not have been able to make these extensive improvements, that the Bill contemplates, and it is no less certain, that to the amount of £111 in the case supposed, the improvements have been made with the capital of the landlord and not of the tenant. We say again, he has no just cause of complaint.

We were much puzzled to account for the manifold inconsistencies which abound in this Bill, so utterly uncalled for, and so inadequate to the end it professes to aim at, until it was whispered in our ear by a very intelligent friend, that it was taken from a similar Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Sharman Crawford, and by that body thrown out. The idea of assimilating the tenantry of Britain to that of this Island was in the highest degree absurd. We have never seen Mr. Sharman Crawford's Bill, but we have read much that has been written on both sides of the question of tenants' improvement in the mother country. All that the tenant there requires, is time to replace the capital he has himself expended in permanent improvements for which the landlord will be entitled to receive a considerable addition of rent; all he asks is, "Do not raise the rent upon me for a few years, until I am enabled to indemnify myself for the outlay which I have been at, in order to pay you the rent punctually at the quarter-day." It is the fact that he is paying rent, and interest for the improvements at the same time, while if his lease must be surrendered at the end of a very few years, it will be to him a dead loss, and to the landlord an absolute gain uncontemplated at the time of letting the land. Whoever carefully reads the Bill will find, that independent of the impracticability of carrying it, as it stands into execution with the slightest regard to equity, the Bill itself is defective; it does not provide for any of those contingencies which are of every day's occurrence, minority for instance, the guardian of a minor landlord, who has nothing but his rents to subsist upon, how is he to pay the sum awarded by the arbitrators? Suppose again, that the property is sold under Execution against the landlord; is the purchaser to become liable to pay the tenant for his improvements? An insolvent proprietor absconds and one creditor attaches the Real Estate, and another summons the tenant as agent, factor or trustee; is the tenant to set up his claim in face of the Statute which makes him liable, and if he does so, how is the truth to be ascertained? A proprietor dies bequeathing his Real Estate to his children, directing that his debts shall be paid out of the rents that are due him from his various tenants; who is to pay the compensation money? We might go on until our paper and the patience of our readers would be exhausted. The tenantry of Prince Edward Island may be well assured, that those who introduced that Bill were no friends of theirs. The only real cause of complaint that the tenant can with justice make is, that the rent is too high in the first instance, that he is called upon to pay rent before the land has yielded sufficient to enable him to lay aside the sum necessary for that purpose: it is true, that he is making every year an additional to his fixed capital, but his floating capital is necessarily expended in providing the means of subsistence. This Bill but rivets the chain which was sufficiently galling before; it recognizes the right of the proprietor to demand the rent; it frees him from any dread of Escheat. In this last respect, it might be productive of good. Before the tenure to the land is put upon a firm, undoubted, unquestionable footing, it will be in vain to expect men of wealth to invest their capital in purchasing estates in the Island, and we do not hesitate to affirm, that no country can thrive, where the title to real estate, and the profits incident to it are not secured by laws which are both respected and enforced. Every prudent man looks forward, as we mentioned in the commencement of this article, to the soil of the country as the most certain and invariable fund in which to deposit his earnings, and if confidence in that fund be lost, the country will be for ever poor and degraded. The sooner the minds of the tenantry are set at rest, the sooner that they are given to understand, that Acts of the Assembly cannot relieve them from the effects of their own imprudence or from the consequences of contracts entered into voluntarily and executed in the most binding forms, the law recognizes, the better it will be for them. Patience, perseverance, frugality, prudence, and above all, sobriety will enable them to surmount their difficulties, while listening to demagogues who promise impossibilities never will.

GEORGETOWN ELECTION.

At the close of the Poll on Tuesday afternoon, the numbers stood as follows:—

Mr. M'Aulay	62
Mr. Byrne	61

The issue of the Election at Georgetown has effectually removed from that place the stigma heretofore attached to it. No one, in the south, hereafter call it a *rotten borough*; nor is it a rotten one, for, as we have seen, the parties are all but equal. Whether that equality will continue, remains to be proved, and the trial day is not far off, as well for Georgetown, as for every other constituency. The people's eyes are beginning to open, and it is much more than probable, that at future Elections, the Candidates will have to announce the same political opinions that have ensured to Mr. M'Aulay a successful result. It is decidedly a triumph of principle, for we believe that as a man, Mr. Byrne is justly esteemed among his fellow-townsmen. The victory is therefore the more to be prized, and confers so much the more honor on the voters of Georgetown; who have been the first to oppose a system, which, every day serves to shew, is no improvement on the preceding one, and abounds in impediments to good government peculiarly its own.

Since writing the above we have read the editorial in the "Royal (*Whelan's*) Gazette. It is got up in the usual style, and presents a very distorted as well as absolutely untrue account of the Election, and imputes motives to the voters that exist only in the base mind of the writer.

The yearly examination of the Episcopal Sunday School was held on Sunday last; there were present about 240 scholars. Many of the friends of the children attended, and the Lieut. Governor and Lady Bannerman honored the examination with their presence. After the examination, Sir Alexander, in a most appropriate address, expressed his gratification at the attention and ready answers of the children, reminded them of their privileges, and referred them with much emphasis to the verse of a hymn sung during the examination—

"'Twill save us from a thousand snares,
To mind religion young."

We believe no one could have attended that meeting without instruction and profit, or without the increased conviction, that no branch of Christian exertion is of more importance than the work of the Sabbath School. It is to be regretted, that the School Room is too small to accommodate conveniently the large number of children that now attend that School.

The Weather still continues to wear the appearance of stern winter—the ground, although not frozen hard beneath the snow, is well covered with a thick coat of the fleecy mantle—the drifts in some parts of the Island, especially on the North side, are said to be deep. The Hillsborough ice is passable opposite the town for foot passengers—but the river is partially open above.—Several vessels are detained at the North side, either for want of a Southerly wind, or are frozen in.—We have heard of the following at St. Peter's:—Mr. Cox's and Mr. Heard's brigantines; two of Messrs. Dingwell's; Mr. Coffin's; and two American Schooners, laden with produce. Several vessels, which were expected to have arrived here before this from Boston, Halifax, and other ports, are yet due. Should they not arrive before the ports are finally closed, some articles of brisk demand will be scarce enough.

The Packet Damsel, Turnbull, not being able to make this Harbour for the ice, bore away for Crapaud, where the Mails were landed and brought to Town yesterday afternoon. The English Mail of the 29th, contains very little news in addition to that received *via* Boston.

BOSTON, December 6, 9½, a. m.

The *Niagara*, with dates from Liverpool to 22d ult., arrived at New York at midnight—she brings the following intelligence:—

The King of Hanover died on the 18th ult.

Father Matthew had arrived in England.

Accounts from Australia speak of the abundance of gold there.

A flagrant conspiracy against the President of the French Republic had been discovered in the French Assembly.

The Spanish Government had pardoned twenty-three British subjects, who had been engaged in the Cuban affair.

The Russians have again been terribly defeated by the Circassians.

MARKETS.—Cotton, firm; breadstuffs, firm, with large sales. Kossuth had arrived at New York—there was a great furore on the occasion. Lola Montes had also arrived.

The barque *Metropolis*, from China to Halifax, struck and was abandoned off Einting, on the 12th September.

A man by the name of Conklin was hanged on the 24th at New York, for the crime of arson. The miserable being has left a wife and three children.

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED.—The steamer *Archer* has been run into by the *Mississippi*, and over thirty persons were drowned by the sinking of the steamer.

A severe fire occurred at Portland on Thursday, whereby several buildings were destroyed.

The London Times says there is now no doubt of the permanency of the chrystal palace, her Majesty having expressed herself favourably to its remaining.

Accounts from various points of France speak of winter having already set in with considerable severity. All the country around Turbes is covered with snow. Snow has also been falling at Aix-en-Provence, and even as far south as Auvergne. The Alps and the Pyrenees present all the appearance of winter.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have South Australian papers to the 28th of June. The *Bathurst Free Press* records the discovery of a lump of gold whose weight far exceeds anything which the most sanguine had expected of the Australian diggings.

An educated aboriginal, with his tomahawk in his hand had dug out three blocks of quartz containing a hundred weight of gold. The largest of the blocks was about a foot in diameter, and weighed 75 lbs. gross. Out of this piece 60 lbs. of pure gold was taken. Before separation it was beautifully encased in quartz. The other two were somewhat smaller. The auriferous mass weighed as nearly as could be guessed from two to three hundred weight. The locality where the gold was found is the commencement of an undulating table land, very fertile, and is contiguous to a never-failing supply of water in the Murroo Creek. It is distant about 53 miles from Bathurst, 18 from Mudgee, 30 from Wellington, and 18 to the nearest point of the Macquarrie River, and is within eight miles of Dr. Kerr's head station. The neighbouring country has been explored since the discovery, but, with the exception of dust, no further indications had been found.

The *South Australian Gazette* continues to apply cooling antidotes to the gold fever. It refers to the market prices as another proof of the doubtful character of the digging trade, wheat being dull at 9s. per bushel; flour £27 per ton; and *brandies*, the staff of life at all diggings for gold, unsaleable at any figure above 6s. 9d.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Governor Barkley of Demerara, has refused to give the West Indians of that Island the benefits of Responsible Government.

A severe fire occurred at Bridgtown, on the 14th ult., whereby much property was destroyed.

The Cholera was raging in Jamaica, and committing fearful ravages. A severe fire occurred at that Island on the 7th and 8th ult., which did much injury to the shipping, and completely inundated the town of Westmoreland.

A large sugar crop is anticipated in Barbadoes should the weather continue favorable.

ANTIGUA.—At about three minutes to one o'clock, p. m., this city was severely shaken by an Earthquake of considerable duration (not many seconds short of a minute) and of great severity. The sound was so terrific as to resemble a discharge of electricity. Thanks to a benign Providence, no injury has resulted from the startling visitation. We have not had time to hear from the rural districts.—*Bermuda Herald.*

Three houses were levelled to the ground at Sydney C. B., by a fire that broke out on the 6th ult., at three o'clock in the morning. One, a large tenement [illegible], belonged to R. Gibbons, Esq.; the second occupied by the widow of the late Capt. Wilson, was occupied by Mr. Dunne, grocer, and Mr. R. C. Campbell, watchmaker, and the third was owned and occupied by H. Munro, Esq. It is supposed that the disaster originated from an incendiary. Much praise is accorded to the detachment of the 42nd Royal Highlanders stationed at Sydney, for the aid they rendered on the occasion. (*Recorder.*).

Rumours have been going the rounds of the City to the effect, that the Very Rev. Dr. Connolly, V. G., is about to be promoted to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of St. John, N. B., vacant by the decease of the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard.

☞ The Treasurer of the "*Saint James' Church Ladies' Benevolent Society*," has much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of £1, as a donation from Captain ROLLO, 42d Royal Highlanders.

Married.

On the 6th ult., at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Abbey, Thomas Vigers, Esq., of Grosvenor Place, to Jane, youngest daughter of William Bowley, Esq., Westminster, and formerly of Prince Edward Island.

At Charlottetown, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Robert Macnair, Mr. John M'Leod, Pictou, to Miss Eliza Goldsmith.

At Charlottetown, on the 21st ult., by the same, Mr. Donald Nicholson, Lot 55, to Miss Margaret Crawford, Orwell Bay.

At Charlottetown, on the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. Murdoch Bell, De Sable, to Miss Sarah Whitby, De Sable.

At Charlottetown, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Robert Macnair, Mr. Alexander M'Kay, Lot 65, to Miss Catherine M'Niven, Lot 65.

At Charlottetown, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, Mr. Richard Yeo, Union Road, to Miss Mary Ayerst, of Charlottetown.

At Charlottetown, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Robert Macnair, Mr. Hugh Martin, Orwell, to Miss Catherine Martin, same place.

Death.

On Monday, 24th Nov., Mrs. W. H. Pope of a daughter.

Passengers.

In the Bark Sir Alexander, for Liverpool, on Wednesday last, Hon. W. W. Lord, and Miss Mary Lord.

Arrivals at Halifax from hence.

Decr. 6—Schr. David, Carpenter.
— Frances, Laven.
Decr. 8—Schr. Royal Miner, Babin.
— Mary, Kempt.
— Two Elizabeths, M'Kinley.

Ship News.

Schr. Elizabeth, Harding, from P. E. I. for Boston, was wrecked on the American Coast. Crew saved.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

for the week ending December 13, 1851.

BAROMETER. Highest (7th.)	Lowest (11th.)	Mean.	THERMOMETER. Highest (13th.)	Lowest 7th, 8th,	Daily Mean.
30.41	29.28	29.74	37.0	2.8	21.1

Dec.	WIND AT 9, A. M.	WEATHER.
Su. 7	N.N.W. gentle breeze	Cloudy till 5, p. m.; then blue sky.
Mo. 8	S.S.W. fresh do.	Overcast; passing sleet till 3, p. m.; then hazy and snow; rain after 9, p. m.
Tu. 9	W.N.W. strong do.	Overcast.
We. 10	N.W. do. do.	Cloudy, a. m; blue sky, p. m., till 3, then overcast; snow in the evening.
Th. 11	N.W. do. do.	Overcast & hazy; blue sky 3 to 6 p.m.
Fri. 12	N.N.W. fresh do.	Blue sky; overcast before 9, a. m.; & p. m. till 3.
Sat. 13	S S.E. light breeze.	Overcast; hazy & snow till 4, p. m.

N. B.—There has been floating ice in the harbour all the week, and on the 12th it was nearly all frozen over.

Charlottetown Markets.

Exchange 50 per cent. on Sterling. SATURDAY, Dec. 13, 1851.

	FROM	TO		FROM	TO
Beef, (small) pr lb.	0 2½	0 4	Wool, - -	1 0	1 3
do. by quarter,	0 2½	0 3½	Ham,	0 6	0 0
Pork, - -	0 2½	0 3½	Barley, per bushel,	2 6	2 9
do. (small)	0 3	0 5	Oats, - -	1 6	1 7
Mutton, -	0 2½	0 4	Wheat, -	0 0	0 0
Lamb, per lb.,	0 2	0 3½	Timothy Seed,	0 0	0 0
Veal, per lb.,	0 2	0 4	Potatoes,	1 4	1 6
Butter, (fresh) -	0 10	1 0	Turnips,	0 8	0 10
do. by the tub,	0 8½	0 10	Carrots, per bush.	2 0	0 0
Cheese, - -	0 3	0 7	Turkeys, each	2 0	3 6
Flour, per lb.,	0 1½	0 2½	Fowls, - -	0 6	0 9
Oatmeal, per lb.,	0 1½	0 1½	Eggs, per dozen,	0 8	0 9
Pearl Barley, per lb.	0 0	0 0	Hay, per ton, -	37 6	45 0
Sausages, per lb.	0 8	0 0	Straw, per cwt.	1 0	1 3
Tallow, -	0 8	0 10	Codfish, per qtl.,	12 0	15 0
Lard, - -	0 8	0 0	Homespun, per yd.,	3 0	3 6
Ducks, each -	0 10	1 0	Chickens, per pair,	0 0	0 0
Partridges, -	0 6	0 9	Apples, per bush.	0 0	0 0
Geese, -	1 5	1 10	Rabbits,	0 4	0 5
Beets, per bush.	4 0	0 0			

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

A RETURN of the average prices of Grain for the month of November:—

	CURRENCY.		STERLING.	
Wheat, per bushel,	7s.	11d.	5s.	8½.
Barley, do.	2s.	7½d.	1s.	9d.
Oats, do.	1s.	7½.	1s.	1d.

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Charlottetown, December 8, 1851.

COUNCIL OFFICE, June 19, 1851.

WHEREAS Application has been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to close that part of an old Road commencing at the East side of Joseph Affleck's Farm, on Township No. [illegible] and running there from to the Main Road, across French Fort Settlement. Notice is hereby given, that the said Road, so far as it runs through the above mentioned Lands, will be closed at the expiration of six months from this date, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, in the terms of the Act of 3 Wm. 4, Cap. 23.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. C.

Old Iron, Junk, &c.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest rates for OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, JUNK, RAGS, and HORNS, deliverable in quantities of not less than 25 lbs.

S. C. HOLMAN.

November 28.

Temperance Bazaar.

(UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LADY BANNERMAN.)

THE COMMITTEE have deemed it advisable to POSTPONE the above Bazaar until

Friday, the 2nd day of January next,

on which day the said Bazaar will (D. V.) take place in the new TEMPERANCE HALL. Doors open from 12 M. to 5. P. M., and and from 7 to 9 P. M. The Temperance BAND will be in attendance in the evening.

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

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

TICKETS of admission to be had at the door. Adults, 1s. 6d. Youths 9d.

J. B. COOPER, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1851.

A Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

WILL be given in the New Temperance Hall on Wednesday, the 7th January next, in aid of furnishing the said Hall. Doors open at half-past 7 P. M., precisely. Programmes may be had at the Bazaar. Tickets, Family (to admit 4 persons) 6s. Adults 2s. 3d.—Youths 1s. 6d.

December 15, 1851.

Illustrated London News,

Ladies' Newspaper, and the Almanacks for 1852.

For sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, Queen's Square, Charlottetown, Dec. 16.

BOLTING CLOTH.

A few yards real Camel hair BOLTING CLOTH, for sale at GEO. T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, Queen's Square.

Dec. 16.

Fluid! Fluid!! Fluid!!!

JUST RECEIVED, per Schooner *Euphemia*, from Boston, a few Casks of the above, warranted pure, and for Sale at SKINNER'S DRUG STORE, Medical Warehouse, Dalrymple's Corner.

December 12, 1851.

Chairs, Cheese, Raisins, &c.

RECEIVED by the Subscriber, ex *Euphemia*, from Boston, and for Sale at the lowest market rates—

200 Bundles assorted CHAIRS,
20 Casks best American CHEESE,
20 Barrels superior CIDER VINEGAR,
20 dozen (each) PAILS and BROOMS,
20 Casks RAISINS,
50 Boxes Bloom do., (new fruit.)

S. C. HOLMAN,
Store Head of Pownal Wharf.

Decr. 10.

FIREWOOD and BREAD.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Wednesday the last day of December next, from persons desirous of supplying the Charlottetown Jail with Firewood and Bread, for the ensuing Twelve Months; the price of each article to be stated in current money of this Island; the Bread to be of the best quality; and it is to be distinctly understood, that the Firewood is to be four feet long, piled six feet high, and to consist of Beech, Black and Yellow Birch, Ash and Rock Maple; and that no crooked or rotten wood will be received. Each Tender must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons, willing to become Securities for the due performance of the Contract.

Payment to be made Quarterly, by Warrant on the Treasury.

JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 28, 1851.