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 thereto, 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 terms 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.

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Township No. 1	4838	Township No. 39	500
3	1143	40	800
7	1387	41	500
9	5000	42	500
10	6050½	43	2078½
11	371	44	2962½
12	2397½	46	88
13	862½	47	70
18	5512½	48	4310
20	1529½	49	775
23	805	50	440
25	2760	55	781
26	144½	58	1573
28	1503½	59	2279
29	4847½	60	1360
30	365	63	1341
31	1128	65	1734½
32	3004	67	1175
36	468	Panmure Island	100
37	204	Lennox Island.	1400
38	500		

Charlottetown, 1st Hundred Town Lots, ¼ of No. 43.
Charlottetown, 2d do. do. ¼ of No. 97, ¼ of No. 98.

Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, Nos. 197, 231, 232, 288, 302, 324, 538, 549, 559 560, and ¼ of 563.

Town Lots in Georgetown :—½ of No. 7, 1st Range Letter B.
2, 3d Range, Letter B.
½ 3, 3d Range, Letter G.
12, 3d Range, Letter G.
3, 4th Range, Letter A.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty :—Nos. 8, 69, 89, 90, 108, 119, 120, 121, 147.

Town Lots in Princetown :—

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7,	1st Row	1st Division	Letter A
1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,	2d Row	1st Division	Letter A
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	2d Row	2d Division	Letter B
1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8,	2d Row	3d Division	Letter B
1, 6, 8,	2d Row	4th Division	Letter B
2, 3, 4, 5, 7,	2d Row	5th Division	Letter B
3,	3d Row	1st Division	Letter C
3, 6, 8,	3d Row	2d Division	Letter C
1, 2, 3,	3d Row	4th Division	Letter C
5, 6, 7, 8	3d Row	6th Division	Letter C
1, 2,	4th Row	1st Division	Letter D
4,	4th Row	2d Division	Letter D
1, 2, 3,	4th Row	4th Division	Letter D
1, 2, 5, 6,	5th Row	1st Division	Letter E
1, 2, 3, 4,	5th Row	2d Division	Letter E
1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	5th Row	6th Division	Letter E
2, 3, 4,	7th Row	1st Division	Letter G
1, 2, 4, 5, 6,	8th Row	1st Division	Letter H
3,	8th Row	2d Division	Letter H
1,		1st Division	Letter F
4,		1st Division	Letter L
4, 8,		1st Division	Letter I
4,		1st Division	Letter J
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,			

Pasture Lots in Princetown Royalty :—No. 175, 217, 375, half of No. 427, 453, 488, 489.

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 sum charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid within ten days from the next Easter Termof the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on TUE-DAY, the 4th 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.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

ROAD ADVERTISEMENTS.

Road District No. 1, Prince, County.

I Hereby give notice, that I will on Tuesday, the 16th March next, set up and sell to the lowest bidder, the repairing Kildare Bridge.

THOMAS G. RUGGLES, Commissioner.

Feb. 28, 1852.

Road District No. 7, Prince County.

THE Subscriber will on Tuesday, the 16th of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, let on the spot, the building an additional Block and Arch to the Princetown Wharf. Also, at 12 o'clock, same day, the procuring Timber for the Darnley Bridge. Sale at the said Bridge.

And at 2 o'clock, at Flag Pond Bridge, the repairing and ballasting said Bridge.

Good security will be required for the due performance of each Contract.

ROBERT M'NUTT, Commissioner.

Darnley, Feb. 28, 1852.

District No. 5, Queen's County.

ON Monday the 15th March next, the sum of £50 will be expended at Public Auction, towards repairing the Corran Ban Bridge. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock; 16th at Mount Stewart Bridge, the sum of £17 3 7, to repair the same. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN MOONEY, Commissioner.

Ten Mile House, Lot 35, Feb. 28, 1852.

District No. 8, Queen's County.

ON Monday the 15th March next, the sum of £15 will be expended at Public Auction, towards Building a Bridge at MacDonald's Mill Dam, Lot 35. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, same day at 3 o'clock, the sum of £10 will be expended on the Pisquid Bridge.

JAMES DUFFY, Commissioner.

Lot 48, Feb. 28, 1852.

Farm Servant wanted.

A MAN who thoroughly understands Farm work of all kinds, and can produce testimonials as to character and abilities, will hear of a situation on application to

W. R. WATSON.

Feb. 24, 1852. 3w.

Royal Agricultural Society's REPORT.

Is 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 the operations of such Societies tend to benefit the Farmers generally, their subscribed revenues are usually made up of small sums from a very large number of persons.

In 1848, from repeated failure of the Pōtato 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 shewn 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 formation, 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 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 contribu ion . 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 ju - tified 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 Boards. 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 as 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 autumnal frost, and the ravages of the Midge, 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 inhabit nt of Prince Edward Island, has so severely tested the capabilities of its soil as the past. The Spring was an 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 decree 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. If 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 shew 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 intituled "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 by 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 of wind; the consequence was, that few Sheep could be brought; and many intending exhibitors were unable to bring their cattle forward; but notwithstanding this, the Show of Cattle was most gratifying. A large number of fine animals of Durham, Ayreshire and Galloway breeds were exhibited. Three Heifers, one owned by Mr. Lyal, one by Mr. B. Wright, and one by Mr. Coles, would have been admired at any Provincial Show in the Old country. Most of the 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 incontestible 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; if 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 any 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 shewn 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 wove 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 expence 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 trifle 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 enactn ent, 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 from 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 £96 7s. 10d.; they realized on sale £31, being a loss to the Society of £65 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 £39 11s., they realized £14 12s. 6d., being a loss to the Society of £24 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 beast, 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 branches 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,	129	8 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 2½
The Importation of SEEDS for next Spring is—		
Red Clover,	1650 lbs.	
White Dutch,	2160	
Cow Grass,	5878	
Carrot Seed,	50	
Parsnip 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, 7198 lbs.
In 1851, do. do. 13,090
and this was quite insufficient to meet the demand