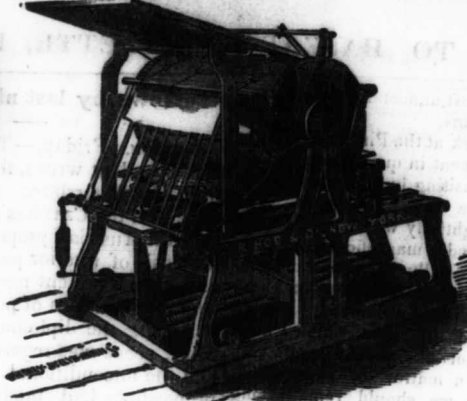


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, February 20, 1856. New Series, No. 319.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

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Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit, that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

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No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly course at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

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|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ague | Dropsy | Inflammation |
| Asthma | Dysentery | Jaundice |
| Bilious Complaints | Erysipelas | Liver Complaints |
| Blotches on the skin | Female Irregularities | Plains |
| Bowel Complaints | Flies | Lumbago |
| Cholera | Fever of all kinds | Rheumatism |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Gout | Retention of Urine |
| Consumption | Head-ache | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Debility | Indigestion | Tumours |
| Sore Throat | Stomach and Gravel | The Debilitated |
| Secondary Symptoms | Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. | Worms of all kinds |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 50, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—
2s. 6s. and 20s. Currency each Box.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.
Prepared and Sold by
GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Sole Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.
CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.
T. HEATH HAVILAND, Jr.
Agent for Prince Edward Island.
Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.
September 5, 1853. 1st

Fall 1855.
Duncan, Mason & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.
GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—
GOODS
SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.
Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets.
City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

Superior Cooking Stoves
Scotch Castings.
JUST RECEIVED by the subscriber, from Glasgow, a quantity of Cooking Stoves, Cannon and Close Stoves, (all sizes); Wilkie's Plough Mounting, Door Scrapers, Umbrella Stands, Sash Weights, Cart and Gig Boxes, Pot Metal, and a variety of other Castings. The superior quality and durability of these Castings are well known to the public. To be had at the Store of
HENRY HASZARD.
Ch. Town, Great George-St.
October 23d, 1855.

JUST PUBLISHED.
"The Balance of Power."
by JOHN LE PAGE, third master of the Central Academy. To be had at the several bookstores in this City. Contents: Introduction; The escape from Elba; The Waterloo Campaign; Peace, 1816; Death of Napoleon and Wellington; Entry of the Russians into Moldavia; 1855; Battles of Otomina and Kalafat; Siege of Silistria; Slaughter at Sinope; Bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol, &c.
Jan. 7

WILLIAM CONROY,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
GOODS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.
Scale of prices as cheap as any in the City.
STORE IN RIDER'S BUILDING,
NEAR THE TEMPERANCE HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN.
Tea, Sugar, &c
Cutlery,
Confectionery. Jewellery.
Fancy articles of beauty and durability.

FARM FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Tuesday the 18th of February, instant, on the Premises, the Leasehold Interest of the Subscriber, in 92 acres of LAND, together with the Buildings, consisting of 2 HOUSES, a NEW BARN, 17 M 27, STABLES and other out-buildings.
JOHN HORNE.
Winlock Road, near Mrs. Holroyd's,
February 9th, 1856. 21-X.

FALL GOODS.
1855.
JAMES DESBRIAY has received by the *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander*, from London, his usual supplies of
Autumn and Winter Goods,
which are offered to the public at the lowest possible prices for CASH. A large lot of
Ready Made Clothing,
among which are some very superior Coats. Also on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, Men's Caps, &c., &c.
Nov. 7, 1855.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—About thirty years ago, a new city gaol was built at Norwich. A gallows was made by a man of the name of Stratford, to be used when required, over the gateway. Within a few years, this Stratford was hung on it for poisoning, and there has never been any occasion to use it since. He thus became his own first and last victim.

THE CURRENCY.—The rumour that Ministers are discussing the propriety of an issue of one pound notes has been current in numerous circles during the last fortnight. The object is the withdrawal of an equal amount of gold coin. By this plan, it is suggested the metallic reserve of the Bank might be increased, and after making due provision for the convertibility of the new one pound notes, a portion of the gold thus obtained might be rendered available for the exigencies of the war. We must repeat, however, that no authoritative information of any description has been put forward.—*Daily News.*

Discovery of a New Island.—On the outer voyage to Australia of the *Ben Nevis*, Capt. Heron, in latitude 44 41 south, and in same longitude as the Crozets, came unexpectedly upon land. Supposing it was the Crozets, he steered 150 miles south, and was astonished to find himself at the highest he had ever seen, for the mountain ridge on it seemed to be as high as the Andes. The Crozets are in a line with Prince Edward's Island, Marian, and Kerguelin's Island.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—During the stay of the Persian Ambassador in Moscow, a fire of charcoal, lighted by his servant in a stove of the room where his son and the servant slept, caused the death of the former by suffocation, while the latter narrowly escaped with his life. The ambassador, in order to avenge the death of his son, commanded the servant, to whose carelessness the accident was attributed, to be flayed alive. The Russian police, however, interfered, alleging that such a punishment could not be allowed in their country. Accordingly, his excellency ordered a box with airholes to be made, for the purpose of transporting his unfortunate servant to Persia, there to suffer the fearful death which even Russian civilisation prohibited!

THE SULTAN AS PATER FAMILIAS.—We find the following curious bit of gossip in the Paris letter of the *Globe*:—"According to the letter from Constantinople, it seems that the Sultan has brought up the ladies of his family in extravagant habits, which, it seems, lead their august father into difficulties. One of his Highness's daughters, whose marriage with a son of Reschid Pacha was not long since recorded, is, it seems, in debt to the amount of 10,000 pistres, and Alide Sultana is 'down' in the books of Stamboul tradesmen for a large sum. It seems rather hard to a Western mind, that the Sultan should be made responsible for the 'little accounts' of his married daughters; but this, it appears, is the case, as the *Patrie* gives us to understand that in consequence of these drains upon his purse, the Pacha's allowance has been increased by several thousand pistres."

SWEDEN.—A private letter from Hamburg, dated the 10th, states that orders have been just given by the Swedish government to fit out at once in the port of Carlscrona two ships of the line, three frigates, and four corvettes.

PERSONAL.—Lady Ellenborough, who has not been assassinated in Arabia, was "at one time the star of London fashion, whose beauty and wit, the champagne of conversation, full of sparkle and vivacity, gathered round her all that was distinguished in English society. Among her special admirers were George Canning and the Duke of Wellington, but the discovery of her amours with Prince Schwartzburg, which led to a trial that some years since created an intense sensation among the aristocratic circles of Europe, was owing her separation and divorce from the haughty and arrogant lord, who became so memorable by the pomp and majesty of his short rule in India. For years, she had not been heard of."

Indigestion with all its attendant evils cured in eight weeks.—Wm. Henry Harris, Esq., a contributor to many of the leading Canadian Papers, was afflicted with indigestion, the most simple food caused him hours of uneasiness by day, and want of rest by night, his sedentary profession also tended in no wise to mitigate the disorder, so that life became, as it were, a burden to him; he had recourse to a variety of means to alleviate his sufferings, but without avail; however, he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and this extraordinary remedy restored him to health, after he had despaired of ever being cured, and to the astonishment of all who knew him. He can now eat with gusto any kind of food without experiencing the slightest symptoms of his old complaint.

The Great American Hair Tonic.
Bogie's celebrated Hyperion Hair, for the growth and preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a rival on this continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence, since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogie's Hyperion Hair Fluid, with a popularity never stained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady, which can affect the Hair, but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable; and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.
Bogie's Electric Hair Dye converts red or grey hair into a beautiful black or brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin and leaving the hair soft and glossy without injuring its texture in the least; a decided superiority over all other Hair dyes.
Bogie's Amole Shaving compound renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.
Bogie's Hebeolona removes freckles and tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion.
To be had, wholesale or retail, of W. Bogie, 227, Washington street, Boston, U. S.
And by all Druggists and Perfumers throughout the Canada, United States and Great Britain. W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.
The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changed the hair to a brilliant jet black or glossy brown, which is permanent—does not catch or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have grey hairs to buy it, for it never fails.
—Boston Post.
Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.
For sale by Druggists, Hair Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States.
W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. I.

The following extract from a private letter received by last mail, may interest some of our readers, though it contains no news relating to the war:

"Agamemnon," Malta, Jan. 5th, 1856.
The *Agamemnon* arrived at Malta the day before Christmas, precisely two years since the occasion when she joined the allied fleets assembled in Beikos Bay. Our passage from the Piræus was unusually long and stormy; indeed for two days it blew a gale from the westward, and as we were not allowed to use steam, you may suppose we did not make much in the right direction. Getting, however, at last to the coast of Sicily, we were well repaid by a glorious view of *Ætna*, and of the part of that beautiful island which stretches from Syracuse to its southern extremity. Since arriving, we have been and still are enveloped in an extraordinary mist of doubt and uncertainty, as to whether we go to England or not. The fact is, that three years of constant hard work, with several bombardments, has so shaken the ship, that she requires a thorough rest in dock. Now, as there is at Malta but one dock, and that employed constantly by the pressing requirements of the gun-boats and transport service, the people in authority here say positively, they cannot take us in hand, and that we must go to England. On the other side, Sir E. Lyons, who was here the other day on his way home, is exceedingly reluctant to part with what he calls his chief supporter, and is equally determined that we remain; so the matter rests. I myself am inclined to believe that the Admiral will carry his point, though perhaps I may be misled by my own wishes, which, however great may be the attraction for England, lead me on the broad principle of self-interest to desire that I complete my four years in the ship; thus, too, giving me what I particularly wish, the next campaign season in the Black Sea. It is also to be considered that were we now to go home, the extensive repairs they would consider necessary might detain us beyond even the time for decisive operations in the Baltic. What a fate for the *Agamemnon*. It will be very easy, I think, to patch us up sufficiently to carry us well through the summer, and take us to England by the Christmas of next year; for after all there is little the matter even now, which with common care, would prevent our running for a long time to come. You will know our fate, before we do ourselves.

I enjoyed our stay at Stamboul very much, for as we lay close to the shore, up the Golden Horn, it was easy in a few moments to reach in a caique any part either of the ancient or modern city. Each day off duty was dedicated to some new excursion in search of somewhat to interest or amuse us; at one time, a ride to that terrestrial paradise of the Stamboul Turks, the sweet waters of Europe, now of course deserted through the unseasonableness of out-door amusements; at another, a run over to Scutari, and so to that celebrated point of view, from which can be seen the richest panorama in the world, that of the Bosphorus and Sea of Marmora even to Buykdere; a walk along the ancient walls from the Golden Horn to the Sea of Marmora, with a visit to the castle of Seven Towers, was perhaps on the whole most interesting, and richest in high historical associations; but the sight of the Sultan in great state going to the mosque on the occasion of a high festival, and attended by all the ladies of his court, superbly dressed in magnificent carriages, was one which from its almost barbaric splendour, with the interest attached to the declining monarch, must remain for a long time fresh in my recollection. We had, in an hour, while the Sultan remained in the mosque, ample opportunity of investigating the claims of the ladies to admiration; they truly were very beautiful, but less so, I think, than our own fair countrywomen in England. It was most remarkable to note the difference which little more than a year had made in the city and its inhabitants. French influence, I am sorry to say, is paramount at court; but we have made ourselves to be thoroughly respected by our general deference to national prejudices—the extent and liberality of our commercial dealings. In fact, among the people, the preference of us to the French is very remarkable,

and was shown most unmistakably to myself on several occasions.

We were a week at the Piræus, four days of which were spent in quarantine. This we employed in visiting by boat the islands looking upon the bay of Salamis. The weather was delightfully warm, and on one occasion, I picked a magnificent bunch of wild flowers, principally consisting of anemones and sicloman, a flower in high request in English hot-houses. I have preserved some of the bulbs, which I hope to send, if I do not take them to you.

It had been a matter of some doubt whether or not we should remain long enough in Attica to get pratique for a visit to Athens; it was then with an unusual amount of pleasure, that I found myself free to wander where I would in a land sacred by so many associations, to whose genius we of these latter days owe all we possess of lofty purity in art, and loftier thoughts in every branch of learning, but of which (the original impulse) even now we can but aspire to be distant and humble imitators. A very tolerable coach carried our party over the four miles of good road between the capital and its seaport, setting us down at the Hotel d'Angleterre. We there obtained a guide, and at once started forth, eager to make the most of the short time left to us. I have done wrong in not first describing the effect which even a distant view of the great remnants of antiquity possessed in causing one completely to overlook the miserable Greece of to-day in contemplating the glory of the ancient city, even as modern Athens is dwarfed into insignificance by the overshadowing grandeur of the Acropolis. I was possessed with this feeling throughout, and although, save the Parthenon, and the adjacent temples, with those of Theseus, the Winds, and the few columns yet standing of Jupiter Olympus, little now remains of the glories of the ancient city not overgrown by the modern, swept away by successive conquerors, or the yet greater destroyer Time, these were all I had eyes to see. The temple of the Winds came first, which having sufficiently admired, though all unable properly to appreciate its manifold beauties, we moved on to Theseus, stopping for a moment to inspect the ancient market place, of which there still remain tables of prices, stone blocks for exposing wares, &c. The temple of Theseus has been made by government a sort of museum in which is stored a large part of the statuary, &c., collected at various sites; it was therefore, as you may suppose, with a degree of interest almost amounting to awe, that we first introduced ourselves within its time-honoured precincts, and looked around us upon its many wonders of ancient art. They have all been more or less injured, but it was impossible for the least capable among us for appreciating such things, not to be struck with their manifold excellences. It is not the least part of these extraordinary productions, that nameless grace of form, that easy flow of drapery, so much lacked in most of our modern works, and which makes these studies of all that is highest in art. From the Theseus to Mars' Hill, or more properly the Areopagus, is but a few hundred paces on a slight ascent; arrived there, I knew that I was standing on the very spot from which had been delivered those wonderful orations that have descended to us of the great men of living Greece, which still stand as high with us in their department as in theirs the statuary of which I have spoken. More than all, I remembered that from there St. Paul had addressed the "Men of Athens" in the words to all familiar, but which, in the full sight of the great temples of their triumphant gods, had proved of so little avail. The Areopagus is but a sort of rounded hill, about which could be easily grouped large multitudes, and on which were the marble seats of the judges who formed the ancient court.

7th.—The mail is about to leave unexpectedly, and I have therefore time for little more. I must refer you, until I return, to descriptions of better observers than I of those most wonderful among the highest triumphs of architecture, the temple of Minerva, &c. &c. I have lingered among them all, from the Jupiter Olympus to the classic shades of the olive, which now cover the Academy. I look forward to the time when I can tell you all about them.

News by last night's Mail.

LONDON, Friday.—The *Times* Paris correspondent writes, that private letters from St. Petersburg, dated 17th inst. state that the Czar has declared formally that the Austrian propositions were to be the basis of ulterior pacific negotiations, and for the present may be considered as true preliminaries of peace.

Among the diplomatic body and the court, peace was regarded as inevitable, and the unconditional acceptance of the propositions had produced considerable sensation in that capital, with the exception of the officials. This sudden turn of pacific ideas was generally badly received, not merely by the old Muscovite party, but also by the mass of the people. The popular fanaticism had been roused to such a pitch after the fall of Sebastopol, that at present it is a work of difficulty to make them accept a political arrangement as necessary or desirable for Europe. The public mind was greatly agitated, and an outbreak would not be surprising.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that in that capital the most strenuous efforts are making to induce England not to insist on the dismantling of the Russian fortresses on the Eastern shores of the Black Sea.

The chances of a speedy and pacific settlement are on the increase, and Austrian sincerity is as much questioned as on former occasions, but appearances are fair and straightforward.

The Czar has ordered his army in the Crimea to cease hostilities, without waiting for a formal armistice, although it is rumoured that an armistice will be agreed on for three months.

LATEST.—The *Daily News* of Saturday, on undoubted authority says that the preliminaries will be signed probably before Tuesday—certainly before the meeting of Parliament. An armistice will be concluded immediately after signing the preliminaries, and negotiations, with the view of a final and comprehensive treaty, will be commenced immediately. It further states that it is the determination of the Allied Powers to exercise to the fullest extent the right reserved to them by the Austrian proposals to bring forward additional stipulations to the general interests of Europe.

Conferences had been held at Constantinople to adjust the first and fourth points relative to the Principalities.

The fighting continues on both sides of Sebastopol. The Allies had blown up two of the docks.

A deep fosse had been dug and a parapet 12 feet high raised around the town of Kertch, and the defences of St. Paul's and Yenikale, within which the troops are huddled.

A rumour had reached the camp, that Gen. Wrangle had been reinforced at Arabat, and meditated an attack across the ice.

The Russians had taken up their winter quarters at Simpheropol, and Backschiserai and at Kingburn. They had 30,000 men between Petroski and Ofriakoff, and fears were entertained of an attack on the fortress. The garrison had been reinforced. The flotilla was frozen in, but would aid in the defence.

All the officers of the Anglo-Turkish contingent are ordered to quit Constantinople and join their corps at Kertch.

Constantinople letters of Jan. 10, state that Gen. Mouravieff, after having destroyed the advanced works of Kara, had left in the place and garrison about 1000 men well provisioned, and had gone toward Gumri with the bulk of his army.

It is stated and afterwards contradicted that Marshal Pellissier, General Codrington and Omar Pasha had like Gen. Gortschakoff, received orders from their respective Governments, to stop hostilities. Such orders will not be sent till an armistice be nominally concluded. It is hoped that such armistice may be signed on or about the 2d February.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

Accounts from the Crimea to the 6th of Jan., mention no fact of the least importance. The cold was intense, and sea had frozen along the coast, but particularly in the ports of Cazatch and Balaclava, and in the roadstead of Sebastopol. The ice, however, soon disappears.—The men who suffered most were the porters and laborers recently arrived and not yet inured to the climate.

The cannonade from the north forts continued uninterrupted. It is remarked that recently the Russians have fired shells into Sebastopol, whereas they formerly threw only bombs, hence it is inferred that they have received fresh supplies of material. The fire on the city does not much damage, but is directed with a sagacity that shows that they have accurate information of all the movements in the allied camp.

The *Globe*, the Palmerston organ, of Friday evening January 25th, announces in a leading article that the warlike preparations of the Government are proceeding as if no pacific intimation had been received within the last few hours. It says a requisition had been sent for transport accommodation for 4000 horses, or nearly 60,000 tons of shipping. Lord Palmerston while meeting cordially the advances of peace, will carefully provide for a possible failure in diplomacy.

Kertch letters of Dec. 29th mention that although locked in by the ice the garrisons of Kertch and Yenikale want for nothing. Fuel was the only article at all scarce.

UNITED STATES.

A message from the President endorsing the course of the Missouri invaders and condemning the Emigrant aid Society has excited great indignation in many circles. We fear that the Kansas question will yet involve the nation in civil war. The settlers in Kansas never will consent to be ruled by the citizens of Missouri. If the latter should repeat their invasion, the free West will send men to help the settlers.—Then comes the tug of war. Nothing can prevent this fearful result, so far as we can see, but the timely intervention of Congress against the Missourians.—*Herald and Journal*.

HAZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 20, 1856.

The *Courier* arrived with the Colonial and American Mails last night about 10 o'clock. The British Mail Steamer had not arrived in Halifax on Saturday. No doubt the weather was too boisterous. The *Persia* which had sailed the week previous, had a protracted passage of nearly fourteen days, which proves that the weather while she was at sea was far from being propitious, as it was confidently expected, after her trial trip from the Clyde to Liverpool, that she would have made the run in seven or eight days. The Collins steamer *Pacific* sailed from Liverpool on the 23d Jan. (three days before the *Persia*) and no tidings had been heard of her after being out three weeks; a steamer was to be sent in search of her from New York. We have no later news than the Telegraphic despatch published in our last, but we have the details in the paper which all tend to confirm the peace rumors, the most interesting items we have copied in to day's paper.

The House of Assembly has been hitherto engaged in the usual routine business of appointing committees, and incidental to the commencement of the Session the Treasurer and Collector of Impost accounts have been presented. A resolution to revise the License Laws has passed the House, and the following very important one with respect to Schoolmasters was moved by Hon. Mr. Warburton and agreed to.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven members be appointed to report by Bill or otherwise, on the expediency of making provision for Schoolmasters under the Free Education Act; when obliged to discontinue teaching from continued sickness or old age. Should any measure of interest general or local, be mooted we shall not fail to present our readers with everything relative thereto.

ADDRESSES.

A deputati Park on Satu the following To Lieut. Co Sir, It is with that it is you land. On your three years country in t distinguish that your ab sent, and we associations land of your The short which you o ble office unc sufficient to and indepe duties attac yourself, an In bidding, departure, regard and plary Lady, to hope tha compatible genial with day for the Island you whatever c mand your your lot ma, you our ear welfare of s

- Charles You
- Joseph Hens
- James Dingy
- Ed. Haythor
- John Wright
- Henry Falm
- Rev. L. C. J
- F. Langwort
- J. H. Peters
- W. Candall
- James D. H
- Theo. DeB
- Wm. Duse
- J. H. Conre
- John Morris
- Chas. DeB
- D. Hodgson
- T. B. Tremai
- Robt. Stewa
- Peter M'Go
- John Breck
- Benj. Dea
- W. H. Hot
- D. FitzGera
- Geo. T. Hu
- James Morr
- Peter Desb
- William Me
- Ewen M'Ni
- Robert Has
- Charles A.
- W. H. Ga
- James Nite
- Robt. Potts
- Thos. Mur
- John Harp
- George Ma
- Wm. Birch
- George Hi
- William H
- Theo. Dea
- John Darra
- Chris. B. S
- John Stam
- Alexander C.
- Henry C.
- William Ja
- Wm. Ryan
- Thos. Dea
- Robt. A. S
- William G
- William P
- Alex. M'N
- Isaac Smit
- Isaac Smit
- Henry Smit
- Nathan W
- Nathan W
- Benj. Chas
- Bertram M
- John Stea
- Thomas D
- John Ryan
- Charles H
- David Ch
- Thos. Dea
- James Evi
- William V
- Kenneth J
- John C. B
- John A. B
- James De
- Wm. T. F
- Alexander
- William E
- Samuel M
- Frederick
- Wellings
- Frederick
- Samuel B
- James De
- Robert Pe
- James Mi

ADDRESS TO LIEUT. COL. GRAY.

A deputation waited on Col. Gray at Spring Park on Saturday afternoon last, and presented the following Address:

To Lieut. Colonel the Hon. John Hamilton Gray, Sir,

It is with feelings of much regret we learn that it is your intention to depart from this island.

On your return to this your native land, three years since, after having served your country in the four quarters of the globe, for upwards of twenty years, in an honorable and distinguished manner, we flattered ourselves that your abode amongst us would be permanent, and we fully appreciated the feelings and associations which still attached you to the land of your birth.

The short period since your return, during which you occupied an important and honorable office under our Colonial Government, was sufficient to assure us of your desire faithfully and independently to discharge the onerous duties attached to that position, with credit to yourself, and advantage to the Colony.

In bidding you farewell, on the eve of your departure, permit us to express our unfeigned regard and esteem for your amiable and exemplary Lady, and interesting little family, and to hope that circumstances may yet render it compatible with your united interests and congenial with your wishes to return at no distant day for the purpose of making Prince Edward Island your final abode. In the mean time, whatever circumstances or subjects may demand your attention abroad, and wherever your lot may be cast, be assured you carry with you our earnest wishes for the happiness and welfare of yourself and family.

We beg to subscribe, ourselves, your sincere friends,

- Charles Young, President Legislative Council. Joseph Hensley, M L C. E. Thornton, Sp. H. A. James Dingwell, M L C. D. Montgomery, M P P. Ed. Haythorne, M L C. James Yeo, M P P. John Wright, M L C. T. H. Haviland, M P P. Henry Palmer, U.B. Rod. J. Wightman, M P P. Rev. L. C. Jenkins. F. Longworth, M P P. J. H. Peters, Asst. Judge. W. Candall, J P. James D. Haszard, J P. Theo. DesBrisay, J P. Wm. Douce, J P. J. H. Conroy, J P. John Morris, J P. Chas. DesBrisay, J P. D. Hodgson, J P. T. B. Tremain, J P. Robt. Stewart, Peter M'Gowan, J P. John Brecken. Benj. DesBrisay. W. H. Hobkirk. D. FitzGerald. Geo. T. Haszard. James Morris. Peter DesBrisay. William Matheson. Ewen M'Millan. Robert Haszard. Charles A. Haszard. W. H. Gardiner. James Mitchell. Robt. Potts. Thos. Murphy. John Harper. George Mawley. Wm. Birch. George Hix. William Mitchell. Thos. DesBrisay. John Darrach. Chris. B. Smith. John Stumbles. Henry C. Trowan. Alexander Coombs. William Jakeman. Wm. Ryan. Thos. DesBrisay, junr. Robt. A. Strong. William G. Wright. William Passmore. Alex. M'Kinlay. Isaac Smith, jun. Isaac Smith, sen. Henry Smith, sen. Nathan Wright. Nathan Wright, jr. Benj. Chappel. Bertram Moore. John Stentiford. Thomas Davy. John Ryan. Charles Heertz. David Chappel. Thos. Dodd. James Evans. William White, sen. Kenneth M'Kenzie. John C. M'Donald. John A. M'Donald. James Davis. Wm. T. Fay. Alexander M'Donald. William Hickey. Samuel Metch. Frederick Brecken. William Nelson. Frederick A. Nelson. Samuel Batt. James Duns. Robert Peckin. James Maloney.

- John Howard. P. Gaffney. James Purdie. Robert Galbraith. William Boyle. Robert Weeks. William Weeks. W. Swardon. D. Swardon. William Conroy. John Yeo. John Melver. James Bevan. William Johnston. John Curtis. Robt. Hyndman J. P. Malcolm MacDonald. John G. Weldon. John M. Hood. John Bilton. W. H. Yeo. J. C. Travers. William Hood. H. W. Lobban. John M. Lobban. Daniel Tobin. James Ellis. Joseph Crabb. Wm. H. Badge. C. F. Harris. John Jury. R. Wright. J. W. Morrison. Geo. F. C. Lowden. John Murphy. Charles Saunders. William J. M. Dougan. William D. Tanton. John F. Tanton. James R. Watt. Wm. E. Dawson. John Scott. John MacKinnon. Thos. Mann. James Miller. Henry Galloway. Geo. Beer. Charles Binns junr. John Maloney. Ralph Brecken. John Gibson. Alfred Groom. Nat. MacKinnon. Edmund Mawley. Thos. Alley. Peter Stewart, Lt. Col. James Barrett.

[We are unable to insert in this day's paper, the remainder of the signatures, consisting of 90 more names.]

Charlottetown, Feb. 16th, 1856.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN, I cannot but be much impressed with a sense of deep feeling upon receiving this unexpected and very flattering address.

That my conscientious endeavors fearlessly to discharge the duties of my station, without swerving from the strict path of integrity, should now be rewarded by such a cordial expression of your approval and goodwill, affords me unpeakable pleasure, and will help much to soothe the pain I feel on my departure. Should it be the will of the Almighty Disposer of events to permit of my return among you at some future day, I am sure you will readily believe me, when I say, that I will deem it my proudest duty to employ my faculties and powers in the promotion of those principles, which can alone tend to the welfare of all belonging to this, the loved land of my birth. In the interval, both myself and family, will ever entertain the liveliest sense of gratitude for the affectionate kindness we have experienced from all classes, during our residence in your society, and with our sincere good wishes we bid you farewell.

Married.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Pius M'Phee, Mr. John M'Connell, Point de Roche, to Isabella, oldest daughter of Mr. John M'Adam, Savage Harbor. By the Rev. J. H. Read, B. D. Capt. William Penn Green, to Miss Ellen Murphy, both of Summerside.

Died.

On Monday morning last, at her residence in Prince-street, after an illness of three weeks—Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Isaac Smith. By this sad event her sorrowing husband has lost a devoted and affectionate wife;—and her bereaved sons and daughters—A MOTHER indeed. She died in THE LORD! Her funeral will take place on Thursday, at two o'clock. On Saturday, the 16th inst., from the effect of a severe cold taken about 2 months since, while in the discharge of his public duties, Mr. Napoleon LePage, in the 54th year of his age. Mr. L. was a useful member of society, his close attention to business, his strict honesty and impartiality at all times, both in public and private life, gained for him the confidence and esteem of the community.

New Books, New Books.

RECEIVED this day from England via Cape Horn Tormentine and Cape Traverse Mail Boat, by HASZARD & OWEN. Church Services, various sizes, bound in Velvet, Morocco, Antique—in cases extra Gilt, Gilt Rims and Clasps. Prayer Books, do. do. Testaments do. do. Gift Books, a large variety. Reward do. DICTIONARIES—Walker's and Johnston's, various sizes and bindings. Souvenirs, Russia and its People. Men of the Times, viz: Lords Russell, Palmerston, Aberdeen, Parnuro, &c. Life of Barnum, the Prince of Hamburgs, Uncle Tom's Cabin. Tales and Sketches by Mrs. Stowe. Mayflower, by do. Our Own Times, 2s. Illustrations, 3s. Read's Hand of God on History, 3s. 9d. Pilgrim's Progress, Clavers Lectures on do. Scotland and Harvest Flower of the Family. Lamp-lighter. Willard Lawson, by Mrs. Judson. The Power of Kindness. Longfellow's Poems. Kirshwhite's do. Milton's do. The Daughter at School, by Rev. D. Todd. Feb. 15, 1856.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Musical Soiree, last evening was brilliant—good music, good singing and good addresses. Next Tuesday, Charles Palmer Esq. will lecture on International Law.

AGRICULTURAL.—We give place to a very interesting Report in to-days issue from the Royal Agricultural Society, which institution we are glad to say is keeping up with the spirit of the age.

FIRE AT BRACKLEY POINT.—We regret to learn that on the morning of Thursday last, about half past three o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Ewen McMillan, Esq. at Brackley Point, and before it could be extinguished, the whole of his Dwelling House, with its contents, was consumed. There was a farmer's boiler in an outer kitchen, and it is supposed that the fire under that caught the floor, and thus led to the catastrophe. In addition to the loss of the dwelling house, and very nearly all the furniture, large quantities of potatoes, turnips and seed barley, were destroyed: and it was with much difficulty that some of the family were saved from the devastating element. We have not heard the amount of Mr. McMillan's loss, but we believe it was very considerable, there being no insurance whatever on any of the property destroyed.—Examiner.

To the Young.

A Juvenile Missionary meeting will be held (D. V.) on Thursday 21st, in the Infant School Room at 7 o'clock. An address to the children will be given by Lieut. Hancock, and Pictorial illustrations will be shown—a collection will be taken up.

EDUCATION.

A Rare Chance for Young Men! MR. A. A. MACKENZIE wishes to inform the Young Men of this City, that he has opened an Evening Class in the Temperance Hall, and is prepared to give instructions in the following branches, and on the following Terms per Quarter of 48 Evenings each, namely:— 1st, Reading, writing and arithmetic, £0 10 2d, Grammar and composition, 0 15 3d, Practical Geometry and mensuration, 0 15 4th, Trigonometry and mensuration, 1 0 One-half of the Quarterly Fee to be paid on entering.

Those studying the first three Branches would require to be in attendance at 7 o'clock, and those in the others at 8. Mr. McK. flatters himself, that his long and well-tried experience in the practice of teaching Evening Classes, will enable him to convey a far greater amount of practical knowledge to his pupils in a given period of time, than has been communicated by any of his predecessors. Charlottetown, Feb. 21st, 1856.

LOST.

ON Sunday last, between the City and Upton, (W. Swanby, Esq's,) a brown Dog, with a small bit off one of the tails. Whoever may have found the same will be rewarded for his trouble by leaving it at the Book Store of Messrs. Haszard & Owen. Feb. 12th 1856.

In the House of Assembly.

16th Feb. 1856. RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature be received after Tuesday, the Fourth day of March next. Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown. JOHN M'NEILL, Clerk.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Farm situated on Lot 52, Georgetown, fronting on the Georgetown Road, and intersected by the Road leading to St. Peter's Bay and Mount Stewart. The above Farm contains 130 acres Freehold land, 60 acres of which are under cultivation, 30 more being easily cleared, and the remaining part covered with heavy Timber, Firwood and Longers. There is also a comfortable Dwelling House on the Premises 34x26 feet, and a Barn 34x28 feet. Possession given the 1st of May next. JAMES S. MUCKLEJOHN.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against JAS. J. MUCKLEJOHN, are requested to send in their accounts, and all indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment. February 20th, 1856.

Carding Machines, &c.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Crank Plate, Cleaners, Wool Pickers, Power Trenchall Machinery on a new construction. Orders punctually attended to. Address John Morrice & Son, Sackville, County of Westmorland New Brunswick, or David Stewart, Charlottetown, July 18, 1855. 1yzt

SALT.

1200 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES FURDIE. February 15, 1856.

Pure Corn Starch.

PALATABLE, Nourishing and Healthy, unequalled for rich Puddings, nice Blanc Manges, Pies, Custards, Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Porridges, Ice Creams, &c. A great Delicacy for all, and a choice Diet for Invalids and Children. For sale by June 7 W. R. WATSON.

To the Churches, Ministers, Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers throughout the British Provinces.

ON the First of JANUARY, 1856, will be published the first Number of a new ILLUSTRATED PAPER for CHILDREN. Prospectuses of Terms and a Specimen Copy of the "CHILDREN'S PAPER," will be largely distributed, free per Mail to all Ministers and friends of Sabbath-day reading for children as far as their address is known to the Publishers, and all who desire to promote the sale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for a Specimen Copy which will be mailed free. All letters to be Postpaid. Address.—Office of Children's Paper, Thos. Nelson & Son, York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto, C. W.



American House?

THE Subscriber in closing up his present business in P. E. Island, respectfully requests all parties, who are indebted to him, to hand over, on or before the FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT. JOHN GIBSON. December 13.

Church of England Prayer Books

HASZARD & OWEN have received a large supply of the above and are prepared to sell them at the following low prices, viz. Ruby 32mo. Cloth, Gilt Edged, 1s 6d. Cape Morocco, Embossed richly Gilt, 3s. Morocco, 4s 6d. Minion 32mo. Roan, Embossed, Gilt Edged, 3s. Nonpareil 32mo. 3s. Fica 24mo. 5s 6d. 8vo 9s. Calc. 12s 6d.

NEW GOODS. Fall 1855.

PER Ships Isabel and Majestic, from Liverpool, and Sir Alexander from London, the Subscribers have received— 305 Packages British & Foreign Goods, and 10 Tons BAR IRON, carefully selected by one of the Firm, which, with their Stock on Hand, they can confidently recommend to their customers, and the public, as Goods of the best description, at very low prices, for prompt payment. Wholesale Purchasers will find it to their advantage to select from this STOCK, which consists of— 7 Cases, 3 bales Ready-made CLOTHING, 8 Trunks Boots and Shoes, 66 Chests, and 20 half do. prime Congou Tea, 25 cases Ladies' Dress Materials, 15 do Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Trimmings, Ribbons; Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., &c. 5 cases Townsend's Hats and Caps, 1 do Brushes, 1 do Toys, 2 do Gloves, 4 bales Cloths, 1 bale Wadding, 2 do Shawls, 4 do Cotton Warp, 25 boxes Soap, 7 packages Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., 30 do IRONMONGERY, 2 cases Jewelry and Fancy Wares, 3 do Oil Floor Cloth, 2 do Furs & Fur Caps, 5 bales Carpeting and Woollens, 6 do Linen Diapers, &c., 3 do grey Calicoes, 3 do. white Calicoes, 2 do striped Shirts, Packages Rice, Ginger, Currants, Raisins, crushed Sugar, Mustard, Blue, Indigo, Starch, Washing and Baking Powders. Ten Tons assorted BAR IRON. Oct. 26th. D. & G. DAVIES.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wanting the services of children as Apprentices or otherwise, from 10 years old and upwards, can be assisted in procuring such, if early application is made at the office of Mr. T. STEWART, in DesBrisay's Buildings. Dec. 15th, 1855.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent. to the assured. The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information. One of Phillips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President HENRY PALMER, Sec'y and Treasurer. Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1855.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, February 12, 1856.

PRESENT.—Judge Peters, Hon. J. Warburton, Hon. Capt. Rice, Wm. M. Gill, Esq., Henry Longworth, Esq., Chas. Haszard, Esq., Geo. Wright, Esq.

Read minutes of last meeting.

Judge Peters presented the Report from the Committee appointed to ascertain the advantages likely to accrue to the country by renting a Farm for the Breeding of Stock, &c., which was agreed to and ordered to be printed.

Moved and seconded

That the same Committee who drew up the Report—viz. Judge Peters, Messrs. Henry Longworth and W. W. Irving, be appointed a Committee to draw up a Petition, to the Legislature now in Session, on the subject.

By Order

W. W. IRVING,
Sec'y Royal Agricultural Society.

Committee Room

REPORT.

The following Resolution having been passed by the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, viz.

Resolved—That Judge Peters, Mr. Henry Longworth and Mr. W. W. Irving be appointed a Committee to make enquiries and report on the practicability of purchasing or renting a farm to be conducted by the society, for the Breeding of Improved Stock, growing seeds, &c., to be distributed throughout the Country, and also as to the probable cost of such an establishment, and the probable saving it would effect, with relation to the system of importing stock now pursued.

Your Committee beg to report that they have given the said Resolution their fullest consideration, and have come to the conclusion, that notwithstanding the great benefits which have already been conferred on the farming community of the Island, by the exertions of the society, the time has now arrived when an entire change in the management of the society's business, would be advisable, to enable the Country to keep pace with the demand for improved stock.

In consequence of the unremitting attention which the different Committees of the Royal Agricultural Society have always displayed in their endeavours to procure the best description of stock by importation and the intelligence of many of the Breeders, the Island has acquired a character as an Agricultural Colony of considerable moment, which it is the interest of the farmers to maintain, and the neighbouring Provinces now look to us for a supply of improved stock. This character can only be kept up by the fostering care of the Society, aided by the Legislature, which has, at all times by the liberality of its grants, shown the great estimation in which it holds everything connected with Agriculture.

Your Committee regret, that owing to unfortunate circumstances, over which it was impossible the Society could have any control, such as losses at sea, &c. &c. the different amounts granted by the Legislature for the importation of stock, have not been productive of so much good as was anticipated. To prevent disappointment and obviate these serious losses in future, your Committee would recommend the establishment of a farm under the direction of the Society, for the purpose of Breeding stock, growing seeds, &c., for distribution through the Island, and for affording practical information in matters connected with an improved system of Agriculture.

Your Committee are of opinion, that many of the animals imported, are from superiority of climate and natural delicacy of constitution, caused by excessive care and high feeding, not so well suited to withstand the rigour of our climate, as would animals of the same description bred and raised in the Island.

For the above reasons, and in order that the society may have it in their power to give a larger supply of animals to the Country at a much less cost, it would be necessary and highly desirable to rent a farm of from 100 to 200 acres of land in the neighbourhood of Town, to be devoted entirely to the breeding and rearing of improved stock and growing seeds for the services of the Colony, and your Committee beg to submit the following calculations as to the expense of stocking and working the same, with the probable annual income.

On looking over these calculations, it may be observed, that there is no charge for management; this is true, but they are made under the supposition, that the Secretary will reside upon the farm, and that apart from his present duties, he will be able to devote a few hours in the morning and evening to its superintendence. It will be seen also, that a liberal allowance is made to the head ploughman, who will be competent to sow the different seeds, and take daily orders from the Secretary, who will again be guided by a committee of management. The following is a list of Stock required to commence the Farm.

HORSES:	
1 Entire Clydesdale,	£172 10 0
2 Mares do.	225 0 0
1 Blood Mare,	140 0 0
1 Island bred Mare,	30 0 0
	£567 10 0
CATTLE:	
8 Cows, Island bred, at £20,	£160 0 0
2 do. imported, at £50,	100 0 0
	£260 0 0
SHEEP:	
20 Ewes, Island bred, at £5,	£100 0 0
20 do. imported, at £10,	200 0 0
1 Ram do.	25 0 0
	£325 0 0
PIGS:	
2 Sows, imported, at £10	£20 0 0
1 Boar, do.	15 0 0
	£35 0 0
IMPLEMENTS:	
2 Carts,	£20 0 0
2 pair Harrows,	4 0 0
2 Iron Ploughs,	15 0 0
1 Turnip Cutter,	3 15 0
1 Roller,	5 0 0
1 Threshing Machine, (complete),	57 10 0
1 Horse Hay-Rake,	3 0 0
1 Hand do.	3 15 0
2 Box Sleighs.	4 0 0

1 Wood Sleigh,	1 10 0
1 Roller,	2 0 0
1 Turnip Drill,	2 0 0
1 Moulding Plough,	1 10 0
Sundry Implements,	3 0 0
	£115 6 4

HARNESS, &c:	
2 complete Sets of Cart Harness,	£6 0 0
2 pairs Backbands and Chains,	2 5 0
2 Collars, Bridges and Hames,	2 10 0
Cattle Ties, &c., &c.	1 0 0
	£11 15 0

ANNUAL COST OF WORKING THE FARM:	
Rent,	£100 0 0
Taxes,	5 0 0
Labour,	195 0 0
Fencing,	£10 0 0
Interest on £50 at 6 per cent.	3 0 0
	£313 0 0

Blacksmith, Carpenter, and Saddler, Implements, Harness, &c., £127 1 4, Interest on above implements	7 12 6
Loss on implements in ten years, £84 14s. 4d. (½ of cost.) Annual loss,	8 9 5
	£16 1 11

[This is on the supposition, that the implements ordered would be worth one-third of the first cost at the end of 10 years.]

To interest on £694 10s., being price of imported Stock, at 6 per cent.	£53 13 5
To do. on £290 on Island bred,	17 8 0
	71 1 5

Annual Expenditure	£413 3 4
Annual Income arising from Farm.	

HORSES:	
Services of one Entire, say	£80 0 0
1 Colt, at one year old,	60 0 0
1 Filly do	30 0 0
	£170 0 0

CATTLE:	
Services of 2 Bulls,	20 0 0
5 Bulls, at 1 year old, at £7 10s.	37 10 0
3 Yearling Heifers, at £7 10s.	23 10 0
	£80 0 0

SHEEP:	
20 Rams at 1 year old, at £3,	60 0 0
20 Ewes at do. as under,	45 0 0
10 sold yearly at 40s. }	
10 (old) killed, at 50s. }	
Wool sold annually,	48 0 0
	£153 0 0

PIGS:	
40 Pigs sold annually at 10s.	20 0 0
	£20 0 0

Annual Income	£423 0 0
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With respect to the foregoing statement your Committee would remark that they have been careful in making their estimate to underrate the probable income arising from the farm; they have in fact confined the sources of revenue entirely to stock and wool, and the services of the stallions and bulls, assuming that the produce will be consumed on the farm, they have done this partly from uncertainty as to the quantity of grain which will be required for the breeding stock and as well as from a desire not to exaggerate the advantages of the undertaking, although they feel confident that a large amount will be annually realized from the sale of milk, grain, &c. which they have not taken into account.

Your Committee would here briefly recapitulate the principal advantages which must result to agriculturists from the proposed establishment.

One great object of the society has been not only to introduce new varieties of seed, but also, by importations of seeds, such as Oats, Wheat, Barley, &c. to furnish the farmer with frequent changes of seed, which a law of vegetable economy seems to render necessary. The cost of seeds so obtained is such as to forbid their importation on a large scale; the Society is continually importing small quantities, but having no farm under its control on which to sow them, is necessarily dependent on private individuals to do it for them. The risk of keeping small quantities separate, is such, that the produce of seed so imported is rarely obtained back quite pure. Thus after the expense incurred, the endeavors of the Society to distribute varieties or changes of seed is in a great measure frustrated; the proposed farm would entirely obviate this difficulty. All the Oats, Wheat, Barley and Potatoes raised on it should be from seed recently imported, or from the most approved varieties, would each year be sent to the Society's store such portions as are required for consumption on the farm being replaced by grain purchased in the country, thus instead of imported seed becoming mixed, the society would be enabled every year to distribute many hundreds of bushels of different kinds of seed-grain and potatoes, each pure of its kind, through the Island.

Another advantage would be that by careful observation, the society would be enabled to ascertain varieties of seed best adapted to our climate, and thus be enabled to afford valuable information to the farmer.

Another great benefit will be, that the establishment will enable the Society at a much smaller expense than is now incurred, to distribute a greater number and superior description of Stock than can be done under the present system, as will appear from the following statement of the Stock transactions for the last three years.

For 1853.—The loss on Horses imported, caused by death of some at sea, and loss or re-sale of those that arrived, was	£1000 0 0
Loss on Rams imported, caused by death at sea, and loss on re-sale of those that arrived	146 0 0
For 1855.—Loss on Horses imported from U. S.,	216 17 8
Loss on Rams imported, caused by death at sea, and loss on re-sale of those that arrived.	90 15 6

Loss on Stock produced in the Island and distributed through the country during the last 3 years, including cost of keep and incidental expenses, and including £27 paid William Swabey for keep of Ram Lambs,
 146 0 0 |

At this loss viz: of £1599 13s. 2d., the amount of Stock sent through the country, during those 3 years is as follows:

7 Entire Horses, 46 Bull Calves, 23 Rams, 8 Pigs, and 3 Bulls and 1 Ram, yet owned by the Society, and now stationed as follows, viz.—1 Bull in Town, 1 at Lot 5, and 1 at Lot 11; and 1 Ram at Mr. Chas. Haszard's. By the statements before made, it will appear, that the estimated annual expenditure of the Farm will be £413 3s. 4d., which in three years would amount to £1239 10s. 0d. By reference to the statement of the estimated annual income of the farm, it will be perceived that in 3 years the society would receive from it for distribution as follows, viz: 3 entire horses, 3 fillies, 15 Bulls, 9 heifers, 60 rams 30 ewes, 120 pigs which would realize on sale, at the lowest estimate as follows:	£1599 13 2
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3 Horses	£180 0 0
3 Fillies	90 0 0
15 Bulls	112 10 0
9 Heifers	67 10 0
60 Rams	180 0 0
30 Ewes	60 0 0
120 Pigs	60 0 0
	£750 0 0

Thus this stock would at the low rates estimated produce £750. If this be deducted from the estimated cost of management for 3 years, as above shown, it would stand as follows:

Cost of farm for three years	£1239 10 0
Amount realized from stock, sent to the Country for sale	750
	£489 10 0

Thus by the proposed plan the larger amount of stock would be furnished at a loss of £489. 10s. 0d instead of £1599. 13s. 2d.

In this last statement, your Committee assume the farm to be a separate establishment kept up merely for supplying the society with stock for distribution, instead of having it supplied as at present by importations and purchases from private individuals, and for that purpose, the society paid to the farm £489. 10s. 0d. annually, and received nothing back but the stock above mentioned, and is merely intended to give a comparative view of the advantage of the proposed plan, over that now in operation, even on that assumption. But by reference to the estimated annual proceeds of the farm, it is evident, that even this comparative small loss will not be actually incurred; as according to that statement, the amount which in 3 years the society would receive over and above the £750—for stock, for the services of Entire animals, meat, and the sale of wool would be £519 which if carried to the credit of the Farm would show that the stock transaction would be really conducted without any loss at all.

To enable the society to commence operation in a satisfactory manner, your Committee are of opinion that a grant from the Legislature of £1300 would be necessary, and as for the first 3 years, the farm cannot be expected to pay as it afterwards will, your Committee are of opinion that during that period the rent of the farm should also be provided for by a special grant from the Legislature. It may be objected that such a grant should pay better. Your Committee have already expressed their belief that they much underrate the profits. It must be also understood that two thirds of the stock raised will be sent to the different Counties for sale, when experience has proved that an animal which in Charlottetown would realize £5 or £6 is frequently knocked down for 20s or 30s, in such transactions the farm account must lose, since unlike ordinary farms its produce is sold in the worst, instead of the best market, and the distant parts of the country are benefited, and the great object is attained.

In conclusion, your Committee would observe, that although they have considered the proposed undertaking, not as a model farm, but simply as a farm to be conducted for raising improved stock and seeds, for distribution through every section of the country, in short as a substitute for the plan now in operation by which the object of the society will at much less expense be more effectually attained. They indulge the hope that it will with the increasing prosperity of the country expand not only into a model farm, but into something of much greater importance, viz., an institution where a sound education on practical and scientific agriculture can be obtained. Knowledge is chiefly valuable to its possessor, in proportion as it bears on the avocations he pursues, the importance of such an institution in an agricultural country, is, your committee believe, beyond calculation. A college, presided over by a professor skilled both in scientific and practical agriculture, where pupils could be taken at low rates, would afford vast advantages, not only to those educated there, but would also exert a most beneficial influence in the country at large, by constantly sending forth well trained and scientific farmers, who, locating themselves in the various sections of the Island, would by their example, become instructors to all around them, and your committee feel confident, that the increasing prosperity of the Colony must soon place its public finances in such a position as will enable the legislature liberally to endow such an institution without detriment to other objects of public necessity. The academies and colleges of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick attract many of our youth there, to be educated for learned professions, why should not P. E. Island have an Agricultural College to attract their youth here, for agricultural instruction, and thus maintain the honorable position she now holds among her sister colonies, as the leader in agricultural improvement.

With such convictions as to the immediate advantages which would result to the country from the proposed farm, and with such hopes as to what it will, (if now established,) ultimately become, your committee beg to offer their Report.

(Signed)
 JAMES H. PETERS,
 HENRY LONGWORTH,
 WILLIAM W. IRVING.