

# Haszard's Gazette Extra.

VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

NO. 1146.

## LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E. ISLAND.  
January 19, 1852.

In pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and of an Act made in amendment thereof, and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her said Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land and the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give public notice, that I have issued a Proclamation, according to the tenor of the said Act, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act.

Township No.	ACRES.	Township No.	ACRES.
1	4838	30	500
2	1143	31	800
3	1857	32	41
4	2000	33	500
5	6080	34	3077 1/2
6	371	35	2962 1/2
7	2207 1/2	36	85
8	582 1/2	37	47
9	512 1/2	38	4310
10	1529 1/2	39	775
11	905	40	140
12	2700	41	55
13	144 1/2	42	58
14	1502 1/2	43	1528
15	4887 1/2	44	2278
16	365	45	1560
17	1128	46	1341
18	3204 1/2	47	178 1/2
19	488	48	1175
20	204	49	100
21	500	50	1400

Charlottetown, 1st Hundred Town Lots, of No. 42.  
Charlottetown, 2d do. do. of No. 97. 1/2 of No. 98.  
Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, Nos. 197, 231, 232, 288, 292, 324, 338, 549, 559, 560, and 1/2 of 563.  
Town Lots in Georgetown—of No. 7, 1st Range, Letter B. 3, 2d Range, Letter B. 4, 3d Range, Letter G. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## Royal Agricultural Society's REPORT.

In presenting their Third Annual Report, your Committee feel that an important period in the existence of this Society has arrived, and therefore before entering into the transactions of the past year, a brief retrospect of its formation and operations may not be improper.

The experience of all countries attests that associations such as Agricultural Societies, are most effective in inducing Agricultural improvement; indeed, so important is the influence such Societies have been found to exert over Agricultural interests, on which the permanent prosperity of nations so greatly depend, that the Legislatures and Governments of almost all countries contribute largely to their support from the Public Funds; thus in some of the States of America three dollars are given by the State to Agricultural Societies, for every dollar subscribed; and in our sister Province of New Brunswick, Three Pounds are granted by the Legislature for every Pound raised by subscription. And in Canada One hundred pounds are given, for Twenty-five Pounds subscribed; but as the operations of such Societies tend to benefit the Farmers generally, their subscription revenues are usually made up of small sums from a very large number of persons.

In 1848, from repeated failure of the Potato crops—before then, the chief dependence of the Agriculturists—great distress prevailed: the Farmers seemed discouraged, and it became apparent that some great effort was necessary to stimulate them to renewed exertion, and the adoption of a better and more prudent system of Agriculture. Deeply impressed with the conviction that an Agricultural Society, whose operations should, by Branches and Depots, extend through the Island, would be instrumental in effecting this, a few individuals stepped forward and undertook the task of establishing it.

The expectations they formed of the successful issue of their undertaking, will be best shown by a short extract from the prospectus, or letter, addressed to the then Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, which, after giving a general outline of the principles proposed for its foundation, they continue—

"We hope we are not too sanguine when we say that with proper exertions we think Five hundred Pounds, per annum, may in this way be raised by subscription. A Legislative grant of an equal amount would give One thousand Pounds, per annum, a sum which, if properly and energetically applied, would soon place the Agriculture of this Island in such a position that short crops would rarely be heard of, and general want and distress be entirely unknown. We have named three years as the limit of the subscriptions, because a shorter time would scarcely allow the usefulness of such Societies to be fully developed; while many might not like to bind themselves to the payment of considerable sums for a longer period; and because we think that when that period has elapsed, the usefulness of the Societies would be so apparent, that no difficulty would be experienced in raising funds to continue their operations."

Nor have these expectations, so far as the time for their fulfilment has elapsed, been disappointed. The Legislature wisely and liberally responded to the call made upon it. Public spirited and patriotic individuals came forward with large contributions. Five hundred Pounds were raised by subscriptions; and the revenue of the institution from its commencement to the present time, amounted to One thousand pounds per annum. The result of its operations have justified the hopes this auspicious commencement inspired.

In spite of opposition, prejudice, the farmers' contempt for bookish knowledge, and the difficulty always attending the task of correcting prevalent and long continued errors, the Agricultural Society has worked its way each year, extending the sphere of its operations, increasing its subscribers, and adding to the number of its friends. Through its instrumentality a great stimulus has been given to Agricultural improvement. Turnip culture, the great basis of successful farming, a few years since almost unknown, is now becoming general. Great attention is beginning to be displayed in collecting and saving manures: Stock of improved breeds are eagerly sought after; while an increased demand for Agricultural publications, a spirit of emulation amongst the farmers, and the desire now generally evinced by them to improve in their art, proves the influence of the Society to have been beneficial, as the attempt to institute it was successful.

Your Committee would now turn to the transactions of the past year. Notwithstanding the cold and backward spring, the early autumn frost, and the ravages of the bridge, by which the wheat, in some districts, was almost entirely destroyed, the general crop of 1851 has been good; indeed, perhaps no season within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of Prince Edward Island, has so severely tested the capabilities of its soil as the past. The Spring was so unusually cold that until the middle of June, scarcely any vegetation was apparent; and a severe frost on the First of September cut off, or severely injured, every plant not arrived at maturity; and yet such was the crop that the Executive deemed it proper to declare a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God for an abundant harvest. This fact speaks volumes for our soil, and should indeed be encouraging to our Farmers. In such a season they have plenty, what may not a skilful system, and well directed exertions in ordinary seasons, accomplish?

The yield from the Turnip crop, although something under the average of last year, is abundant; many were covered with the early snow, and the expense of pulling them thereby much increased. Farmers should profit by the experience of last year, and take care that this valuable crop is in future secured by the First of November.

The Report of the Judges of this crop will be found in the Appendix; and your Committee would again call attention to the fact, that Mr. Jeremiah Simpson,

a farmer of Cavendish, has been the successful competitor for the first prize. The repeated instances of the country Farmers obtaining the largest crops, will, it is hoped, do away with the erroneous idea that the farmers about town possess advantages which render it useless to contend against them for the prizes.

Indian Corn, owing to the coldness of the season, has been a failure; but as this disappointment has been equally felt in the neighbouring Colonies, where it has long been successfully cultivated, it should be looked at as a casualty to which all crops, from peculiarity of season, are occasionally subject. The examples of the two previous years show that our soil and climate are capable of producing large crops of this valuable grain; and the present failure, instead of deterring farmers from cultivating it, should only teach them the necessity of depending, not on one or two, but on various kinds of grain, so that if one fails, the success of others may prevent its loss being seriously felt.

Your Committee have held twenty-six meetings during the past year, and in the various discussions which have taken place at the Board, an earnest desire has been evinced to do every thing in their power to improve our system of Husbandry, and advance the Agricultural interests of the Island.

Your Committee caused ten thousand copies of the treatise intitled "Hints to Farmers," by Judge Peters, to be published, and they are now being distributed, gratis, to the Schools throughout the Island. From the reports of the School Visitors, to whom their distribution has been entrusted, it appears to be eagerly perused, not only by the scholars, but also by their parents. The expense of printing this work amounted to £114 9s., an expenditure which your Committee feel confident will be amply repaid, not only the information the work is calculated to convey, but also in the desire for that kind of information to which its perusal will give rise among the farming population.

The Annual Fair and Cattle Show was held in Charlottetown in September, the weather unfortunately proved most unpropitious, until one or two o'clock the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by a hurricane wind; the consequence was, that few Sheep could be brought, and many intending exhibitors were unable to bring their cattle forward; and notwithstanding this, the Show of Cattle was most gratifying. A large number of fine animals of Durham, Ayrshire and Galloway breeds were exhibited. Three Heifers, one owned by Mr. Lyl, one by Mr. B. Wright, and one by Mr. Coles, would have been admired at any Provincial Show in the Old country. The Show of Cattle were of a superior stamp; indeed, both in number and class of animals, the Show far surpassed any former exhibition, and reflected the highest credit on the breeders, and bears incontestable evidence of that spirit of improvement which for the last few years has been gradually introducing itself amongst our Agriculturists.

Cattle Shows and Ploughing Matches were also held in King's and Prince Counties—one at Malpec and one at St. Peter's—in both, a marked improvement over those of last year was apparent; and your Committee can only repeat the advice given in their last report, that these exhibitions should be steadily persevered in, your Committee feeling increased confidence that they will be a means of producing very beneficial results.

Your Committee also caused an Industrial Exhibition to be held in Charlottetown, in November, for the encouragement of Home Manufactures. Exhibitors appeared from all parts of the Island: the Show was most interesting, and the impression made on the visitors and strangers who were present, was evidently highly favourable to our Island.

Your Committee are of opinion, that Exhibitions of this kind are calculated to do much good. It is not so much by the fineness and perfection of a manufacture, as by its adaptation to our industrial circumstances, that its importance to the country is to be determined; it being more or less valuable in proportion, as it furnishes employment to all; at seasons when some would otherwise be idle. A piece of Island homespun, a pair of Island socks, or an Island shawl, will not, in their fabric and finish, bear comparison with the same article produced by the expensive machinery of the Old country; and yet the hand manufacture of the cloth, sock, or shawl, is far more valuable to us than its production (even here) in a more delicate fabric by machinery, because in their homespun state, they tell us, that during the winter, with its long evenings, when employment would otherwise be wanted, the spinning-wheel, the knitting-needle, and the loom, are busy; and that without outlay of capital in expensive machinery, every female is profitably occupied, and each cottage contributing its share to the productive industry of the country.

Your Committee would here call attention to a subject intimately connected with this branch of rural economy, fulling and dyeing. Farmers generally complain that their cloth is badly dyed and dressed at the Island Mills, and your Committee believe that a very large portion of the cloth is in consequence sent to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to be dressed. This should not be the case. Let the same attention and skill displayed there, be exerted here, and the inconvenience experienced by the Island farmers in sending their cloth to foreign mills will cease, and many hundreds of pounds, now annually sent away from the Island, would be saved and expended amongst ourselves.

Experience has shown the effect of Prizes in creating competition, and thereby stimulating to improvement; and your Committee would therefore recommend, that at the next Annual Exhibition, a prize should be offered to the owner of the Dyeing and Fulling Mill which should produce the best finished piece of cloth, allowing the mills of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to compete, but the cloth to be spun and woven in the Island; by thus bringing the merits of the Island and Foreign Mills into direct comparison, much improvement would likely be produced.

During the past year, 21 bull Calves of Ayrshire and Durham breeds, and 12 Pigs, and a number of Sheep, of improved breeds, have been distributed by your Committee through different parts of the Island.

As most of these animals are supplied at half the price paid for them by the Society, if the demand continues to increase as it has done, it will probably form a considerable item of expenditure. Your Committee would, nevertheless, advise this plan to be steadily followed up, and that another step should be taken in the same direction. A considerable sum of money has been expended in the importation of Rams; many individuals, particularly about Charlottetown, are possessed of well-bred Leicester Ewes; the expense of importing these fine animals having been incurred, your Committee think means should be taken to insure the country's deriving the greatest possible benefit from them; to effect this, the Society should adopt measures to procure every well-bred male lamb. Your Committee would therefore recommend that £50 or £60 (or as much thereof as might be required,) should be applied next autumn to the purchase of well-bred ram lambs, to be sent to the different Branches and Depots, and there disposed of at Public Auction. The loss on them would probably not exceed one-third the sum expended on their purchase, a trifling compared to the benefit it would produce. Every fine male animal must more or less improve the breed in the locality in which he is kept; and your Committee feel confident, that so large a number of fine animals distributed throughout the Island, will, at no distant period, effect an immense improvement in the general stock of the country.

Your Committee would again call the attention, both of the Legislature and people, to the necessity of some enact, by which Bulls of inferior breed may be prevented from running at large. In some parts of the country the operation of such a law might be inconvenient, but there can be no danger in intrusting the different Branch Societies, or the farmers of any settlement or locality, (if they deem it expedient) with power to prevent any bull running at large in their districts, unless licensed to do so. This could produce no inconvenience, because, if the major part of the farmers of any district did not desire it, the restriction could not be enforced; while it would be the means of preventing a few obstinate or careless individuals, from retarding the efforts, and thwarting the general wishes, in the more intelligent and improving districts.

The Galloway Bull and Durham Heifer ordered by your Committee, arrived in May; although a plentiful supply of provender was provided for the voyage, they had evidently not received the care they required, and those who had charge of them. The Bull was sold to Captain Rice for ten pounds, and two Galloway Cows, owned by Judge Peters, are now in calf to him. The heifer was purchased by Mr. John Beer, for £21, she had a heifer calf, which promises to be a fine animal, she has since been purchased by Judge Peters, and is now in calf, your Committee are informed, to the Durham Bull, imported by Mr. Marshall, so that the object of the Society in importing these animals, viz: the keeping up pure bred stock, seems likely to be realized. These two animals cost the Society £36 7s. 10d.; they realized on sale £31, being a loss to the Society of £5 7s. 10d. Your Committee also imported four Leicester Rams, one for Prince, and the other for King's Counties, were drafted from them by lot, the remaining two were sold in Queen's County. The price of one of those sold here being invested in the purchase of 3 well-bred tups, raised here, which, with the imported ram drafted for each County, was sent to the Branch Societies in King's and Prince Counties, and sold. These Rams cost £30 1s., they realized £14 12s. 6d., being a loss to the Society of £15 18s. 6d.

Your Committee would here call the attention of farmers to a fact, now well ascertained, that the first cross from pure bred animals, generally makes a superior breed, but the second cross is apt to prove an inferior one; for this reason, they would particularly recommend farmers, in selecting Bull Calves to procure pure Durham, Ayrshire or Galloway animals, a cross from which, with an Island cow, will be sure to produce superior stock; and the same reason should lead them to procure pure Leicester, or pure Southdown Rams, instead of half-bred Leicesters or Southdowns, when they can be got.

The Society have now four ranches and five depots in operation, and it will probably be found necessary to add to their number during the present season. The Report of the Visitor, sent by your Committee, to examine into their accounts and proceedings, will be found in the Appendix.

The Treasurer's accounts are annexed to the Report, and will be submitted to the Meeting.

It will appear, that the subscriptions paid up during the past year, amount to the sum of £414 0 3

The amount received from the Government Grant,	£450 0 0
The Expenditure has been—	
Loss on Stock Imported,	80 6 4
Premiums paid,	128 6 6
Loss on Bull Calves and Pigs distributed through the Island at half price,	48 17 6
House Rent,	25 0 0
Secretary's Salary,	100 0 0
Incidental Expenses,	91 19 1/2
The Importation of Seeds for next Spring is—	
Red Clover,	16510 lbs.
White Dutch,	2160
Cow Grass,	5878
Carrot Seed,	50
Parasit Seed,	10
Turnip Seed,	2554

A short comparison of the quantity of Clover and Turnip Seeds, sold in each year, since the Society's Incorporation, may be instructive.

In 1850, there was sold of Clover and Cow Grass Seed, 7108 lbs. In 1851, do. do. do. 12,595 lbs. and this was quite insufficient to meet the demand

Improvement in Dugger's style. Mr. Hobb's... variety of handsome Frames in Mahogany, Paper Machie and Crystal.

William R. Watson... to announce, that his WINTER SELECTIONS, of every description, is now ready for... VERY STABLES... Stabling, and the greatest care taken with his charge.

OFFICE REMOVED... JOSEPH HENSLEY, Attorney-at-Law.

IS YOUR REMEDY? AY'S OINTMENT. LOUIS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER YEARS' SUFFERING.

WILLIAM GALPIN... D B REAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

FREDRICK TURNER... JOHN FOIFAR... JOHN MOONEY, Commissioner.

JOHN MOONEY, Commissioner... JOSEPH TROUSDALE, Commissioner.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer... ROAD ADVERTISEMENTS... ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1, PRINCE COUNTY.

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 7, PRINCE COUNTY... ROAD DISTRICT NO. 5, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

To meet the demand of 1852, the Society has imported of Clover and Cow Grass Seed, 37,683 lbs. In 1850 there was sold of Turnip Seed, 780 lbs. In 1851 there was sold of Turnip Seed, 1345 lbs. but which was quite insufficient to meet the demand. To meet the demand for 1852, the Society has imported, of Turnip Seed, 2554 lbs. Neither the clearance of new land, nor the increase in population in three years, can account for this greatly increased demand for these Seeds. What then has caused it? The reason we believe is, that Farmers are beginning to find that to procure good crops of Hay, they must sow clover seeds plentifully; and that having experienced the benefit of Turnips in feeding Stock, they are rapidly extending its cultivation; and your Committee feel, that the fact of the greatly increased demand for these seeds, may be looked at, as significant of that improvement, which the operations of the Society are gradually effecting in the husbandry of the country.

Your Committee have already remarked, on the almost total failure of the wheat crop in some localities, owing to the attacks of the midge. Indeed, between this insect and the rust, the impression seems to be gaining ground, that the cultivation of this grain will in a great measure have to be abandoned. The land does not now produce such crops as it formerly did; the cry is raised that the climate has changed; farming here won't pay; under this impression many are sacrificing their property, and their farms, and flying to California and Australia, for gold; or emigrating to Western Canada, thinking on its soil they will escape the evils that beset them here. This has caused your Committee to turn its attention to the History of Crops, and particularly the Wheat crops of other countries; and from the investigations they made on this subject, they feel confident, that in the falling off of the wheat crops, this Island only feels what all new countries have experienced.

The States of America are considered excellent wheat countries, many of them formerly averaged 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, but with them, as with us, it is now changed. This will appear from the following tables, prepared by Professor Johnston, showing the average yield, per acre, of three of the most fertile States in the Union:

	OHIO.	NEW YORK.	MICHIGAN.
Wheat,	14	14	10½
Barley,	24	16	
Oats,	33½	26	
Buck Wheat,	20½	14	
Indian Corn,	41½	25	
Potatoes,	60	90	
Turnips		88	

CANADA WEST IN 1848.

Wheat,	12½ bushels per acre,
Barley,	17½ do.
Oats,	24 do.
Rye,	11½ do.
Indian Corn,	21½ do.
Buck Wheat,	16½ do.
Potatoes,	84 do.

From these tables it appears that the Wheat Crop in Ohio now averages only 14½ bushels per acre; in New York, 14 bushels; in Michigan, 10½ bushels; and Canada West, 12½ bushels. The following extracts from Professor Johnston's Notes on America, give us a close picture of the Wheat crops, and the cause of its decline in the older settled portions of the Continent, that your Committee cannot refrain from inserting them, trusting that the interesting nature of the subject will excuse the length of the extract. To the Farmers we would merely observe, that Professor Johnston travelled through the United States and Canada; had access to the best statistical information; is a man highly qualified to form correct conclusions, and what he says deserves their most serious consideration. Speaking of the Farmers of America, as a body, he says—

"Their labour, therefore, those who till the soil, to make as much, and take as much out of the land, as they can in the least possible time. The result or effect thereof of this condition of the rural art, and of the Agricultural population, upon the state of the soil, is, bringing it by degrees into a state of more or less complete exhaustion; whatever be its quality or natural fertility, this is the final and inevitable result. In land which is very rich, the effect is produced more slowly; so slowly, that those who hold land which for fifty or one hundred years has yielded crops of corn, without the addition of manure, will scarcely believe in the possibility of its ceasing at last to give its wonted returns; but old experience, and modern science, alike demonstrate that the richest soils, by constant cropping, without the addition of manuring substances to replace what the crops carry off, must ultimately arrive at a state of comparative barrenness. It is not to be wondered at that men should be faithless on this point, when it is considered how grateful the soil is for kind treatment; and how very long it is, in some cases, before it begins to resent a contrary course of procedure. The lifetime of one man may be spent in gradually improving and enriching a field by skilful management, and the whole lives of two successors may be employed in impoverishing it again, without reducing it to the low condition from whence it had originally been raised. The first practical or economical consequence of this exhaustion of the land is, that it gradually ceases to produce a remunerative return of those crops which have been especially cultivated upon it. In North America, generally, this crop has been wheat. As the exhausting culture proceeded, therefore, the quantity of wheat raised beyond the demands of the State or Colony, that is, the surplus for exportation, gradually decreased. I need not enter into details upon this point, the grand consequence is such as I have described; and the general proof of it is that the wheat exporting regions of North America have, as I have already stated in my remarks on Western New York, been gradually shifting their locality, and retiring inland, and towards the west. The flats of the lower Saint Lawrence were the granary of America in the times of French dominion. Western New York succeeded these. Next came Canada West; and now the chief surplus exists, and the main supplies for the markets of Europe are drawn from the newer regions beyond the Lakes. These in their turn, as the first virgin freshness passes away, and Eastern America must then look for its supplies of this grain, either to a better culture of its own exhausted soil, or to regions still nearer the setting sun."

"This natural consequence of an exhausting system of culture has been aided and hastened by other causes, the history of which is full of instruction. I may advert to one of these. When a soil becomes unfavourable to the growth of a plant, if made to grow upon it, comes up weak, and is liable to disease, and to the attacks of insects; and

parasitic plants, whether as a natural consequence of this kind, arising naturally from exhaustion of the soil, and the weakening of the wheat plant, or as the effects of some other cause not understood, it is an important fact that the attacks of the wheat midge have, in Lower Canada, been leading their aid for many years to diminish the wheat crop in quantity, and to render it less certain. A gradual revolution, therefore, has been taking place, not only in the husbandry, but in the food of the people; also in the kind, as well as the quantity of surplus produce they have been able to bring to market. The following Table, published by the Canada Board of Statistics in 1849, exhibits the amount of this Produce, in bushels, in the years

	1837	1831	1844
Wheat	2,931,149	3,404,756	943,825
Barley	363,117	394,795	1,195,456
Oats	2,341,529	3,142,274	7,233,758
Rye	217,543	234,529	333,446
Indian Corn	333,150	339,633	141,003
Buck Wheat	121,397	106,050	374,809
Peas	823,318	904,768	1,219,420
Potatoes	6,796,300	7,357,416	9,918,849

"In this Table we see that from 1837 to 1851, and probably somewhat later, the similar state of things existed, and that a gradual increase took place in the amount of all crops raised, a natural consequence of increasing population, and of the larger breadth of land every year subjected to the plough. The wheat crop increased by 500,000 bushels; the Oat crop by 800,000 bushels, and the Potatoe crop by 500,000 bushels.

"In 1844, however, a very different state of things presents itself. During the interval of thirteen years, from 1831 to 1844, the Wheat crop, instead of increasing 2,000,000 bushels, as it ought to have done, had diminished from 3,500,000—its amount in 1831—to less than 1,000,000. The Barley crop, on the other hand, had increased by 800,000 bushels; that of Peas by 400,000 bushels; of Potatoes, by 2,500,000 bushels; and of Oats, by the enormous quantity of 4,000,000 bushels."

"Whoever is acquainted with the practical operations of husbandry, will be able to conceive how many anxieties and losses, and repeated failures of crops, must have beset the unhappy farmer before his course of cropping could be changed as almost entirely to substitute Oats for Wheat, in the fields he had set aside for grain. The case of Lower Canada illustrates, in an exaggerated degree, what I believe is the natural consequence in countries where the Agricultural practice for a series of generations is such as it has hitherto been in North America generally—the staple crops, the supposed staff and agricultural strength of the country, first fall off, and then change, and with this change the food of the masses, and the relation of the country as a whole, with foreign markets, change also. This has already been the case in the longer settled portions of the North American continent; and the same consummation is preparing for the more newly settled parts, unless a change in the system of husbandry take place."

Your Committee would not convey the impression that the Midge, or Rust, is caused by the impoverished state of the land; they, like the pestilence which sweeps thousands of human beings into the grave, are visitations from an All-wise Being, from which no country is exempt; but as increased cleanliness and prudent sanitary regulations greatly mitigate the horrors of the pestilence, so does skilful culture lessen the injury of the Midge and Rust on our crops. Nor is there any reason to suppose because the Midge has appeared, it will continue a constant scourge; its history in other places leads us to think otherwise. It appeared in New Brunswick in 1841 and 1842; year after year it gradually spread itself over the Province; in many parts they for a time gave up growing Wheat. In 1848 it disappeared, and the crops are now uninjured by it. There is little doubt it will spread over this Island in the same manner, and after a time, in the same manner disappear. From what has been said, your Committee would offer the following practical suggestions:

First.—In Districts which have been affected by the Midge, we would recommend that very little Wheat should be sown in the coming spring.

Secondly.—Late sowing, by allowing the season at which the fly deposits its eggs to pass away before the Wheat blossoms, seems a preventative. Your Committee are informed that during its prevalence in New Brunswick, Wheat sown at the end of May escaped, and yielded a good crop; when that early sown was destroyed. Every one would do well to reserve a portion of the wheat intended to be sown, and try the experiment on a small scale.

Thirdly.—Procure Wheat from Districts which have not been affected.

Fourthly.—Let our Farmers be warned by the Agricultural history of the older settled portions of the United States and Canada, and not subject themselves to loss and disappointment, by struggling to raise Wheat on lands, which an exhausting system has rendered unfit to produce it, at least for some years to come. Let them depend less on Wheat and more on other kinds of Grain. And, in the mean time, exert themselves to restore their exhausted lands by due care in saving and collecting manures, by successive culture of Turnips, as food for Stock. The judicious application of lime, ashes, charcoal, muscle mud, and sea manures, and the adoption of proper rotations; they will effect this and in time restore the Wheat-bearing capabilities of the soil.

The observations of your Committee, on this subject, may be considered lengthy, but, at a time when many are thinking of change, the diffusion of correct information is important, and we earnestly desire those who would quit the Island for regions fancied more fertile, seriously to reflect on what has been said. They will find that Prince Edward Island has not changed its climate; that the Midge Rust, and such vexations, will occasionally meet them in other lands, as they have done here; and that wherever they go, constant cropping, without manuring, will gradually diminish the yield of the land. Let them be wise in time, and remain contented with the capabilities of the soil they possess, and give them selves up to the development of its latent resources, rather than forsake it for other parts which appear incapable of yielding larger crops than they can easily reap at home.

Your Committee were pleased to observe that two Ayrshire and two Angushire Heifers, and an Angushire Bull were imported by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor last Autumn. Had these animals been imported by the Society, they would not have cost less than £150. Fine Stock cannot be introduced into a Country without doing much good, whether it be imported by an Agricultural Society, or a private individual, the benefit to the Country is eventually the same. And your Committee feel that this importation is a most valuable acquisition to our

Stock, and should be viewed as a mark of the interest felt by His Excellency in the prosperity of the Country over which he presides.

Your Committee would here direct attention to another subject, the opening a Market for our surplus produce.

The large Towns on the Sea Board of the United States will, probably, be the best customers for our surplus Grain and Potatoes; but, by the introduction of an improved system, Farmers will soon be able to bring much larger quantities of Meat to Market than they now do. The neighboring Colonies will soon market to supply themselves; and the Newfoundland Market is too uncertain to be depended on. It is evident that we must look to Great Britain as the chief consumers of our surplus Meat. To fit it for that Market it must be well fed. Your Committee would recommend that, at the Easter Shows, Prizes should be given for the best carcasses of Beef and Pork. The object being, to induce Farmers to improve their mode of feeding. None but those whose sole occupation is farming should be allowed to compete.

The Society's influence, however, can only operate in improving the system, pointing out to Farmers the means of producing a merchantable article. The Meat Merchant must spring up to purchase and pack for the British Market, or the Farmer's labor in feeding will be thrown away. The Legislature should here step in to assist the Farmer.

Your Committee observe that, during the past year, nearly £1000 has been claimed for Bounties on Fish. The object of these Bounties is to induce Merchants and Capitalists to embark in the Fishery, and thereby open a valuable trade. We ask the Legislature to give the same encouragement to the Farmers, by giving a Bounty of 10s. or 12s. per barrel on Meat exported to Great Britain for sale. This would induce Capitalists to embark in the Meat trade. Establishments for buying and packing Meat would soon spring up.

The farmers, instead of hawking their Beef and Pork about as they now do, bartering it for goods at exorbitant prices, which they do not want, would have a ready Cash market. This would induce them to feed more in a more improved manner, and the firm which now feeds but one beast badly, would soon feed two beasts well. We would not undervalue the fisheries, but very mistaken ideas seem to be entertained by some in attaching greater importance to them than to agricultural interests; the last being, in the opinion of your Committee, vastly paramount to the fisheries. The rocky coasts of Nova Scotia, and the barren lands on other parts of the Atlantic shores, may compel their inhabitants to draw their chief support from the sea, and to them the fisheries are of primary interest; but the easily tilled land of the Island is so inviting, that no large portion of its people will embark in the fisheries until a greatly increased population renders land more difficult to be obtained. The prosperity of the Island must consequently, for many years, depend on the exertions of our agriculturists; and the advancement of their interests should therefore occupy the greatest share of attention.

The legitimate object of Bounties should be to open a trade that will reward support itself. The meat packing business once established, by the encouragement of Bounties, would soon sustain and extend itself. The demand would induce exertions to meet it, and the exertions to keep the supply, would enable the country to meet a larger demand; this demand and supply would react on each other. In the United States and Canada, immense quantities of meat are packed for the British market. Professor Johnston states, that in one establishment in Cincinnati 30,000 hogs are annually disposed of in this way. How much capital must be employed, and how much money must such an establishment circulate among the rural population?

It may be objected, that the Canadians and Americans can afford to sell their meat for less than we can. The following return from the Toronto Market, in October, 1848, certainly shows the range of prices at that time:

Beef per lb.,	2½ to 3½
Mutton "	3 " 3½
Pork "	3 " 3½
Butter fresh, per lb.,	8 " 9
" " "	5 " 5½
Cheese "	4 " 4½

When our meat comes into the British market, we cannot expect to obtain more for it than they do. We admit, the States and some parts of Canada, possess advantages we do not; they have a milder climate; Cattle pasture longer, and much of their corn fed off in the fields, by which labor is saved; but by reference to the preceding table it will be found, that in the yield per acre of meat, making produce the advantage, is all with us. The average yield of Indian Corn, the great dependence in many States, is only 25 to 30 bushels per acre; of Potatoes, from 70 to 90 bushels; turnips not over 100 bushels per acre. While our farmers can easily obtain 40 bushels of oats per acre, cultivated at much less expense than Indian corn; 300 to 300 bushels of potatoes; and 600 bushels of turnips per acre. These advantages being fairly balanced, we are saved.

Your Committee feel confident, that the trade once opened, our meat can be sent to the British market with as much profit to our farmers as the American or Canadian meat is to theirs. We therefore respectfully but earnestly commend this subject to the attention of the Legislature, and the farming population, if alive to their own true interests, will back our request.

The potato disease seems to be wearing away, but farmers should be cautious not to plant too great a breadth of this crop lest they again should meet with disappointment. They are necessary to our domestic comfort, but for other purposes the Turnip is a safer ally and more powerful friend, and your Committee would again recommend its more general cultivation. They were sorry to see many fields of Turnips last year, overrun with weeds, which would reduce the yield to nothing compared to what it otherwise would be. Those who thus neglect them should not complain of small crops. They should be hoed at the proper time, and well hoed; there is some art in hoeing well; a common error is in using a dull hoe, many weeds are then only scraped off, their roots not cut off, nor their hold of the ground entirely taken away; the consequence is, that in a few days they regain their upright position, and the field is nearly as dirty as ever. The hoes should be ground sharp every day; and the hoes should strike with a quick cut, and deep enough to sever the root of the weeds below the ground, nor should one weed be left in the ground after the hoe has passed over it.

In the Report of last year, the importance of introducing Agricultural Instruction into the Common Schools was alluded to; as the system seems about

undergoing revision, your Committee would again call the attention of the Legislature to this subject.

Latin and Greek may be polite accomplishments, and Mathematics is, no doubt, most useful; but to mine out of ten of our farmers' sons, sound agricultural knowledge will be more useful in after life than either. We trust that in the new School Act, this important subject will not be forgotten.

Your Committee each year fell more sensibly the want of a properly qualified Agricultural Lecturer, to assist in the Society's operations. There are, your Committee believe, in Scotland many young men educated as professional Agricultural Chemists, who, in commencing life, might be content with small salaries; probably £150 a year, might induce such a person to accept an engagement in this Island. This person, with the assistance of a Clerk, to manage the sales retail business, could undertake the office of Secretary. The Clerk would cost about £50 or £60 a year, so that with the additional expenditure of £110 or £120 a year, the country would have the services of a regularly educated Agricultural Chemist. The benefit would be immense. The Professor could then lecture twice a month in the country, and once in or about town. If agricultural instruction were introduced into the schools, prizes given by the Society from £2 to £8, to the masters whose scholars were found most proficient in that branch, would stimulate them to exertion.

The Professor would be a competent person to examine the scholars, and adjudge the prizes; and the masters would find in him, a person able to assist them in qualifying themselves as instructors in the rural art. Analysis of the soil might be made, and any one by the payment of a small fee to the Professor, could obtain a correct analysis of the soil of his fields, and directions as to the kind of manure it required. The expenditure may be considered an obstacle, but the addition of 1 or 2 per cent. to the selling price of the Society's goods would nearly, or perhaps, quite cover it.

Your Committee would urge upon farmers in general, the great necessity of enclosing and constructing homesteads or farm-yards, where material for the manufacture of manure can be carted and accumulated. Every farmer should have an enclosed yard, into which he ought, through the summer, to cart some two or three hundred loads of peat bog, soda, cradle-hills or head land of fields, to absorb the liquid portions of his manure; and also to form a bed for his manure heap, the whole to be mixed together in spring. It is painful to observe even now, that on the setting in of winter not more than one farmer in ten has one single load of manure prepared, or in course of preparation; while at the same time, if the above recommendation was generally adopted, double the quantity of land could be enriched, and far greater crops raised, and as a natural consequence, the circumstances of our farmers be much improved. We would also recommend, as an auxiliary to the manure heap, the taking up the cattle stable floors every spring, and take from underneath some two feet of soil, which would prove to be manure of the very best description, to be replaced again by common earth from the sides or elsewhere.

Your Committee are aware, that some of the recommendations in this Report, if adopted will lead to a considerable expenditure of the Society's funds, but they hope, not greater than they will be able to bear. Although your Society's subscriptions may not be so large another year; we trust the Legislature will continue the grant of £500, without making it dependent on an equal amount being subscribed. On this subject your Committee would suggest, that the Central Society should have £400, to apply in encouraging various agricultural improvements as heretofore, on condition that it raise £200 by Subscription, and that the other £100 should be divided by the Central Society amongst its Branches, in proportion to the amount subscribed at each Branch. The Central Society being the importers of seed, stock, &c. for the whole Island; in its working necessarily expends a large portion of its funds, of which all the Societies reap the benefit; it therefore requires a larger grant than the Branches at the commencement. It would not have been prudent to give money directly to the Branches, but your Committee think that they have now got so well under way, that they may be safely entrusted with the application of a portion of the public grant, by which means they would be encouraged to raise large subscriptions, and take increased interest in supporting and conducting their operations. When the large amounts given by individuals, the exertions made during the last three years to render the Society useful, and the success so far attendant on its operations is considered, and when it is recollected that the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, grant to Agricultural Societies three times the amount raised by subscription.

Your Committee hope the Legislature will not deem a request for one-third less than is given in those Countries to similar institutions, an unreasonable application. By liberal encouragement, the most sluggish are stimulated to exertion; but the spirit of the most zealous and active may be damped by coldness and neglect. Nor can your Committee be silent on the fact, that on the liberality of the Legislature, in its present Session, it will much depend whether, with renewed vigor, your Society shall continue its operations, or whether unwisely crippled in its means, (after so much has been done,) the noble object of completely renovating the Agricultural condition of the Country shall remain unaccomplished.

Before concluding, your Committee must address a few observations to the great body of the Farmers of this Island:—

In a preceding part of this Report, we have shown you the manner in which this Society was formed, and have sketched its operations; that they have produced much good, few will now deny; that having overcome many difficulties, it will in a short time be enabled to effect a great deal more, no reflecting mind can doubt. You have seen that the Subscriptions, at its formation, were for three years. We have told you, that public spirited individuals came forward and subscribed largely. Of the extent of that liberality you may judge by a perusal of the present subscription list in the Appendix, and by the fact, that of the £500 subscribed, £290 is annually paid by twenty-one individuals. The three years have now expired. We cannot expect these individuals to continue such very large contributions for the future. We would not ask them to do so. In Agricultural Countries such Societies should be chiefly supported by small sums from the great body of the people. As a body, three years ago, you were practically unaware of the advantages of such Societies. Great exertions and large contributions, by a few, were, therefore, necessary to commence it. You have never had an opportunity of seeing and experiencing some of the benefits a farming population may derive from such institutions. Those bene-

fits, (if the Society be few years will be a

It now remains with Farmers of this Island, so auspiciously directing the improvement of your stock, the seeking of your surplus, all those branches of which you are so by withholding the trifling will deprive it of the many, who now war Others will say, it has expected. Difficulties Ask yourselves whether trust of its wish and p the first one or two ying to its advice, or av it sought to confer? really save money. the year, does not exp implemented, &c. Ask and the different Bran are not Subscribers, one-fourth more for members pay. For it is not a member, go amount to Twenty S scriber, he would p Fifteen Shillings, im payment of Three Sh member; so that, in worth of seed, you n subscribed, but actu fit in your pocket. I come members for g the saving of the p ask you to join the you give moral weight those who are striving improve the condition doing so, you assist diffuse useful knowl and bring to bear on mind which God has but to be used in p Institutions which, by sions and shows, exc bringing mind into o only making the exp general stock for the seek for those discov which are sure to enl and follow their cou minds of your sons w should be the parents enlightened men th grounds, that we so in hundreds, but as o or the Societies in y be an exception to b considered a represent ber of an Agricultur

To those individuals the Society by such l cannot expect the c ty, we feel confident, duce you still to conti funds. Aware as you evolution produced in Highland Society, an in England and other societies, we need n stance of such instituti would have assisted the you intended to desert recollect how intimate prosperity are linked t monied man, the Me and the Mechanic ar agricultural in its antagonistic in its concern; the rich ma bour, each have their pensally necessary to skill produces the one the producer, or open his produce; and the tillage of the soil i other interests prin ciated the farmers, e are enhanced; let c other interests are cur

Dr. The I

1852.

Feb. 28.—To cash remitted since 1st M Cash remitted March, 18 Cash remitted Do. do. to J Do. do. to P Premiums for Exhibits Incidental exp 1851, viz: of Show, d Freight and Ch since 1st 3 Cash remitted due for De ay bill, Freight and at of Detroit bill, Cash paid for imported, Do. paid for tural improvement of the Island, Paid for Time Do. for Seed Do. for Seed Do. for Seed Do. for Flax Do. for Turn Do. for Seed Do. for Seed Do. for Book Balance carri

HASZARD'S

SATURDAY

In order to keep pace day, in an Extra, a tw Agricultural Society's Rep this year.

Committee would again refer to this subject. Compliments and useful; but to fine sound agricultural in after life than School Act, this system. All more sensibly the Agricultural Lecturer, to be. There are, your young men educational Chemists, who, in with small sale-induce such a in this Island. This Clerk, to manage the undertake the office of at about £20 or £200 expenditure of any would have the Agricultural Chemist. The Professor in the country, and cultural instruction prizes given by the sters whose scholars that branch, would petent person to ex- the prizes; and the person able to assist instructors in the might be made, and all fee to the Profes- of the soil of his and of manure it re- considered an im- per cent. to the sel- would nearly, or, on farmers in gene- and constructing re- material for the and and accumu- an enclosed yard, the summer, to cart of peat bog, sods, lds, to absorb the to be mixed together even now, that on than one farmer in re prepared, or in the same time, if the ally adopted, double- ched, and far great- consequence, the e much improved. an auxiliary to the cattle stable floors beneath some two o be manure of the ad again by common at some of the re- adopted will lead to Society's funds, but will be able to bear. ings may not be so e Legislature will at making it depend- described. On this suggest, that the 0, to apply in en- rovements as here- £200 by Subscrip- should be divided by Branches, in pro- at each Branch, importers of seed, its working neces- its funds, of which; it therefore re- ranches at the com- prudent to give ut your Committee ul under way, that the application of which means they ge subscriptions, reporting and con- the large amounts made during the city useful, and the rations is consider- the United States, ant to Agricultural raised by subscrip-

its, (if the Society be now properly supported,) in a few years will be a hundred-fold greater. It now remains with you—the great body of the Farmers of this Island—to say, whether this Institution, so auspiciously commenced, shall continue directing its energies to the spreading information, the improvement of your cultivation, the bettering of your stock, the seeking out new avenues for the disposal of your surplus produce, and to the encouraging all those branches of rural economy, in the success of which you are so deeply interested; or whether, by withholding the trifling subscriptions solicited, you will deprive it of the means of serving you. Some will yet say, the Society has done no good. How many, who now warmly acknowledge its benefits, said the same thing when it was first commenced? Others will say, it has not done so much good as they expected. Difficulties always beset new undertakings. Ask yourselves whether your own prejudices, or mistrust of its wish and power to serve you, did not, for the first one or two years, prevent many from listening to its advice, or availing themselves of the benefits it sought to confer? By becoming members you really save money. What Farmer is there who, in the year, does not expend Twenty Shillings for seeds, implements, &c. At the Society's Store in Town, and the different Branches and Depots, persons, who are not Subscribers, pay Twenty-five per cent, or one-fourth more for seeds, plough mounting, &c. than members pay. For instance, suppose a person, who is not a member, goes to purchase seeds, &c. which amount to Twenty Shillings, if he had been a Subscriber, he would pay for these seeds, &c. only Fifteen Shillings, instead of Twenty Shillings. The payment of Three Shillings annually, makes a man a member: so that, in buying this Twenty Shillings worth of seed, you not only save the Three Shillings subscribed, but actually get Two Shillings clear profit in your pocket. But we would invite you to become members for considerations more elevated than the saving of the paltry sum of a few Shillings. We ask you to join the Society, because, by doing so, you give moral weight and influence to the efforts of those who are striving, by persevering endeavors, to improve the condition of the Country. Because, by doing so, you assist in supporting institutions which diffuse useful knowledge among you, which awaken and bring to bear on the rural art, those powers of mind which God has given man, not to lie dormant, but to be used in pursuing his varied avocations. Institutions which, by their prizes, meetings, discussions and shows, excite to industry and emulation, bringing mind into contact with mind, and thus, not only making the experience of each contribute to the general stock for the benefit of all, but impelling all to seek for those discoveries of science and experience, which are sure to enlighten and reward all who study and follow their counsels, which seek to store the minds of your sons with knowledge to become (what should be the parents' wish) better Farmers and more enlightened men than their fathers. It is on such grounds, that we solicit you, not in tens, twenties, or in hundreds, but en masse, to join the parent Society, or the Societies in your Districts. Let it no longer be an exception to be a Subscriber; but let it be considered a reproach to be told you are not a Member of an Agricultural Society. To those individuals who have hitherto patronised the Society by such large subscriptions, though we cannot expect the continuance of such great liberality, we feel confident no appeal is necessary to induce you still to continue liberal contributions to our funds. Aware as you must be, of the extraordinary evolution produced in Scottish Husbandry by the Highland Society, and of the improvement effected in England and other countries by Agricultural Societies, we need not point out to you the importance of such institutions; nor do we suppose, you would have assisted the Society so largely at first, if you intended to desert it now. But let all classes recollect how intimate their interests and the farmers' prosperity are linked together. The Proprietor, the moneyed man, the Merchant, the Professional man, and the Mechanic are all deeply interested in Agricultural improvement; well regulated Societies are not antagonistic in its principles, but in a partnership concern; the rich man and his less wealthy neighbour, each have their allotted parts, and are indispensably necessary to each other, by his labour and skill produces the one the other with his capital, assists the producer, or opens avenues for the disposal of his produce; and therefore, in agricultural countries, the tillage of the soil is the foundation on which all other interests principally depend. Let prosperity attend the farmers exertion and all other interests are enhanced; let calamity overtake him, and all other interests are correspondingly depressed.

**Dr. The Royal Agricultural Society in Account with George Beer, Secretary and Treasurer.**

1852.	£ s. d.	1852.	£ s. d.
Feb. 28—To cash remitted to England for seeds, &c. since 1st March, 1851.	1105 15 0	1852.—By balance of account rendered at last General Meeting.	235 1 11
Cash remitted to Boston, since 1st March, 1851.	192 0 0	Do. subscriptions received since 1st March, 1851.	415 0 3
Cash remitted to Halifax, do. do.	66 4 11	Do. Treasury Warrants for Legislative Grant.	450 0 0
Do. do. to J. Breck & Co., do. do. to Toronto.	20 8 3 6 0 0	Do. Cash received from Sales of Seeds, Implements, &c., &c.	673 0 6
Premiums for Grain, Turnips, Cattle Exhibition, &c.	129 8 6	Do. Cash received for Live Stock, Island bred.	57 2 0
Incidental expenses, since 1st March, 1851, viz: Secretary's Salary, Rent of Store, &c., &c.	216 19 2 1/2	Do. Cash received for Live Stock imported.	166 15 0
Freight and Charges on Goods, imported since 1st March, 1851.	58 13 3/4	Do. Cash received for Books, Depots, viz:—	
Cash remitted J. Spinks, being balance due for Durham heifer, and Galloway bull.	12 7 10 1/2	Prince County Branch.	£94 0 0
Freight and attendance on passage out of Durham heifer and Galloway bull.	24 0 0	King's County do.	27 2 1
Cash paid for four Leicester Tups imported.	39 11 0	Tryon do.	14 0 0
Do. paid for Live Stock purchased on the Island.	66 0 0	St. Peter's do.	41 3 0
Paid for Timothy Seed.	104 3 6	Cascapoa do.	17 9 9
Do. for Seed Wheat.	4 2 0	Lot 22 do.	27 3 8
Do. for Seed Barley.	0 16 0	Lot 67 do.	12 18 6
Do. for Seed Oats.	1 1 1	Three Rivers do.	21 7 10 1/2
Do. for Flax Seed.	0 7 1	Murray Harbour do.	1 10 0
Do. for Turnip Seed, Island growth.	4 19 6	By amount of Protected Bill with Costs.	64 18 0
Do. for Red Clover Seed, purchased on the Island.	37 3 1	By Cash from Sale of sundry articles, intended for the Exhibition of 1851.	8 10 7 1/2
Do. for Books.	115 19 0	By one moiety of price of Stray Bull, by empty Casks, and 1 Sack.	0 13 4
Balance carried down.	95 1 5	By outstanding debts due old Society.	3 4 8 1/2
	£2220 18 9 1/2		£2220 18 9 1/2

**HARRISON'S GAZETTE EXTRA**  
SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.  
In order to keep pace with the matter in hand, we present today, in an Extra, two important Subjects, the Annual Report of the Agricultural Society, and the Road Appropriations for this year.

We therefore, earnestly solicit all classes to assist in supporting this Society, and while subscribing, do not forget, that a Five Pound subscription is felt as little by many, as Five Shillings by the poor farmer who tills at the plough; to whom, in concluding, we fear this too lengthy Report, we again say, be diligent in collecting and saving manure, raise Turnips for your Stock, keep your cattle warm in winter, adopt proper rotations, and become a Member of an Agricultural Society, you will then have done your part, and may safely trust to a generous soil, and kind providence for the rest.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING AND GRAIN SHOW OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,** was held in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday the Third instant, when there was exhibited for competition—  
24 Sacks of Wheat,  
15 do. Barley,  
13 do. Oats,  
5 Bags Red Clover Seed—all of which was of an excellent quality.  
**THE PRIZES WERE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:—**  
Best Wheat, John McGregor, Lot 48, £1 10 0  
Second best do., R. C. Woolner, Rustico, 1 0 0  
Best two-rowed Barley, do. do., 1 10 0  
Second best do., James Hennessey, 1 0 0  
Best four-rowed Barley, W. Hodges, Esq., 1 10 0  
Second best do., John Bell, 1 0 0  
Best Black Oats, Philip Simmons, 1 10 0  
Second best do., William Simmons, 1 0 0  
Best sample Red Clover Seed, James Finch, 1 10 0  
Second best do., R. C. Woolner, 1 0 0  
The Annual Report, and an Abstract of the Accounts of the Society, were then read by the Secretary, and seconded by Theo. Desbriary, Esq.  
That the Report read, be adopted and printed.  
After a somewhat length discussion, in which the Hon. George Cole, John Lawson, Esq., Judge Peters, Captain Swaby, and the Hon. S. Rice, took part—  
The Hon. J. H. HAVILLAND, Esq., First Vice President.  
HON. JOHN M. HOLL, Second Vice do.  
The Hon. T. H. HAVILLAND, Hon. S. Rice, Hon. W. Swaby, and Mr. James Miller, Governor—and  
Daniel Hodgson, Thomas Petrich, John Lyall, and George Bagnall, Esqrs. were elected members of the Committee for the ensuing year.  
The Hon. T. H. HAVILLAND, and seconded by the Hon. G. Cole.  
That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Hon. Capt. Rice, for the very able manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Society for the past year.  
The thanks of the meeting were then presented to the Committee for their services during the past year.  
The meeting then separated, with the most perfect good feeling and harmony, seeming determined to use their most strenuous endeavours to further the great object for which the Society was organized.  
The Free Grain was set up and sold by Auction, for the benefit of the Exhibitors, and realized the following sums:—  
Best Wheat, 3 bus. Charles Crawford, £1 14 0  
Second best do., Joseph Dingwell, Esq., 1 10 0  
Best 2 rowed Barley, do. Mr. Cairns, 0 18 0  
Second best do. do. W. Morrison, 0 13 0  
Best 4 rowed do. do. W. S. Longworth, 0 16 0  
Second best do. do. Hon. G. Cole, 0 12 0  
Best Oats, do. Joseph Dingwell, Esq., 0 12 0  
Second best do. do. John Bryanton, 0 11 0  
GEORGE BEER, Secretary.

**INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1852.**

Secretary's Salary.	£100 0 0
Rent of Store, one year.	25 0 0
Printers' Bills.	26 9 10 1/2
Premium of Insurance from Fire.	9 18 0
Post Office Bill.	3 17 4
Cattle Stands, Truckage, Auctioneer, Expenses to Picton, Sacks, Bags, Pump and Well Assessment, Carriage of Seeds, &c. &c.	51 14 0
	£216 19 2 1/2

**ACCOUNT OF SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., THE PROPERTY OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, MARCH 1, 1852.**

Live Stock.	£27 0 0
Red Clover Seed.	739 0 0
White Clover Seed.	72 0 0
Cow Grass.	292 0 0
Alfalfa Clover Seed.	4 17 2
Carrot and Parsnip Seed.	2 7 9
Garden Seeds.	11 10 11
Timothy Seed.	21 18 0
Seed Wheat.	4 10 0
Indian Corn.	0 19 6
Wire Webbs.	3 0 0
Implements.	36 17 8
Books.	9 0 0
Turnip Seed.	191 11 0
Plough Mounting and Iron Ploughs.	24 0 0
Haverton Seed.	0 12 6
Pens.	2 11 0
Tares.	23 16 3
Millet Seed.	7 0 0
Flax.	0 2 2
Amount due by Branch Societies and Depots.	105 0 0 1/2
Amount of Sales of Leicester Tups, payable in May next.	18 7 0
Balance in Secretary's hands.	95 1 5
Outstanding debts due old Society.	66 9 10 1/2
	£1,769 17 11

In addition to the above, 8000 copies of "Hints to the Farmers of Prince Edward Island," intended principally for gratuitous distribution—cost of printing and binding, £83 9 0

**SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1852.**  
TENDERS will be received at this Office, (in conformity with the Act of the present Session, for the encouragement of the intercourse between this Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) from those persons who are desirous of placing a Packet, of not less than 70 tons, old measurement, on the Shelburne and Bedouque station; and a Packet, of not less than 50 tons, old measurement, on the Georgetown and Pictou station. Tenders to state the lowest rate at which Passengers, Cattle, &c., will be taken; also, to contain a description of each vessel, setting forth particulars as to accommodation, &c.  
The Packet selected for Bedouque will receive a grant annually, for three years, of £80; that selected for Georgetown, will receive a grant annually of £50.  
JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

**SECRETARY'S OFFICE, March 1, 1852.**  
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased provisionally to appoint JOHN PRYOR BERTS, Esquire, to a seat in the Legislative Council of this Island.  
JAMES WARBURTON, Colonial Secretary.

**POST OFFICE.**  
THE Mails for Georgetown will in future be made up at this Office every Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, instead of Monday morning, as heretofore.  
THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.  
January 26th, 1852.

**AUCTION.**  
By H. W. LOBBAN.  
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY the NINTH of MARCH, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of JOHN A. McDONALD, Queen Street, the whole of his remaining STOCK of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, and American GOODS, consisting in part of—Colours, Orleans, Delaines, printed, grey, white, blue, and striped Cottons; loaf, crushed and brown Sugar; Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Candies, Soap, Starch, Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Alapica, Salsaparilla, Crackers, Pilot Bread, Nails, Wood Cards, Saws, China Tea Sets, Cups and Saucers, Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, letter, folio and wrapping Paper, Clocks, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Clothes Pins, Franklin Stove, Looking Glasses, Door Mats, India Rubber Shoes, &c. &c. &c.  
Terms made known at Sale.  
JOHN A. McDONALD.  
2d March, 1852.

TO BE DISPOSED OF by the 25th MAY next, SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, on Townships 2, 3 & 15, Part in under Lease; the part unleased is now offered at £2 10 currency, per 100 acres, on 999 years Lease. If not so leased, it will be sold in Freehold. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to J. D. Hazard, Esq., or to  
March 3, 1852. ALEXANDER RAE.

**Royal Agricultural Society.**  
TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society until the 17th inst, for a suitable premises for the Society's Office and Warehouse, with a Cellar underneath. Stating the rent per annum for one or three years.  
GEO. BEER, Secretary.  
March 4, 1852.

**YOUNG SALADIN FOR SALE.**  
This very superior Entire Horn is offered for sale. He stands 16 hands high, he is of a beautiful black colour and has strong bone and sinew; he is remarkably good tempered, very gentle either in harness or saddle. His sire is the celebrated Blood Horse SALADIN imported in the year 1846 by the Royal Agricultural Society—his mother was a strong and valuable animal of the Greenwich breed and produced excellent stock. A prize was awarded to him at the Royal Agricultural Society's show in 1849, for the class of Blood horses of the Saladin Breed.  
Half of the purchase money will be allowed to remain until the close of the next season, on approved security. If he should be disposed of before the 25th of April next, an offer will be accepted from abroad—Apply at Hazard's Gazette Office.  
March 1, 1852.

**Hat & Clothes Cleaning Business.**  
JOHN HOBBS, Hatter, &c.  
GRATEFUL for past favors begs to intimate to the public that he continues to work at cleaning and restiffening BEAVER and SILK HATS, CLEANING and RENOVATING OLD CLOTHES of any colour making them look like new. Also the manufacture of Gents' and Children's FELT HATS, (Island wool), various shapes and colors, and trust from his experience in the above line and the general satisfaction given for ten years past, to ensure a continuance of their support.  
Orders left at the store of Mr. J. Williams, Market Square, or at the establishment two miles from town on the North River Road, will be promptly executed.  
Charlottetown Royalty, March 4, 1852. 4w.

**ROAD ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**Road District No. 4 Queen's County.**  
I HEREBY give Notice, that I will on THURSDAY the 18th instant at the hour of 12 o'clock, forenoon, expend by Public Auction the sum of £25, in extending the Wharf at McInnis's Shore; also, the same day, at 2 o'clock, the building of a Bridge on the Suffolk Road, near Wallace Duck's, provided the bill cannot be avoided by terms of road.  
PATRICK BEARNEY, Commissioner.  
March 4, 1852.

**Road District No. 6 Queen's County.**  
ON FRIDAY the 19th day of March instant, the sum of £2 10 will be expended at Public Auction, towards repairing the Poplar Island Bridge, sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
On Monday the 23d day of March instant, at 12 o'clock, will be expended £3 on Crab's Bridge, Malpeque Road.  
Security will be required for each Contract.  
JOHN McKAIG, Commissioner.  
Tyron Road, Lot 31, March 3, 1852.

**District No. 2, King's County.**  
THE Subscriber will expend the sum of £15 to build a T Block to the Wharf, North Side St. Peter's Bay, on Monday the 15th day of March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, forenoon, and at 1 o'clock, same day, the sum of £30 will be expended for extending the Wharf at Charles Dingwell's, South Side Saint Peter's Bay.  
Good Security will be required for the performance of the Contracts.  
JAMES McKAY, Commissioner.  
St. Peter's Bay, Feb. 28, 1852.

**District No. 3, King's County.**  
THE sum of £50 will be expended at Public Auction, on Bay Fortune Bridge, on Tuesday the 16th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.  
JOHN McINTOSH, Commissioner.  
Nauffage, Lot 43, Feb. 28, 1852.

**District No. 4, King's County.**  
THE sum of £20 will be expended at Public Auction, on South Wharf, West Side, on Monday, the 15th March next, at 12 o'clock.  
JOHN MACGOWAN, Commissioner.  
Soorie, Feb. 28, 1852.

**District No. 7, King's County.**  
THE Subscriber will on Monday the 15th March next, sell at Public Auction, the following works: Extension of Cardigan River Wharf; extension of Launching Place Wharf. Sale to commence at the latter Wharf at 10 o'clock.  
PETER WALKER, Commissioner.  
Lot 55, Feb. 28, 1852.

**District No. 9, King's County.**  
THE Subscriber will on Saturday, the 12th March next, at 10 o'clock, sell at Public Auction, the building two additional Blocks to the new Wharf in St. Mary's Bay, at Dixon's Shore.  
E. THORNTON, Commissioner.  
Feb. 27, 1852.

**District No. 10, King's County.**  
THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 15th March next, at 10 o'clock, the building an additional Block to the Wharf at Clow's shore; and same day at 2 o'clock, the repairs of the South River Bridge.  
Murray Harbour, Feb. 28, 1852.

**LONDON TIMES.**  
A Person having the above PERIODICAL, sent to him regularly by Mail, is disposed to sell it at a reduced price.—Apply at the office of the Paper.  
Charlottetown, Feb. 11.

**LABRADOR HERRINGS.**  
FOR SALE, One Hundred Barrels of Labrador HERRINGS, for which Produce or Firewood will be taken in payment.  
Feb. 12, 1852. THOMAS DODD.

TO LET a GRAIN STORE and commodious STABLE in a central part of the Town. Apply at the office of this paper.  
March 1, 1852.

**Steam Grist Mill.**  
THE Subscriber having taken the above Establishment from Mr. TREMAIN, will be prepared to grind for the public on Toll, and will give Cash for WHEAT & OATS, and keep FLOUR & MEAL on hand for Sale.  
CHARLES ROPER.  
Charlottetown, Feb. 24, 1852. 4w.

**SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1852.**  
TENDERS will be received at this Office, (in conformity with the Act of the present Session, for the encouragement of the intercourse between this Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) from those persons who are desirous of placing a Packet, of not less than 70 tons, old measurement, on the Shelburne and Bedouque station; and a Packet, of not less than 50 tons, old measurement, on the Georgetown and Pictou station. Tenders to state the lowest rate at which Passengers, Cattle, &c., will be taken; also, to contain a description of each vessel, setting forth particulars as to accommodation, &c.  
The Packet selected for Bedouque will receive a grant annually, for three years, of £80; that selected for Georgetown, will receive a grant annually of £50.  
JAMES WARBURTON, Col. Sec'y.

**ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.**  
For 1852.  
**QUEEN'S COUNTY.**  
District No. 1.  
Comprising Townships Nos. 20 and 21.

Two Bridges on Wigmore road.	£15 0 0
Repairing bridge near M. Simpson's Mill	5 0 0
Corbett Settlement road and bridge	12 0 0
Harding's road	3 0 0
Mill Vale road, Lot 21	£5 12 10
Irish Town road and bridges	7 10 0
Where most required.	£54 3 10

**District No. 2.**  
Comprising Townships Nos. 22 and 67.

Princetown road and bridges	£15 0 0
Bridge near Alexander Simpson's Mill	5 0 0
Repairing bridge near M. Simpson's Mill	5 0 0
Fyfe's Ferry road	8 0 0
West Settlement road, Lot 22	5 0 0
East Settlement road, do.	5 0 0
Johnston's road and bridges, do.	8 0 0
Mill Vale road and bridges	10 0 0
Conley's Hill, Lot 23	3 0 0
County Line road	6 0 0
Junction road, leading through Lot 67	4 0 0
Centre road, Lot 22	5 0 0
Back Settlement roads in the District	8 0 0
Anderson's road, Lot 67	10 0 0
Where most required in the District.	£104 10 0

**District No. 3.**  
Comprising Nos. 23 and 24.

Bridge near Daniel McNeill's, Cavendish	£8 0 0
Charles McNeill's, Rustico Cape.	5 0 0
Barnett's, on the old Cavendish road	4 0 0
Repairing road by Andrew Buote's Road from Rustico Chapel to La Page's and to straighten same	4 0 0
Repairing road and bridges leading from the English Church to Wheatley River bridge	10 0 0
New bridge at Thomas Hart's, Lot 24.	5 0 0
Repairing road from the Cavendish road, to the Back Settlement	5 0 0
Bridge at Gilbert Devine's	5 0 0
New Glasgow road and Bridges	8 0 0
Bridge at Mathewson's Mill Dam	5 0 0
Princetown road and bridges	5 0 0
Where most required	£73 0 0

**District No. 4.**  
Comprising Townships Nos. 53 and 34.

Winslow road and bridges	£10 0 0
Kennedy's bridge, Brackley Point road	5 0 0
Shaw's Dyke, to the North Shore	15 0 0
Repairing bridge at Auld's Mill and road to New Covehead Church	6 0 0
Saw Mill bridge, Covehead road, and lowering hills on said road	12 10 0
Road to East River, from Five Mile House	9 0 0
Connor's bridge, Suffolk road	10 10 0
East end of Tracadie road, to the Line of Lot 35.	10 0 0
Road from Winslow road, to the Brackley Point road, by Thomas Rodd's	3 0 0
Road from Brackley Point road to the Union road Chapel	4 0 0
Bridge on the Suffolk road, near Wallace Duck's or to avoid the Hill by new road	18 0 0
John Arbing, for building bridge on Suffolk road, last fall	7 15 0
Repairing St. Peter's road	3 0 0
Thomas Abbott and William Sellers,—balance of Contract for repairing road from Union road to Covehead road.	15 0 0
Road from Covehead Church to North side	3 0 0
North end of Union road	15 0 0
Bridge on Old Rustico road, by School House	5 0 0
Wharf at M'Innis's Shore.	25 0 0
To the Contractors, for building Covehead bridge, last year	15 0 0
Charlottetown Royalty roads, viz: St. Peter's, Princetown, and road to Poplar Island Bridge	100 0 0

**District No. 5.**  
Comprising Townships Nos. 29, 30, and 65.

Towards building new Wharf, Crapand	£50 0 0
Roads and Bridges, Upper Crapand	3 0 0
From Sturdy's, on the old Tryon road through Lots 29 and 30	30 0 0
From Wigmore's to Crapand	20 0 0
From M'Arthur's Forge to the Old Tryon Road along the Division Line of Lots 65 and 30, where most required.	15 0 0
Emyvale Settlement, from Howell's Brook to Patrick Traynor's Farm	6 0 0
From Rocky Point Wharf to Nine-mile Creek.	7 10 0
New Argyle Settlement, Lot 30	6 0 0
Skve Settlement, Lot 30	4 0 0
Melville Road, to complete a Bridge near Felix M'Gaugan's	7 0 0
From Felix M'Gaugan's to Kelly's Cross roads	6 0 0
From Nine-mile Creek to Marshall's	3 0 0
Sawyer's Brook, to build a Bridge thereon	5 0 0
From Patrick Murray's Bridge to the New Bedouque road, where most required	7 10 0
Whitby's Mill Stream, a Bridge thereon	6 0 0
Road from Emyvale Settlement, to Edward Hughes' Farm	8 10 0
Where most required	4 0 0
	£149 10 0

**District No. 6.**  
Comprising Townships Nos. 31 and 32.

Poplar Island bridge	£69 10 0
Doussé's road, from Peter Costello's to the South	8 10 0
Wiltshire road	8 10 0
Johnston's road, Lot 31	7 10 0
From the Royalty, Lot 32, Malpeque road, Road between Beckley's and Jerry James's Farms North side of West River	4 10 0
South Wiltshire road, Lots 31 and 32	9 0 0
New Bedouque road	8 0 0
From Poplar Island Bridge to Wigmore's	15 0 0
To repair Crabb's bridge, Malpeque road	3 0 0
Bannockburn Settlement road	8 0 0
	£107 10 0

District No. 7. Comprising those portions of Lots 35, 36, and 37 on the north side of the Hillsborough. Corran's bridge at road in Grand Terrace £30 0 0

District No. 8. Comprising Townships Nos. 42, 43, and 44, on the South side of the Hillsborough. From Charlotte's Ferry to the Cross roads £8 0 0

District No. 9. Comprising Townships Nos. 49 and 50. Balance due Wm. Praught for building Block to Pownall Bay Wharf £10 0 0

District No. 10. Comprising Townships Nos. 57 and 58. For cutting down a hill and filling a hollow a little to the eastward of Curry's Forge, on the road leading from Murray Harbor Road to M'Lean's mill, £5 0 0

District No. 11. Comprising Townships Nos. 60 and 62. Repairing County Line Bridge, Little Sands, £8 0 0

KING'S COUNTY. District No. 1. Comprising Townships Nos. 38, 39 and 40, West of Morell River. Repairing road from the County Line to Morell, bridges included, £19 0 0

District No. 2. Comprising Townships Nos. 40, 41 and 39, East of Morell River, and St. Peter's Harbor Mouth and Morell Bridge. £13 0 0

Morell River, and St. Peter's Harbor Mouth and Morell Bridge. To finish planking and repairing Morell Bridge, £13 0 0

District No. 3. Comprising Townships Nos. 42 and 43, including the Division Line Road between Nos. 43 and 44. Road and bridges from Line 44 West to Line 56, £5 0 0

District No. 4. Comprising Townships Nos. 44 and 45. John Bourke, for removing obstruction from Souris Harbor, £4 0 0

District No. 5. Comprising Townships Nos. 46 and 47. Swamp at Rockbar, £13 10 0

District No. 6. Containing Townships Nos. 55 and 56, North of Grand River, and Grand River Bridge. Souris Road, from Dingwell's Mills to the Eastern line of Lot 56, £8 0 0

District No. 7. Comprising Townships Nos. 55, South of Grand River, 53, North of Cardigan River, and 54. To Donald McCormack, for labor performed on the Cardigan Wharf, £25 10 0

Head of Cardigan. Launching Place Road to Head of Cardigan, £2 0 0

District No. 8. Comprising Townships Nos. 53, (South of Cardigan River), 52, 51, 66, and Georgetown Royalty and Common, and Land adjoining the Royalty, known as Reserved Lands. Main Road from Lot 53 to Burnt Point, and thence to Roderick M'Donald's, £8 0 0

District No. 9. Comprising Townships Nos. 59 and 61, and Montague Bridge. St. Mary's Road, £10 0 0

District No. 10. Comprising Townships Nos. 63 and 64. Mink River Road, £2 0 0

PRINCE COUNTY. District No. 1, 2 and 3. Western Road, £7 0 0

District No. 2. Road from A. Maggison's towards Weeks', £5 0 0

District No. 3. Griffith's and M'William's Bridges, £10 0 0

District No. 4. Road from West Point to Bell's Mill, £10 0 0

Road from Halloran's to Western Road, as far as the Half-way Slump, including cutting down trees, £4 0 0

District No. 4. Road from Port Hill to Western Road, £8 0 0

District No. 5. To repairing Road from Elfin's River Bridge to Main Western Road, £4 0 0

District No. 6. Comprising Townships Nos. 17 and 19, and the Line Road between Townships Nos. 19 and 25. Repair of bridge at Rusty Creek, near Ramsay's, Lot 17, £8 0 0

District No. 7. Comprising Township No. 18, and Princetown Royalty. Princetown Wharf for repairs, £4 0 0

District No. 8. Comprising Townships Nos. 25 and 26. For repairing Wilnot Creek bridge, £30 0 0

District No. 9. Comprising Township No. 27 and 28. Repair of bridge near Michael Clark's, Tryon, £25 0 0

District No. 10. Resolved, That it be recommended, when the House is in Committee of Supply, that the sum of £40 be granted, being an amount expended last fall towards completing the Road on the North side of the sea bridge on Ellis River, and still due. £150 0 0



LAND OFFICE. TREASURER'S OFFICE. In pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly...

Table with columns: Township No., Acres, and other details. Includes entries for Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Charlotte, 1st Hundred Townships. Town Lots in Georgetown. Town Lots in Georgetown.

Notice regarding land sales and public auctions. Includes details about the sale of land in Georgetown and other areas.

Bliss's Compound Cod Liver Oil. A notice for the sale of Bliss's Compound Cod Liver Oil, highlighting its benefits for various ailments.

National Loan Fund. A notice regarding the National Loan Fund, which provides financial assistance to individuals in need.

NOTARY PUBLIC. A notice for a Notary Public, detailing the services provided and the location of the office.