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LAND ASSESSMENT.

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

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*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 thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education*, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common:*

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

		ACRES.		ARCES.
Township No.	1,	457	Township No. 54,	1273½
"	3,	3943	" 55,	765
"	8,	4172	" 56,	496
"	9,	5000	" 57,	481
"	11,	3256	" 58,	600
"	13,	1000	" 60,	1900
"	17,	10½	" 62,	3377
"	18,	3839½	" 65,	1247½
"	20,	2306½	George's Island,	8
"	23,	88½	Gover's Island,	100
"	24,	211	Governor's Island	300
"	25,	1067½	Savage Island,	150
"	26,	526¾	Kildare Island,	250
"	28,	456¾	Cavendish Sand	
"	31,	794½	Island,	228
"	32,	2935¾	Cascumpec sand	
"	33,	1288	Island,	500
"	38,	1063	Conway Sand	
"	39,	800	Island,	50
"	40,	935	Fish Island,	150
"	41,	984	Bedford Bay Island,	40
"	42,	442½	Savage Island,	25
"	43,	2500	Wood Islands,	40
"	44,	2809	Prim Islands,	66
"	46,	850	Pownal Island,	50
"	47,	1317	Goose Island,	12
"	48,	933	York River Island,	4
"	49,	273	Sandy Island,	80
"	52,	1109½	Enmore Island,	10
"	53,	1000		

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown,—1-2 of No. 41.

Second Hundred,—No. 58, 1-4 of No. 59, No. 81, 1-4 of No. 83, 1-4 of No. 86.

Fourth Hundred,—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80.

Fifth Hundred,—No. 18, and No. 81.

Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty,—1-2 of No. 72, and 1-3 of No. 238.

Town Lots in Georgetown:

No.	Range,	Letter.	No.	Range,	Letter.
8,	2	G,	15,	4	F,
7 & 11,	3	B,	½ of 3,	4	A,
16,	3	B,	13,	4	A,

Water Lots in Georgetown,—No. 10.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty,—No. 35, 36, 61, 62, 105, 186, 188, 1-6 of 243, and 290.

Town Lots in Princetown:

No.	Row	Division	Letter
No. 5,	Row 2,	Division 1,	Letter B.
1,	do 3,	do 5,	do C.
3,	do 4,	do 1,	do D.
8,	do 10,	do 1,	do J.
4,	do 2,	do 3,	do B.
3,	do 3,	do 5,	do C.
3,	do 5,	do 1,	do E.
1,	do 7,	do 1,	do G.

Pasture Lots in Princetown Royalty,—3-4 of No. 151, No. 240, and 1-2 of No. 457.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respectively.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ALMANACK
FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by
GEO. T. HASZARD.

A MAP OF P. E. ISLAND,

COLOURED so as to shew the Electoral Districts
For sale at Geo. T. Haszard's Book Store
For Sale by

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Friday, March 17.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—IMPORTATION OF STUD HORSES.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Mooney was, as formerly, opposed to such an appropriation of public money. It was, in his opinion, a taking from the many for the benefit of the few. When, last year, application was made by the Royal Agricultural Society for a grant of £1000, he opposed it. He then said that the House had no right to take money from the people's purse, and give it to the Agricultural Society to purchase horses, with power to do what they pleased with them.—In 1848, the Society was incorporated; then a sum was granted to them, by the House, equal to what was subscribed; next, it was twice as much as was subscribed; and, last year, it was a Thousand Pounds, which the House placed at their disposal. We know well how the society works: we know when a man has a friend at the bellows, the blast will sometimes be made to favor him: and we ought not to be surprised, therefore, if, in such a case, it be found that a grandee's mare is attended to before a poor man's. A Thousand Pounds is again demanded, said the hon. member; but before we grant it, it behoves us well to consider how the horses we have are to be kept and provided for. Hay and oats are dear; and many individuals who, tempted by the high prices, are now selling, will have to buy again. The public chest may be full; but we ought not, therefore, to be improvident. It is our duty to be careful how and what we give. The Thousand Pounds asked for by the Royal Agricultural Society may be wanted to enable poor farmers to provide seed grain for this year's crop. I know my voice will not prevent the grant prayed for; but I will record my vote against it: for it is dishonesty to take from the many for the benefit of the few. They who contribute to the funds of the Agricultural Society, derive many benefits from it; but there are many hundreds who derive no benefit from it; and it is unjust to take their money to give it to that Society. In conclusion, the hon. member said, I warn you gentlemen, not to lavish the people's money by building castles in the air. We have many difficulties before us. There are gentlemen in the House who have lately travelled a good deal in their electioneering tours, and I call their attention to the fact that there are very few stack-yards in the country and the barracks are almost empty. Let us board up for a reverse of those days when our iron chest is full to over-flowing. A demand may soon have to be made upon us, as in the year 1848, when we harkened to the people's voice. By the judicious management of the late Government we are now in a prosperous condition. Let us, therefore, act upon an economical scale, and we shall be prepared for any public calamity which may occur.

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

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

Mr. Mooney.—He had no wish to bring charges against the Agricultural Society; but he could not help remarking upon the rather odd way in which grants were first made to them and then applied by themselves. For instance, said the hon. member, in a few days hence, after the House shall have agreed to grant the Society another Thousand Pounds, they will be called upon to agree to a Resolution to give them 2s. for every 1s. which shall be subscribed by individuals; and then they (the Society) will enact the farce of granting, as of their own liberality, £100 to Mr. Stark, the School Visitor, in addition to his Salary of £200, to deliver lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, whilst the money will, in reality, have, in the first place, been taken, for that purpose, by the House, out of the people's purse.

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

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

Hon. Mr. Conroy.—The great advantages to the whole Island, which would result from such an appropriation as that prayed for by the Royal Agricultural Society, were so obvious, that any discussion of the question seemed almost needless. The benefits which would arise from the further importation of good and suitable stud horses, as proposed by the Agricultural Society, would not be confined to any one class, but would extend—as from those already imported—to all, from the most substantial, to the poorest farmer in the country. Let the farmer be provided with the means of improving his breed of horses, and he would not fail to avail himself of it. He was anxious that the importation should not be confined to heavy horses: a good coach-horse, or roadster might very much improve the Island breed of working horses. To his knowledge, there was not a good serviceable horse in Prince County which might not have been well sold last fall. After what he had said, it was scarcely necessary for him to add that he would vote for the grant prayed for.

Mr. Clark.—He might, if so disposed, easily find fault with some of the horses which had been imported; for they were half-bred, and half-bred horses were never good. He was, however, quite willing to leave the consideration of the kind of horses which would best suit the Island, to the Agricultural Society: from the great attention which they gave to the question, and the experience which they had acquired, he doubted not they would be found both willing and able to remedy any mistakes which they might have made on that head, or at least to guard against any such in future. He would vote for the granting of £1000 as prayed for by the Memorial. It was nothing like class legislation on the part of the Assembly to make such appropriations. The benefits resulting therefrom would be sensibly felt by all;—even by the poorest class of farmers, for there was scarcely any amongst them so poor as not to possess a mare; and for every colt from a good horse, a good price might be obtained. £35 or more could easily be obtained for a good three-year old. The hon. member concluded by saying, that he thought one additional horse for each County would be sufficient for the present; yet, if a majority of the Committee thought otherwise, he would not contend much on that point.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—He cheerfully voted for the grant of £1000 made to the Royal Agricultural Society, last year, for the importation of good stud horses; and he would, with great pleasure, do so again this year. Indeed, if it were really thought necessary, he would vote for £2000, instead of £1000; for he conceived it to be the bounden duty of the House to provide the farmer, as far as possible, with every means to improve his stock—his breed of horses in particular, for experience had already proved that nothing would better remunerate him than the raising of good horses. He would, however, propose a reduction in the charge for the service of the stud horses. Fifteen shillings for a cart stallion was too much. ["No! No!" from three or four hon. members, "Less would not pay for the horse's keep."] His constituents had complained of it, and he would, therefore, propose a reduction. If the keeping of the stallions were a private concern, the charge of 15s. would probably be quite little enough; but, when the Assembly dealt so handsomely by the Agricultural Society, he thought the services of the horses should be secured for the benefit of the poorer class of farmers, at a lower rate.

Hon. Mr. Lord was not disposed to go for the Thousand Pounds, prayed for by the Agricultural Society, at once. It would, he appprehended, be difficult to get a proper vessel in which to ship six horses at one time. It was known that the loss sustained, last year, was owing to the unsuitable character of the vessel in which the stud horses were shipped. Indeed it was almost a miracle that any of them arrived here in safety. Before the House made the grant, enquiries ought to be instituted respecting the prices at which the horses could be purchased, and also particularly respecting the rate of freight. The six horses would occupy the entire centre of the hold of a large vessel, to the exclusion of the usual freightage of a merchant-ship; and their freight would actually amount to as much as the original cost of the horses. Three horses,—one for each County,—would, he thought, be sufficient this year. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying, he was glad to find the present copying from the late Government. There were, in fact, many things, besides their wise liberalty to the Agricultural Society, which they would do well to copy. He was sorry so much time had been needlessly given to the discussion of the question. All that it was necessary to say upon the subject might have been expressed in very few words; and, so confined, would, have told to better effect upon the public mind.

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

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

Hon. Mr. Conroy seconded the Resolution.

Mr. Fraser.—I went for £1000 last year, and I will cheerfully go for the same amount this. Money so voted was clearly for the general benefit of the Colony.—Fifteen shillings for the service of one of the stud horses was quite little enough. The purchasers of the horses could not afford to keep them as they ought to be kept, if a lower rate were fixed. For the service of other horses, Twenty shillings were charged. I will go willingly for the whole sum asked—£1000. Six horses would not be too many. Three, at least, for each County, were required.

Some remarks having been made by Mr. Yeo, and the Hon. Mr. Lord, as to the best way of making arrangements for the shipping of the horses,—

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

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

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

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

Hon. Mr. Whelan moved that the blank for the service-fee be filled up with *Ten shillings.* Mr. Davies seconded the motion; saying, If the service-fee be reduced, those intending to purchase the horses will naturally take the reduction into account; and the consequence will merely be that the horses will sell for less than they would otherwise bring.

The question having been put on the Hon. Mr. Whelan's motion, it was negatived, on a division of *Two* to *Twenty:* the hon. mover and the seconder being all who voted for it.

It was then agreed that the blank for the service-fee be filled up with *Fifteen shillings*; and the House having been resumed, the Resolution was reported, and agreed to, as already published.

COD AND MACKEREL FISHERIES—BOUNTIES.

House in Committee on Expiring Laws—Mr. Goff in the Chair.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—With reference to the *Act for the Encouragement of the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries*, now expired, the honorable gentlemen observed, that, during the three years it had been in operation, its tendency to increase the extent of our fisheries had been evidenced by the annually increased number of vessels fitted out for their prosecution. The first year only 15 vessels were fitted out under the Act; but last year the number was 30. The amount of Bounties paid the first year, in round figures was £400; the