

Haszard's



Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, February 17, 1855.

New Series. No. 215.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

February 7th, 1855.

PRESENT:

Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., Vice President.
Hon. Judge Peters, T. Pethick, Esq.,
James Walkinshaw, Esq., Hon. J. Warburton,
Hon. W. W. Lord, G. Wright, Esq.,
Mr. George Smith, O. Haszard, Esq.

A Report from Mr. John M. Stark, School Visitor, on the subject of Lectures delivered by him in various parts of the Island during the past year, in relation to Agricultural Chemistry, was read, and ordered that the same be published with the minutes of this meeting.

To the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society,

Gentlemen:

The first year of my services under the Government of this Colony having lately terminated, I have now the honor of laying before you a statement of my exertions in that department of my labors whose interests are fostered by your Society.

The difficulties, which to a stranger attend travelling in this country, and my ignorance of the various localities and the consequent impossibility of forming plans beforehand, prevented me from lecturing in the Country Districts during my first circuit of School Inspection. It was also my wish, that my first Lectures should be delivered in Charlottetown, which desire was carried out in the month of April. I then delivered a course of three Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, the principal points of which were as follows: Lecture First, Agriculture, its importance; connection with the other natural Sciences, especially Chemistry; Chemical Action, what it is, and how manifested in the structure of vegetables; the points in which Agriculture exhibits itself as a Science, and the aspects under which it is regarded as an Art; the necessity of strenuous exertions to further Scientific Agriculture. Lecture Second. The conditions on which vegetable life depends, the soil, its mechanical uses, its chemical, clayey, sandy, and siliceous, fertility, their distinctive properties; deep and surface ploughing and draining with the peculiar advantages of the first; admixture of soils; difference between organic and inorganic substances; the organic and inorganic ingredients of the soil; the formation of soil, chemical and mechanical; comparative scientific knowledge in its relation to intellectual development and moral sentiments. Lecture Third. The plant and the soil in their mutual relations; the structure and food of plants; how that food is obtained, and the organs which absorb and assimilate it to the structure of the plant; exhaustion of the soil by continual cropping; history of colonial agriculture; personal observations on this Island; modes by which the fertility of land can be maintained or restored when lost, viz: rotation of crops and manuring, uses and advantages of several kinds of manure, recognition of the whole, concluding with the intimate connection between the animal, vegetable, and mineral creations.

I have lectured at the following places.

New Glasgow, Casimpe, Lot 11, Boleque, Tryon, Head of St. Peter's Bay, East Point, Souris, Bay Fortune, Leaning, Georgetown, Murray Harbour, White Sands, Vernon River, Mount Mellick (40.) Park Corner, Princetown, Cayentia.

The above central localities represented upwards of seventy School Districts. In several other localities, such as St. Eleanor's, Tignish, and Belfast, I announced my intention of lecturing, but the intimation not being made public enough, or from some other cause, sufficient audiences did not turn out.

The reception which I have every where met with, is alike gratifying and satisfactory to me, as it indicates on the part of the people an earnest desire to become acquainted with the principles on which alone Scientific Agriculture has its basis, a science intimately connected with every department of life in this fertile colony. But though I have found attentive listeners, and many minds eager for information and improvement, I have met with few of the industrious practical farmers, who possess the knowledge necessary to fit them for fully appreciating what is purely scientific, even when simplified and brought home to the concerns of their every day life. The chief benefit to be derived at present from such Lectures, is the awakening of a spirit of interest and inquiry, which will stimulate the farmers by reading and study, to fit themselves for receiving the full advantage of the hints and suggestions which are thrown out for their assistance.

I have distributed upwards of two hundred copies of Professor Johnston's admirable Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, with a larger number of Judge Peters' useful "Hints," which have been supplied to me by your Secretary. The Catechism, I have for the most part

put into the hands of the Teachers, as the disseminators of knowledge in their respective Districts, with the earnest recommendation to study its contents, preparatory to its introduction as a class book for the advanced pupils. When any intellectual reform or improvement is projected, it is always the best policy to direct the most strenuous efforts to the young, and I trust that ere long in every School that enjoys the advantage of having an intelligent Teacher, the School Inspector will be able to examine a class of elder boys on the elements of Agricultural Chemistry. When that time does arrive, we may indulge the hope that the youthful farmers will enter on their labors with such an amount of scientific knowledge as will prove highly valuable to them. Before Agricultural Chemistry can be made a branch of instruction in the Schools, it will be necessary that some provision should be made for supplying the Schools with Johnston's Catechism at a cheap rate; nor could we expect that such a branch could be taught with success, till it is rendered imperative that the Teachers should be capable of undergoing an examination on the subject, before entering on their duties.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. STARK,
Inspector of Schools.

Ordered, That the Secretary do write to Messrs. Blackwood and Son, the publishers of Professor Johnston's Agricultural works, requesting them to forward by the first opportunity, 500 Copies of the "Agricultural Catechism," and 50 Copies of the "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology."

Ordered, That a few Bushels of Black Oats be imported from England for Seed. Also, that the Durham Bull ordered from England by last Mail, be insured against all accidents of whatever nature or description on his passage out.

Ordered, That O. Haszard Esq., be paid for the keep of the Durham Bull, (Island bred) for the space of 2 1/2 months, at the rate of \$25. per month.

The following memorial to the Legislature praying for a Grant in aid of the importation of Horses, was read and ordered to be engrossed and presented on the meeting of the Legislature. [See House of Assembly Report.]

A communication from his Honour Judge Peters, on the introduction of an improved system in the cultivation of certain lands on this Island was laid before the Board, read and ordered to be printed with the minutes of this meeting.

Sidmouth, 5th February, 1855.

Charles Stewart, Esq., Secretary R. A. Society.

Sir,—In a shooting excursion last September at the East Point, I passed over many hundreds of acres of Cape lands on the North side, the system of cultivating which, might, I think be much improved. The course generally pursued on them at present appears to be, to take one or two crops of Oats or Barley, and then leave them without seed to recover themselves by rest and pasture, (if the scanty herbage thrown up for some years deserves the name).

The saline manures brought on to these lands by the spray from the sea, undoubtedly tends greatly to keep up their fertility, and it is certainly astonishing to see the grain crops which, notwithstanding a long continued exhausting system, they still yield, but if a mode of culture practicable to every farmer can be suggested which will probably increase their productiveness, I think all will admit it, at least, worth a trial, the system of green manuring applied to these lands, would, I think, have this effect. That system is briefly this: The land is sown with Buckwheat from the 15th June to 1st July, about the end of August or the first of September, when the crop is in blossom and just before the seed is formed, it is ploughed in; before ploughing, a roller should be passed over it to lay the crop flat, taking care that the roller goes up one side of the intended ridge and down the other, so that, at the crown of the ridge the crop lies both ways, by this means the plough always runs at the Barwheat line and the whole is perfectly covered by the furrow. The land is then ready for a grain crop in the spring, and the land on the Capes being already abundantly supplied by the spray with saline manure, and thus refreshed with vegetable matter (in which, through a long continued system of exhaustion) it is now deficient, would possess the two ingredients usually considered essential in rendering soils productive. An American agriculturist, speaking on this subject, says: "The system of green manuring has, within a few years, been extensively adopted in some of the older settled portions of the United States. Its results have been entirely successful when steadily pursued, and with a due consideration of the object sought and

the means by which they are to be accomplished, lands in many parts of our Eastern States which have been worn out by improvident cultivation, and unproductive at ten dollars per acre, have by this means, while steadily remunerating their proprietors by the returning crops for the outlay of labour and expense, been brought up in value to fifty dollars per acre."

I have seen this system extensively practised in New Brunswick with immense advantage, and I have tried it in this Island with equally satisfactory results, but beside an increase in crop, I think the cultivators of these Cape lands would find another advantage from this system. I have generally observed that oats sown on land on which a green crop has been ploughed in, like oats on potato or turnip land, ripen earlier than when sown on ley—a circumstance of great importance in exposed situations such as the Capes on the North side, where grain is so apt to be blighted by the gales usually occurring about the first of September.

I may be wrong in supposing this system of green manuring to be peculiarly adapted to these Cape lands, but I feel great confidence in its results and am very anxious to see it fairly tried. I therefore enclose two pounds to be offered as a premium to the person who shall, in the summer of 1855, manure in the way pointed out, the largest quantity of land, not less than one bushel of buckwheat to be sown per acre, to be competed for by persons residing on the North side of Townships No. 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46, not less than one acre to entitle a person to compete, and the prize not to be awarded unless there shall be three competitors; competitors to make an affidavit stating the quantity of land ploughed, the quantity of seed sown, the time of sowing, and the time of ploughing in the green crop, such affidavit to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, on or before the first day of November next when the person appearing to have ploughed in the largest quantity of green crop will be declared entitled to the Prize.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES H. PERRELL.

Public Meeting of the Orwell North School District in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

This Meeting was held in the School House on Wednesday evening the 10th inst. John McDougall Esq., in the Chair.

1st. On motion, it was resolved, that a Committee be formed to co-operate with the Central Committee in Charlottetown, in furtherance of the objects of the Meeting.

2d. On motion, it was resolved, that the Committee be composed of the following persons, viz:

Committee—John McDougall, Esq., Orwell, Chairman; Messrs. Angus McQueen, Orwell, Robert S. Finley, do. Alexander McLeod, do. Alexander McDougall, do. Alexander Curry, do. Thomas Furness, Vernon River, James Sherran, do. Henry Hanley, do., Archibald McDonald, do., John Brooks, Teacher, Secretary and Treasurer.

3d. On motion, it was resolved, that the District be divided into four divisions, and that Messrs. William Finley, Allan McDougall, John Furness, and John McLeod, be appointed to solicit subscriptions therein.

At the close of the Public Meeting the following subscription list was opened.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to pay the sums annexed to our respective names, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, to be appropriated to the relief of such widows, and orphans, who, by the loss of their husbands, and parents in battle, or by active services in the present war, are unable to maintain or support themselves.

Robert S. Finley,	\$1 10 0	John Furness, comr.	0 10 0
John McDougall,	0 5 0	Thomas Furness,	0 5 0
William Finley,	0 10 0	John Furness, jun.	0 2 6
John McQueen,	0 3 0	John Brooks,	0 5 0
Allan McDougall,	0 10 0	James Sherran, sen.	0 2 0
Angus McQueen,	0 4 0	James Sherran, jun.	0 3 0
Donson McDougan,	0 2 0	Donald Murdoch,	0 3 0
Malcolm Gillis,	0 6 0	William Carr,	0 3 0
Donald McDonald,	0 1 6	William Cloney,	0 1 6
Peter Nicholson,	0 6 3	James Kightly,	0 1 6
Alex. McLeod,	0 3 0	John McLeod,	0 2 6
Allan McDougall,	0 5 0	James Currie,	0 2 6
Alex. Curry,	0 1 6	Amount Juvenile List,	0 5 10
Alex. McDougall,	0 2 0	Alexander Nicholson,	0 1 6
Donald Curry,	0 2 0		
Henry Hanley,	0 6 0		7 10 4

The undersigned begs to acknowledge the receipt of the above sums from Mr. John Brooks, Teacher, Orwell, North District, Treasurer of Local Patriotic Committee.

THOMAS DUNBAR, Treasurer of Patriotic Fund.

CLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

LONDON, January 18.
The reports of the perfect success of the French Loan had a remarkable effect in the City yesterday. The favorable result of that measure had been brought home to our monied men in a very tangible form. The deposits on their own subscription list towards the loan are returnable to them, because their money is not wanted. It is an unusual thing for Governments to have more money offered to them than they require; and in this country we should not have been very hasty to assume that the French Government would be the first to set such an example under the pressure of a war. The subscriptions within France itself have enormously exceeded the demand of the Government—instead of £20,000,000 it is nearly £87,000,000; but the character of the subscription is in itself peculiarly remarkable. The whole loan is absorbed by individual applicants for 500 francs and under, down to 10 francs. The entire sum of £20,000,000 is taken up by persons purchasing £20 annuities or less.

The success of the Emperor has had a happy influence in this country; it has shown that the wants of France will not create that vacuum in the coffers of capitalists which was anticipated. The requirements of France will cause no drain upon the London markets. Consols, however did not only rebound upon the prospect of the reimbursements of deposits; the success of the loan establishes the confidence which so important a class of the French people give to their Emperor, and which they are willing to testify in so very tangible and forcible a manner.

The *Soldier's Friend* of Vienna, has received from Odessa the following account of the movement of the Russians in the Crimea:—

"In order to prevent a coup de main against Perekop, the division of General Pawloff, the brigade of General Wrangel, the four regiments of dragoons, were detached on the 18th ult., towards Armgansk, and took up a position on the road which commands the Isthmus. The light division of Hulans, under General Koff, was still holding its winter quarters near Eupatoria, its head quarters being at Saki. The 51st regiment of Cossacks of the Don had joined it, and these troops will, in the early part of January, it is said, commence an offensive movement against Eupatoria. In the meantime, in order to secure the communications with Perekop, reinforcements are being brought up from Odessa. The total force now at Perekop, in cavalry, and infantry, amounts to 50,000 men. The 8th division, which arrived at Bakshi-Serai on the 28th December, was immediately after reviewed by General Osten-Sacken, who complimented it on its fine appearance, and said, 'You have come by order of your august sovereign, to maintain the glory of your ancestors and the honor of Russia, our sacred country! my children! It is unnecessary for me to tell you that the eyes of your sovereign, as well as those of your fellow-countrymen, are on you, as the defenders of the word of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. There are among you many whom I have already commanded on fields of battle, in Persia, Poland, and Hungary; remembre the past, and continue to behave as becomes brave Russians. The movement will soon arrive, when you will leave no other choice to the enemy than death or captivity. Until that time, adieu.'"

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE CRIMEA.

Mr. Liddell, the engineer of the new Leicester and Hitchin Railway in connexion with the Midland, has obtained from the directors of the latter company leave of absence for two months, in order to fulfil an important duty with which Government has entrusted him. This is no other than the laying of a submarine cable for telegraphic purposes from Varna to either Cape Chersonese or Balaklava. The cable is ready, and Mr. Liddell is on the point of sailing to complete his mission of thus bridging the stormy Euxine, 300 miles across, for the flight of intelligence between the allied armies in the Crimea and their respective Governments, and vice versa. It is expected that by the time this work is accomplished the telegraphic line across Europe will also be ready; and the enterprising engineer, who has already laid cables in the Mediterranean and other seas, confidently anticipates that within two months the beginning of a despatch will be received in London before Lord Raglan has ceased dictating it at the telegraph office of Balaklava or Sebastopol itself.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FROZEN TO DEATH.—The following is news of the 28th December, from Odessa, via Czernowitz:—"Powerful reinforcements are arriving. There are snow storms, with frost. Two companies of soldiers on their march, and 40 wagon loads of sick men, have been frozen to death. The thermometer (Reaumur) is 24 degrees below zero—equivalent to 22.00 Fahrenheit."

STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES.—According to the Russian accounts, the Emperor will have the following armies in the field next spring:—1. The Crimean army of 120,000 men in the field and 30,000 in Sebastopol; 2. The

Tchernomorish (Cossacks of the Kuban) army, 40,000 men; 3. The Danubian army, 40,000 men; 4. The army in Lithuania and Volhynia, 120,000 men; 5. The Baltic army, 60,000 men; 6. The reserve army, 80,000 men. You will hardly fail to observe that no mention is made either of the guard and grenadier corps in Poland, or of the Caucasian army. The garrison of Odessa has been frequently changed lately, but it is probably a gross exaggeration to say that it is now 50,000 strong. The reinforcements come and go, and the great public knows no more of the real strength of the garrison than do the Viennese burghers of the exact number of troops now in this city.

Seven Days Later from England.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 27th Jan.

Lord John Russell has resigned, and it was expected the whole Ministry will go out of office.

Public feeling seems favourable to peace. Sebastopol dates are to the 14th Jan. Affairs were unchanged, except that the British army is in a wretched condition, owing to mismanagement.

Occasional sorties were made; weather very cold.

The Vienna conference will assemble in the middle of February.

The Swedish army is placed on a war footing.

The Queen of Sardinia is dead.

The English Government has been severely denounced in Parliament.

40,000 Russians, with 80 guns, were concentrated at Perekop.

Consols closed at 91½ to 91.

Breadstuffs dull at previous rates. Provisions unchanged.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Atlantic brings 58 passengers, among whom are the Hon. G. Upham and family.

The steamship *Great Britain* arrived at Liverpool with £350,000 in gold from Australia.

The chief feature of the news centres in the proceedings of the British Parliament, in which the Government have been severely denounced.

On Friday night, Lord John Russell gave an explanation of his conduct. The general opinion is that the whole ministry must go out of office. The public feeling seems leaning towards peace.

THE CRIMEA.—Gen. Liprandi had again abandoned his outpost at the Tchernaya. Sebastopol dates of the 14th Jan., announce that sickness was increasing in the camp.

The Russians had made two sorties, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The weather had been cold, but was getting milder.

Considerable reinforcements were reaching the Allies.

Letters state, that the French had mined the Flag Staff Battery, and only waited a favorable opportunity to blow it up.

Menschikoff is reported to have said:—"Our troops may rest, Generals January, February and March will fight out our battles far better than we can."

The Russians had retained and re-occupied the Quarantine Fort.

Gen. Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

The Allies were about to establish a hospital for 2000 men at Smyrna, and an establishment for Convalescents at Rhodes.

The Russians report numerous desertions from the Allies to the Russian ranks.

St. Petersburg letters of the 18th Jan. are of a pacific character.

An Odessa letter of the 9th says:—"The Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received large reinforcements."

It was reported at Vienna on the 25th, that a battle had been fought before Sebastopol, in which the Russians were victorious, but authentic advices from Balaklava the next day contradicted it.

It was positively asserted that Omar Pasha's force would begin operations on the 18th Jan. by advancing under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast. The last of the Turkish convoys left Varna on the 14th, for Balaklava.

GREAT GOLD NUGGET.—The largest lump of gold ever found in California or in any other part of the world, weighing 160½ pounds, has arrived in this City, and will soon be on exhibition for a few days. This wonderful lump of gold, measuring 22½ inches long, 14 inches wide, and 7 inches thick, containing only 10 pounds of quartz rock, and valued at over \$38,000, was found by a party of four Americans and one Swiss, in Calaveras County, California, on the evening of the 22d of Nov. 1854. It was 160 feet below the surface. One of the discoverers is here with the lump, which will be taken to the World's Exhibition at Paris. They have been offered \$45,000 for it. *Boston Courier.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

REMEDY FOR THE DISEASE IN THE POTATO.

The importance of this subject to the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for the length of the correspondence extracted from a London paper.

GAS TAR AS A MANURE.

Sir;
Having a few weeks past addressed to the editors of two papers some letters on the potato disease, and having recommended the use of antiseptic manure as calculated to arrest the potato blight, whilst the adoption of putrescent manures increases the disease; and having also stated therein the value of gas tar as an antiseptic manure, I am now in a position to inform you of the success of some experiments tried here this year. In order to test the efficacy of tar as a manure for potatoes, four trenches about thirty yards in length, were made last spring. The first two having been dug nine inches deep, the tar was poured thinly into them, and covered with a little soil. The other two trenches were prepared in the ordinary way, and the seed was planted on the same day in the four trenches ten inches apart from each other (too close I think) when the haulm and leaves appeared, the deeper green colour of those in the tarred rows made them easily distinguishable from the others, they continued also more vigorous until the autumn, when on taking up the potatoes, they were found not only free from disease, but also from attacks of worms, the soil during their growth being almost exempt from weeds. The haulm and leaves of the other two trenches died nearly fifteen days sooner, presenting a weak, sickly appearance. The produce when taken up proved to be not only 30 per cent. less, than that obtained from the tarred rows, but one third of them were diseased. The idea prevails that the flavor of the root might be tarry. I shall have the pleasure of sending you a few to prove the absurdity of this notion. The present weak and consumptive state of the potato induced as I conceive by the use and over stimulation of putrescent manures, has rendered it more susceptible to the ozone condition of the atmosphere, while on the other hand, it has proved that antiseptic manures give stamina and vitality to the potato, and fortify it for more successful contention with the blight.

The cereals, which as food give more flesh-forming matter, require more nitrogen than the potatoes which contain little gluten in proportion, but a large quantity of starch, hence when tar is dug into the soil, it is supposed to undergo decomposition and to furnish a supply of carbonic acid to the roots of plants, being practically destitute of nitrogen. It will be seen by the following analysis of Professor Balfour, that tar is peculiarly adapted for supplying the largest proportion of the component parts of the potato.

Carbon	441
Hydrogen	58
Oxygen	439
Nitrogen	12
Ash	50

In 1000 parts

And continues a further chemical question altogether foreign to the immediate interests of this community, and signed,
JOHN MALAUR.

Holmpton Lodge, Yorkshire.

The above remarks are further elucidated by the following correspondence.

Sir,—Mr. Malaur's communication in your last number, on "Gas tar as a manure," is well worthy the attention of agriculturists and others.
Although I am unable from my own knowledge directly to corroborate its efficacy in preventing the potato disease, I can with certainty affirm its value generally as a manure.
Most of the small Gas works in Scotland dispose of their ammoniacal water to the neighbouring farmers as manure. A farmer who made use of it frequently obtained quantities of coal tar which he valued very highly, his mode of using it differed from that mentioned by Mr Malaur.

While storing up his manure in the dung yard his method was to deposit a layer one foot deep, and when levelled, he sprinkled over it a good coating of tar, this was covered over with another layer, and tar similarly applied, and in this manner he made up the heap. The decomposition of the mass did not appear to be retarded in any way, but a singular change in the nature of the tar itself takes place. Its oily character shortly disappears, by its absorption in the manure and a carbonaceous powder remains in its place.

Manure thus prepared has invariably been found to produce much richer cereal and green crops than ordinary, and abundantly repays the trouble and cost.

Ammoniacal water is applied in a different manner, being used as a stimulant to young grass barley and oats, two methods of applying it are practised, one with a liquid manure cart

reducing its strength by adding an equal bulk of water. The other mixing it undiluted with earth taking care it is thoroughly mixed and stowed closely together. This is said to be very efficacious as top-dressing for grass and young cereal crops.

J. RIRD.
Gas Company Office,
Montrose, Dec. 26, 1854.

The above communications are at the present moment of great value as our farmers appear to have, in a great measure given up the application of farm yard manure for raising potatoes; whereas it appears by using the antiseptic "Gas tar," it destroys the putrescent quality of farm yard dung which has caused the potato rot. It would perhaps be desirable to prove the efficacy of each plan by an experimental trial of the above methods.

A well wisher to my adopted country having dwelt in it nigh forty years.

The above information fully corroborates the experience of our farmers, who have repeatedly told me, the only mode of raising sound potatoes was in new or lay land.

F. Y.
(For Haszard's Gazette.)

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

According to previous announcement a public meeting was held in Brudenell chapel, to consider the propriety of aiding the widows and orphans of the brave soldiers who have fallen in the War in the East.

The Rev. John Knox who occupied the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting and invited inquiry and discussion. Mr. Peter Stewart then addressed the assembly at some length and urged the claims of the suffering and destitute with considerable force. He was followed by Arthur Owen, Esq., in a very interesting speech, in which he referred to the probable destiny of France and Turkey in this great struggle. The Rev. John Knox then addressed the meeting. He deplored the existence of the war, but justified the government in engaging in it, by a rapid sketch of the circumstances which demanded the interference of Britain, and after a graphic description of the privation of our army and the misery attendant on war, he claimed the help of all who regarded justice and delighted in charity.

A subscription list was opened and about £17 were subscribed in a few minutes.

Messrs. James Collins, Donald Robertson, W. McLaren, Samuel Mutch, and Daniel McDonald were appointed a Committee to solicit additional subscriptions. The following is the complete list.

Donald McDonald, New Perth,	£ 1 0 0
Donald McDonald, (Mill)	1 10 0
William McDonald,	1 0 0
Duncan McDonald,	1 0 0
James McDonald,	0 10 0
John Dewar,	1 10 0
James McLaren, Esq.,	1 0 0
John McLaren,	1 0 0
Arthur Owen, Esq.,	1 0 0
John Robertson,	0 10 0
Mrs. John Robertson,	0 3 9
Miss Elizabeth Robertson,	0 6 3
Malcolm McLellan,	0 10 0
Deacon Peter Stewart,	0 10 0
James Collins,	0 10 0
John H. Morrow,	0 7 0
John MacNiel,	0 5 0
Donald Shaw,	0 6 0
Daniel Gordon,	0 5 3
James Finlay, sen.	0 5 0
James Finlay, jun.	0 4 6
William Finlay,	0 3 9
Mary Ann Finlay,	0 2 3
John Hamilton,	0 5 0
James Hamilton,	0 4 6
Alexander Smith,	0 5 0
Dugald Ferguson,	0 5 0
Stephen Shaw,	0 4 0
Alexander Stewart,	0 3 0
John Collins,	0 4 6
Anthony Collins,	0 3 0
William Ferguson,	0 3 0
George Mellish,	0 5 3
Thomas Mellish,	0 3 9
John Haddon Norton,	0 10 0
William Duncan,	0 10 0
John Donohue,	0 5 0
Edward Poole, Brudenell River,	0 6 0
John Stewart, (Bridge)	0 10 0
John Stewart, Teacher,	0 6 3
Miss Isabella Stewart,	0 3 0
James McVean,	0 10 0
George Moor, (Deacon)	0 10 0
William Sargent, Esq.,	0 10 0
M. Blisset,	0 5 0
Alexander Robertson,	0 7 6
Mrs. Alexander Robertson,	0 6 0
James Dewar,	0 4 6
Robert Dewar,	0 3 0
John McLaren,	0 2 3
Donald Stewart, jun.	0 10 0
Donald Stewart, (Deacon)	0 5 0
Donald McLaren,	0 9 3
Peter McLaren,	0 6 3
Donald Robertson, Montague,	0 10 0
Duncan Robertson,	0 6 0
Archibald McLaren,	0 5 0
Philip Beers, Esq.,	0 6 3

AUCTIONS.

Positive Sale by Auction of DRY GOODS, LIQUORS, &c. &c.
BY WILLIAM DODD.

TO BE SOLD, by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 20th FEBRUARY, instant, at the Store of the Subscriber, Queen Street, Charlottetown, without any reserve, one of the largest and most extensive assortments of Goods ever offered at auction in Charlottetown. Sale commencing at 11 o'clock, and to be continued in the evenings and from day to day until the whole are disposed of. Comprising in part of—

- 12 pipes high-proof RUM
- 20 bbls. do do
- 5 do BRANDY
- 5 do GIN
- 3 pipes do } American
- 3 do real Geneva GIN
- 2 do Hennessy's BRANDY
- 3 part cask Port and Sherry WINES.

Panchoons Molasses, chests Tea, boxes Tobacco, bags cut Nails, Soap, Indigo, Burning Fluid, Buckets, Brooms, Sole Leather, Starch, Pepper, Alpice, Cloves, 30-hour & 8-day Clocks; black, brown & blue superfine Broad Cloths; Pilot, Beaver and Whitney Cloths; Flashings, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, American Satinets, Moteskins, Island Homespun, Socks and Mitts, Coburgs, Orleans, Alpaca, Lustras, Delaines, Gala Plaids, Cloakings, printed Cottons, Ginghams, Jeans, Drills; red, white and blue Flannels; Blankets, Rags, Sheets, Bed Ticking, Onaburgs, striped Shirting, grey and white Cottons, Threads in variety, Shawls, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs; ladies' Neck Ties, Head Dresses, Habit Shirts, Sleeves and Collars; bonnet Silks and Ribbons, black and white Laces, Edgings, Muslins, Nets, Linen, children's Hoods, Gloves, Hosiery, Cotton Warp, Hats and Caps, Victorines, Muffs and Coifs; gents' red, white and blue Flannel and Cotton Shirts; Table Cloths, Towels, Bonnet Flowers, Cap Fronts, Polka Jackets, Umbrellas, Oil Cloth Table Covers; Cooking Stoves, consisting of 'Forest Queen,' 'Young America,' 'Eastern Premium,' and other patterns, and being the finest importation from Boston this fall, will be found the best assortment in the market; also, Franklin and tight-air Stoves in variety.

Part of the above goods being on consignment, and as the whole must be sold without reserve, merchants and others will find it to their advantage to attend; and as the goods are all new and fashionable, they will be found suitable for this market.

Remember Tuesday, 20th, at 11 o'clock, precisely.
JOHN ANDREW McDONALD,
Charlottetown, February 12.

Information for the People.

THE UNSOLD ARTICLES from the late Sale of the Hon. Colonel SWABEY, will be sold at the Auctioneer's Sale Room on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, comprising, Mahogany and other Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Sleigh and Furs, Box do. Gig Harness; Case of Pistols, Handsome Sideboard, Lady's work Table, Set Dish Covers, Dessert Set, Window Curtains, Table, Bed, and other Linen. A Lot of Kitchen Utensils, and several other very useful articles—the whole can be viewed at the Sale Room any time previous to the day of Sale.

W. H. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.
February 7, 1855.

Now or Never! Look Here!

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 1st March next, at the Store of Mr. W. B. DAWSON, Grafton Street, the whole of his large and varied Stock of GOODS, remaining on hand, consisting in part, of—

Chests Tea, Kegs Tobacco, bbls. Molasses, bbls. Crushed and Brown Sugar, bags Coffee; Cooking, Franklin and Air-Tight Stoves; Buckets, Brooms, nests Tubs, wash Boards, boxes Glass, 25 cases Boots and Shoes, Clocks in variety, cases Hats, Cane and Wood seat Chairs, Rocking, Arm and Office Chairs, Children's do.; Extension, Card Centre, Tea and Toilet tables; 2 square black Walnut do., wash Stands, Towel Stands, 6 mahogany Chairs, Cradles, lot Glassware, a large quantity of Confectionary, 20 boxes & 2 bbls. Lozenges, Spices, bbls. Walnuts, bags Filberts, 1 bbls. Almonds, bbls. Pilot Bread, do. Crackers, do. ship Bread, 2 bbls. Rice, bbls. Lard Oil; 12 bbls. Onions; Room Paper; 1 case Scenery Window Shades.

Lot Dry Goods, consisting of white, grey and lining Cottons, Checks, Bedticks, Flannels, Irish Linen, Sheets Satinets, Tweeds, Drills, printed Cottons, &c.; lot of Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Spades, hay and manure Forks, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, garden and turnip Hoes, scythe Sneaths, hay Knives, Crockeryware, Milk dishes, butter crocks, stone bottles, baskets, grass and rope mats, bags salt, a large assortment of toys, chimney ornaments, dressing cases, work boxes, port monies, cloth, hair, and tooth brushes; bottles cologne; side, rack, and back combs.

Also—A lot Ready made CLOTHING, 12 sides SOLE LEATHER, 100 sides Neats do., 100 sides Harness do., 12 dozen Calf Skins, 1 tanners' improved Bark Mill; curries, shoemakers' and carpenters' TOOLS; also a great variety of other articles.

TERMS.—All sums over £5, 3 Months; over £10, 6 Months; on approved Joint Notes.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, February 12.

JOHN T. THOMAS

Will be obliged to all persons indebted to him, (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an immediate settlement.

AUCTIONS.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to dispose of, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in GEORGETOWN, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Valuable REAL ESTATE, the property of the late JOHN HADLEY, situate in the Royalty of Georgetown, distant from the Queen's Wharf about 3 of a mile on the Road to Charlottetown, viz:—PASTURE LOTS Nos. 43 and 31, containing sixteen Acres of Land, Twelve of which are ready for Crop, with the Cottage and large Barn situate thereon. The Cottage comprises a Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms on the lower floor, together with the Kitchen, Scullery, Wash-house and attic Bed-rooms. There is a Cellar under the whole and a Pump-well of excellent water at the kitchen door. A small Garden of fruit trees adjoining the Cottage. Likewise, Pasture Lots Nos. 75 and 77, situate on the Western Royalty Road, adjoining the Property of Colin McDonald, Esq., containing Sixteen Acres of Land of most excellent quality, ready to take crop, the whole forming a handsome small Estate, in an eligible situation, to ensure a remunerative return for laid out capital. For title and any other information respecting the Estate, application is to be made to

W. SANDERSON, Auctioneer.
Georgetown, Jan. 29th, 1855. 6i

Rare chance of a valuable Freehold Estate.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, the Seventeenth March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all that valuable Block of Land, situate in the centre of Charlottetown, known as Fanning's Garden, consisting of FIVE TOWN LOTS, which, for beauty of situation, either for private residences or business stands, cannot be surpassed. They front on Queen Square, Great George, Sydney and Prince Streets, being conveniently situated to all the places of public worship in Charlottetown; the Provincial building, markets, &c., makes them most desirable. These Lots having been recently purchased in one Block, will now be offered in small Building Lots to suit purchasers, according to a plan which can be seen at any time at the sale room of the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent deposit on the day of sale, the remainder of one half on the 2d day of April next, and the remaining half in 3 years from that date, with interest thereon, to be secured by Mortgage on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.
WM. DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, 22d January, 1855.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously disposed of at private sale), AT GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number 8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq.'s, Premises, and near the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co., Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown. Jan. 15, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against cutting down and carrying away Firewood, Fencing Poles or Timber of any description from those portions of Lot or Township Number Forty-eight (48) belonging to CAPT. BYRNE, or to MISS CUNINGHAME, without a written authority from the Subscriber, he alone being duly empowered for that purpose. Any person or persons so found trespassing on those Lands will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

The Tenantry on these Properties are hereby required to pay all sums of money due for Rent to the Subscriber, without delay, in order to save trouble and expense.

ROBERT STEWART,
Sole Agent for Capt. Byrne and Miss Cunningham.
Charlottetown, Feb. 7, 1855.

TENDERS will be received, until the first day of March next, for finishing the inside of Lot 16 Church. Plan and Specification will be seen on application to the Committee Messrs Donald Campbell, Arthur Ramsey and Thomas Linklater. Tenders are to be addressed to the undersigned, By Order of the Committee.
RODERICK McDONALD.
Lot 16, Feb. 5, 1855.

GEORGE BEER, jun., will thank all persons indebted to him previous to the 31st December last past, to call and settle their respective amounts without delay.
Charlottetown, 7th Feb. 1855. 1st Ex Adv

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUS. Application to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and accompanied with certificate of character from a Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant.
W. CUNDALL, Secretary.
Jan. 24th, 1855.

C. & J. BELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS, and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Queen Square, opposite the Market, Charlottetown.

IMPORTERS OF
Cloths, Whiteboys, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, and keep in their employment the largest number of the best Journey-men Tailors on the Island.
All Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.
Jan. 11.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF GRAIN, under the direction of the Committee of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 7th March, 1855.

PREMIUMS.

For the best Wheat	£1 10 0
" 2d best do	1 0 0
" best two rowed Barley	1 10 0
" 2d best do	1 0 0
" best four rowed Barley	1 10 0
" 2d best do	1 0 0
" best Black Oats	1 10 0
" 2d best do	1 0 0
" best sample of Red Clover Seed not less than 50lbs.	1 10 0
" 2d best do	1 0 0

REGULATIONS.
The Grain and Clover Seed to be of the growth of this Island in the year 1854.
Each Sack of Grain must contain not less than three Bushels.

No Prize will be awarded without competition of three samples each, of first and second quality. The competitors must be members of the Society. The Prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the Exhibitors immediately after the decision of the Judges.
On the conclusion of the Grain Show, the annual meeting of the Society will take place, when the Report of the Committee and an abstract of the accounts will be read. By Order
CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.
Committee Room, Jan. 17th 1855.

EASTER SHOW

OF Fat Cattle, Sheep, and Stallions, to be held on the Market Square, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1855.

PREMIUMS.

For the best Fat Ox of any age	£3 0 0
" 2d best do do	2 0 0
2d Class—Fat Oxen calved since 1st Jan., 1852.	
First Prize	£3 0 0
Second do	2 0 0
3d Class—Best Fat Cow or Heifer.	
First Prize	£2 0 0
Second Prize	1 0 0
Pens of 3 Fat Wethers.	
First Prize	1 10 0
Second Prize	1 0 0
Pens of 3 Fat Ewes	
First Prize	1 10 0
Second Prize	1 0 0
Best Carcase of Pork.	
First Prize	1 0 0
Second Prize	0 10 0

STALLIONS.
On the same day the following Premiums will be offered for Island bred Stallions, viz:—
First Prize 5 0 0
Second do 3 0 0
Third do 2 0 0
By Order,
C. STEWART, Sec'y.
Committee Room,
January 17th, 1855.

Tenders for Steam Communication.

Colonial Secretary's Office, P. E. Island, November 27, 1854.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until the 27th day of February next, (1855,) from any person or persons willing to contract to run, for one or three years, a good and sufficient Steamboat, of competent power, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice in each week, between Charlottetown and Pictou, and once in each week between Charlottetown and Bedeque, from the opening to the closing of the navigation in each year, and on such days and hours in the week as may be appointed for that purpose by the Government. Tenders will also be received to contract to run, for one or three years, a good and sufficient Steamboat, of competent power, to carry Her Majesty's Mails, three times in each week, between Bedeque and Shediac, during the like above named period in each year, and on such days and hours as may be appointed by the Government. Each of these Steam Vessels must be fitted and provided with good accommodation and capacity for the conveyance of Passengers and Freight; also have on board competent Engineers, and be sufficiently manned, furnished, and equipped for the performance of the service, and be subject to the approval of Commissioners to be appointed by the Government.
GEORGE COLES, Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE,

THE undersigned gives Notice, that by Deed bearing date Eighteenth Day of December, 1854, from Arthur Napin Molsworth, Esq., and Harriet Molsworth, his wife, all that part of Township No. Thirty-Seven, in this Island, formerly owned by them, was duly conveyed to him. All Tenants, or others, indebted for Rent, arrears of Rent, or Stumpage, are hereby called upon to pay the same to him; no other person having any authority to receive the same.
JOHN R. BOURKE,
Mill View, Township, No. 49, Jan. 8, 1855.
Any person found trespassing on the above Estate will be prosecuted according to Law.
1st. & Ex.

In the House of Assembly.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1855.
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 sixth day of March next.
ORDERED, That the foregoing Resolutions be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.
JOHN MCNEILL, C. H. A.

To Daguerreian Artists.

RARE CHANCE. Two first-rate CAMERAS for sale, with instruction in the art. One of Harrison's best quality Bellows Camera, new.
W. C. HOBBS.
Jan. 7th, 1855.

BRITISH EDITIONS OF Standard American Literature.

NOW READY, Price 7s. 6d. each, cloth—each complete in one large volume, closely printed. Rev. W. E. Channing's Literary Works, Rev. W. E. Channing's Theological Works, Rev. Orville Dewey's Works, Rev. Jacob Abbott's Works, in 1s. and 1s. 6d. volumes.
For Sale by
HASZARD & OWEN,
Booksellers and Stationers.

WILLIAM C. HOBBS,

Brass Founder and Machinist.
Shop—Corner of Great George and King Street, Charlottetown.

KEEPS constantly Manufacturing all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings, such as, Ships' Rudder Braces, Spikes, Bolts, Hinges, ornamental Fastenings for Ships' Wheels and Capstons and Bells. Composition Mill Bushes and Threshing Machine Brasses, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best material.
P. S. The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Composition.

Just Try

WEE JAMIE DUNCAN'S
New Establishment of
Tin, Copper, Iron, and Plumber Work.
Next door to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Cole
From his late experience in the Old Country, and by strict attention to the execution of orders, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
P. S.—Jobbing punctually attended to.

House to Let.

TO LET, part of that new HOUSE, fronting on Kent Street, possession given immediately.
Apply to
THOMAS W. DODD,
Pownal Street, Nov. 24. if

Crosse and Blackwell's

MIXED PICKLES, Sauces, Candied Peels Gelatine, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Essences, Rose Water, Orange Flower Water, Ground Spices, Chillies, Cayenne, Lime Juice, Treacle, Cheese, Split Peas, and Sardines are for sale by
W. R. WATSON.
Dec. 25.

NOW RECEIVING, via GEORGETOWN, per Brig. Thomas from St. John's Newfoundland, **CODFISH, LABRADOR HERRINGS, CAPLIN, SOUNDS AND TONGUES,** warranted all the very best quality. Wholesale and Retail.
Feb. 9. **JAMES N. HARRIS.**

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JOHN MCKINNON, late of Lot 49, Farmer, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.
MARY MCKINNON,
Administratrix.
Lot 49, Feb. 8, 1855.

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

FOUR pence per lb. in CASH will be given for any quantity of GREEN HIDES, delivered at the Tannery of the Subscriber.
W. B. DAWSON.
Oct. 21. (All the papers.)

LONDON TRADER.

THE new and splendid SHIP "LADY RAGLAN," 500 Tons, copper fastened, DONALD M'KAY, Commander, (A. 1 for 7 years) built expressly for the Trade, will positively sail from the above Port for Charlottetown on 1st April; has a half poop and will be fitted with spacious and airy State Rooms for Passengers, and is commanded by one of the most experienced navigators in these parts. For rate of Freight and Passage, apply in London to Messrs. Keal & Roberts, 3 Rood Lane, Fen Church-street; at Charlottetown to
SAMUEL NELSON & SON,
Charlottetown, Jan. 6th, 1855.