



Royal Agricultural Society.

PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

THE "ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY" offer the following PREMIUMS to be competed for, at the times and places, and for the objects mentioned under the several heads:—

Cattle Shows.

The SHOW in Queen's County, to be held at CHARLOTTETOWN, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September. In King's County, at the HEAD OF ST. PETER'S BAY, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of September. In Prince County, near the CHURCH at PRINCETOWN, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September.

Table listing premiums for various cattle breeds and types, including 'For best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1849', 'best Blood Filly', 'best Entire Colt, for Agricultural purposes', etc., with corresponding monetary values.

REGULATIONS:

The Colts and Fillies to be Island bred. No imported Stock allowed to compete. No animal, having formerly obtained a first prize, will be allowed to compete. No animal to compete for more than one prize. No competitor to exhibit more than the required number of animals in each class. No prize to be awarded, unless there be at least three competitors in each class. No person will be allowed to exhibit stock for competition, unless he be a member of the Branch Society established in the County in which the Show is held. The Committee will feel obliged, if persons, having Stock of a superior description, would send the same to the Show, although they may not be of the classes for which Premiums are offered—for which purpose suitable accommodations will be provided.

Ploughing Matches

Will be held in Queen's County, on Thursday, the 9th October; and in King's County and in Prince County, on the same day and at the same place as the Cattle Shows, when the following PREMIUMS will be awarded:—

Table listing prizes for ploughing matches: First Prize £3 0 0, Second do. 2 0 0, Third do. 1 0 0, Fourth do. 0 10 0.

Fields of Grain and Turnips.

Table listing premiums for fields of grain and turnips, including 'For the best 2 acres of Wheat', 'best 2 acres of two-rowed Barley', 'best 1/2 acre of Indian Corn', etc.

The names of the competitors to be intimated to the Secretary in Charlottetown for Queen's County; and to the Secretary of the Branch at Georgetown for King's County; and to the Secretary of the Branch at St. Eleanor's for Prince County, as follows:—

For Wheat, Barley and Indian Corn, on or before the 1st August. For Turnips, on or before the 1st September. The fields of Grain to be inspected, and the Prizes adjudged on view, immediately before harvest. The Turnips to be inspected during the last week in October, for which purpose one Inspector will be appointed for each County, by the Committee in Charlottetown.

Industrial Exhibition.

An Exhibition of domestic manufactures and agricultural productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of November, when Premiums for the undermentioned articles will be distributed, viz:—

Table listing premiums for industrial products, including 'For best 10 yards Grey Homespun', '10 do. Shepherd's Plaid', '10 do. dyed and dressed', '10 do. Twilled Flannel', '10 do. plain do.', '10 do. Druggot', 'piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards', 'pair of Horse Rugs, not less than 2 yards square', 'Woolen Plaid Shawl', 'do. do. Scarf', 'do. do. White Shawl', 'pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for overalls', '3 pair of woolen Socks', '3 do. do. Gloves', '3 do. do. Mittens', 'Linen Table Cloth', 'half-dozen Linen Towels', '3 Linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bushels each', 'Bonnet, made from Grass Plait', 'Hat, do.', '3 Sheepskin Mats, dyed and dressed', 'Chopping Axe', 'Hay Fork', 'Dung Fork'.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Table listing premiums for agricultural products, including 'For best Tub of Butter, not less than 30lb. weight', 'Do. Cheese, do. 20lb. weight', 'Do. 1/2 dozen Swede Turnips', 'Do. do. Carrots for Table', 'Do. do. Roots of Blood Beet', 'Do. do. Roots of Mangel Wurtzel', 'Do. do. Parsnips', 'Do. do. Cabbages', 'Do. do. Pumpkins', 'Do. do. Ears of Indian Corn', 'Do. do. Apples', 'Do. do. Onions'.

Manure Heaps.

The Committee being desirous to see introduced among Farmers, a better system of saving and collecting Manures, and particularly as regards the preservation of the liquid manure, offer the following Premiums to be competed for, separately in each of the three Counties, namely:—

Table listing prizes for manure heaps: First Prize £5 0 0, Second do. 3 0 0, Third do. 2 0 0.

In awarding the Premiums, great consideration will be given by the Judges to the cheapness of the contrivances adopted, as also to the means in use for a daily cleaning out of the Stables, &c., and the loading of the vehicles when hauling out the Manure to the field, so as to ensure economy of labor as well as manure—for information on which subject, the Committee beg to refer intending competitors to a small pamphlet, entitled "Hints to Farmers," by Judge Peters.

The names of Competitors to be intimated to the Secretary of the Society at Charlottetown, and to the Secretaries of the Branches at Georgetown and St. Eleanor's, on or before the 1st day of August next, and the inspection to take place at such time as may be deemed most advisable by the Committee at each of the above places. The Premiums to be awarded in the Spring of 1852. By Order, GEORGE BEER, Secretary.

Fishery Claims.—Notice.

WE the undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioners for settling claims for Bounties on the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries, for Charlottetown, hereby give notice that no claim whatever will be entertained unless the following provisions of the Act have been strictly attended to, viz:— The claimants must be inhabitants of this Island. The vessel or vessels must have been expressly fitted out for the Cod or Mackerel Fisheries, and must have continued in the prosecution of such voyage not less than Three and a half months, and that between the 15th day of June and the 1st day of October. A Certificate from the Controller of Navigation must be presented with the claim, setting forth the place where the Vessel cleared out—the sort and quantity of Provisions, being at least one month's Stock—and that the Crew were at least one man for every Five tons up to Twenty tons, and one man for every Six tons above Twenty tons up to Forty-two tons, and one for every Eight tons over Forty-two tons. The customary weekly allowance for each man engaged in the Newfoundland Fisheries being Seven pounds of Bread, seven pounds of Beef or Pork, One pound of Butter, One pint of Molasses, One ounce of Tea—an equivalent Stock will be expected by the Commissioners. Claimants for the Mackerel Bounty will be required to have their Catch inspected and weighed, and every required information, relative to their voyage, given, and fully substantiated on Oath, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. JAMES N. HARRIS, KENNETH M'KENZIE, Commissioners. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, July 8, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Lawrence Sullivan Esq., notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same. JAMES YEO. Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us, DENNIS REDDIN and JAMES REDDIN, heretofore carrying on Trade and Business under the name of "D. REDDIN & SON," stands from this day dissolved by mutual consent; that all the liabilities of the said Firm will be discharged; and all the Debts due the same received by the said Dennis Reddin. DENNIS REDDIN, JAMES REDDIN. June 7, 1851.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Rev. WILLIAM J. HOYLES, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Clerk, on account of arrears of Rent, or moneys due to him and his late Wife Janet Emma Hoyles, (formerly Janet Emma Rennie) at the time of her death, which happened on the 17th day of May, 1848, in respect of lands or holdings on that portion of Township Number 23, formerly belonging to her, and all others indebted to the said Rev. William J. Hoyles in this Island, are hereby notified that I have been duly empowered to receive the said arrears of Rent or Debts, and that payment thereof is required to be made to me without delay. JOHN LONGWORTH. Charlottetown, May 20, 1851.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Nathaniel McLaren, deceased, Three Rivers, are requested to render the same within Six Months, and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment to LAURENCE M'LAREN, Sole Executor. July 29. Sin.

PREMIUMS.

Table listing premiums for the Tryon Branch Agricultural Society, including 'For the best 2 acres of Wheat', '2d best do. do.', 'Best 2 acres Barley', '2d best do. do.', 'Best 1/2 acre Swede Turnips', '2d best do. do.', 'Best do. late Turnips', '2d best do. do.'.

The names of the competitors to be intimated to the Secretary, for the Wheat and Barley, on or before the 1st day of August. For Turnips, on or before the 1st of September. THOS. HOCKIN, Secretary. Tryon, July 11, 1851.

National Loan Fund and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London.

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament. BOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island. Hon. E. J. Jarvis, T. H. Harland, Esq., Daniel Hodgson, Esq., F. Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq. Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown. L. W. GALL, Agent.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, &c. THE Subscriber hereby announces to the Commercial Community of this Island, that he has been duly authorized by Power of Attorney, to act as the Agent of the "Lafayette Insurance Company," of Indiana, in the United States of America. That he is now prepared to grant Policies on all Marine Risks, at very low rates of premium. That this Company is one of the very best in point of responsibility, having a paid up Capital of £60,000. There are three points of advantage connected with the Company, with which the Public should be made acquainted. 1st.—Its having a large Cash fund always at command. 2d.—The Surplus Capital well invested by Mortgages upon unincumbered Real Estate, and 3d.—That the Stockholders are individually liable for all losses. The following gentlemen having been appointed by the Company to act as a Local Board of Directors, is a further guarantee to the Public of the respectability of this Office, namely:— W. W. LORD, Esquire, JAMES PURDIE, Esquire, and BENJAMIN DAVIES, Esquire. The Subscriber will cheerfully render any information, upon application being made at his Office. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent. Charlottetown, Feb. 11, 1851. (All the papers.)

MR. LAWSON, Attorney-at-Law, Notary-Public, &c., has REMOVED his Office to Desbrisay's Buildings, Queen Street. Residence Fitzroy Street, near that of Thomas Pethick Esq. 1 door North of the Commissioners of Small Debt Office, (up stairs.)

Miscellaneous.

TOBACCO.

The use of tobacco has become so prevalent in this country, that in some places a large majority of both sexes, above fifteen years of age, snuff, smoke, or chew it. The same habits prevail to a great extent in almost every portion of the globe.

When we take into consideration the disagreeable and repulsive character of this production to the uninitiated palate, it is truly surprising, that it should ever have been thought of as an article for such use at all: and when to this consideration is added, the exceedingly important one, that it is highly injurious to the human system, the fact of its general use becomes still more astonishing. Many, however, are not aware of its pernicious effects, and this will, in some degree, account for its extensive use. I purpose, therefore, to exhibit these effects in their true colours in this article, in the hope of inducing such to abandon these baneful habits.

It should be understood, then, tobacco is an actual and a virulent poison. Three drops of the distilled oil of tobacco, dropped upon the tongue of a full sized cat usually causes death in from three to ten minutes: and even when used medically, it is so baneful a tendency, that physicians now seldom administer it, to diseased even in the most desperate cases. In many instances, where it has been applied internally, or even externally, it has caused death in a short period. A tobacco poultice applied to the pit of the stomach causes terrible vomitings in a very short time. Its application to the head produces similar effects. A girl about seven years of age, in good health, was seized with incessant vomiting, by merely having an ointment of butter and snuff applied to her head, which was affected with a disease. Fontana ranks tobacco with the vegetable poisons; and he gives the following account of his experiments:—

"I made," says he, "an incision in a pigeon's leg, and applied to it the oil of tobacco; in two minutes it lost the use of its foot. I repeated the experiment on another pigeon, and the event was exactly the same. I made a small wound in the pectoral muscles of a pigeon, and applied the oil to it; in three minutes the animal could no longer support itself on its left foot. This experiment repeated on another pigeon, ended the same way. I introduced into the pectoral muscles of a pigeon, a small bit of wood covered with this oil; the pigeon in a few seconds fell insensible. Two other pigeons to whose muscles I applied this oil, vomited several times all that they had eaten. Two others with empty stomachs, treated as above, made all possible efforts to vomit. Vomiting was the most constant effect of this oil."

To the foregoing it may be added, that an application of tobacco in almost any form will produce a similar effect: and chemists tell us that tobacco leaves, distilled in a retort, without addition, yield an acid, empyreumatic, poisonous oil. Kempfer also classifies it with the strong vegetable poisons: a most appropriate classification indeed, since a single drop of the chemical oil of tobacco, applied to the tongue of a cat, has produced violent convulsions, and caused death in one minute; and a thread dipped in the same oil, and drawn through a wound made by a needle in an animal, has killed it in seven minutes. Nay, what can be expected but that the strong caustic oil and acrid salt contained in it will produce incalculable evils. Some of those evils we will here bring into view.

Dr. Moynwaring, in his treatise on the scurvy, asserts, that tobacco causes scorbutic complaints, and that the scurvy has abounded much more since the commencement of the use of tobacco than it ever did before. Old Mr. Salmon most eminent in practical medicine in his day, says: "The ordinary and constant use of snuff" (meaning snuff) "is of very evil consequences, and induces apoplexies: and I am confident that more have died of apoplexy in one year since the use of this snuff, than have died of that disease in a hundred before the use thereof: and most, if not all, of those I have observed to die of late of that disease, were extreme and constant snuff-takers."

As to smoking, every medical man knows that the saliva, which is so copiously drained off by the pipe, is the first and greatest agent which nature employs in digesting food. Darwin, in his Zoonomia, says: "The unwise custom of chewing and smoking tobacco for many hours in the day, not only injures the salivary glands, producing dryness in the mouth, when this drug is not used, but I suspect, that it also produces scirrhus in the pancreas. The use of tobacco in this immoderate degree injures the power of digestion, by occasioning the patient to spit out that saliva which he ought to swallow; and hence produces that flatulency, which the vulgar unfortunately take it to prevent." "I saw what I conjectured to be tumor of the pancreas, with indignation, and which terminated with the death of the patient. He had been for many years a great consumer of tobacco, inasmuch that he chewed that noxious drug all the morning and smoked it all the afternoon."

But smoking and chewing not only carry off the necessary saliva from its proper place; they likewise saturate the tongue and mouth with tobacco juice, thereby vitiating the saliva that remains, which in this pernicious and poisonous condition finds its way to the stomach. Who, in view of these considerations can wonder that tobacco "fixes its deadly grasp upon the organs of vitality, gradually undermining the health, and sowing the seeds of disease, which are sure, sooner or later, to take root and spring up, carrying away its victim to a premature grave?" Who can wonder at the dizziness, the pain in the head, the faintness, the pain in the stomach, the weakness, the tremulousness, huskiness of the voice, the disturbed sleep, the nightmare, the irascibility, the mental depression, the epilepsy, and even mental derangement of the victim of tobacco! "It seems," says Henry H. Brown, "to act directly upon the nervous system, enfeebling, exhausting, or destroying the powers of life. It is a so especially liable to diminish the sensibility of the membrane lining the nose, mouth, and stomach; enfeebling the nervous power of this latter organ, so that, instead of promoting digestion, as pretended by many, it has a direct tendency to produce dyspepsia, with all its direful train of symptoms." One of the most eminent surgeons in the country states, that of the cases of cancer of the under lip which had come within his observation, all but three were those of individuals who had, at some period of their lives, used tobacco in some one of its forms. With regard to snuff in particular, De Bonare says:—

"The least evil which you can expect it to produce is, to dry up the brain, emaciate the body, enfeeble the memory, and destroy, if not entirely, yet in a great measure, the delicate sense of smelling." "Common snuff, in habitual snuff-takers" says a sensible medical practitioner, "has been found to penetrate into the sinuses communicating with the nose, and into the antrum, where it has formed horrid abscesses, it is often carried down into the stomach; and, by the use of it the skin is tinged of a pale brown colour." The most delicate females have their complexion entirely ruined by it. Many cases have been observed where the appetite has been almost destroyed and consumption induced, by its excessive use. As to smoking, which some perhaps deem very harmless, J. Borlhi, in a letter to Bartholine, states, that the brain of an immoderate smoker, on dissection, was found dried and shrivelled up, by his excessive use of the pipe.

Instead of preserving the teeth from decay, as many suppose, the chewing or smoking of tobacco wears down or absorbs the grinding surface of the teeth much faster than would

otherwise be the case. So active a poison as the smoke or juice of tobacco, continually in contact with the surface of the teeth, must tend to destroy their vitality, and, consequently, to hasten, instead of retarding, their decay.

In a German literary journal are mentioned several cases of vertigo, blindness, and paralysis, caused by the immoderate use of tobacco. Its use as an emetic is extremely dangerous having occasioned intolerable cardiac anxieties, violent vomitings, and stupidity. Bonare informs us, that it has been used as a remedy in lethargic swoonings; and the patient has been restored to sensibility, only to be racked by a more terrible disorder. Convulsions, accompanied by vomitings, cold sweats, and a feeble and intermitting pulse, with other dreadful symptoms, have been the consequence of its use in the above cases.

"The use of tobacco," says Henry H. Brown, "also produces a dryness or huskiness of the mouth, thus creating a thirst, which in many cases is not satiated with any thing short of alcoholic drinks. In this way the use of tobacco often lays the foundation of drunkenness."

"To this dark catalogue of evils," continues he, "arising from the use of tobacco, may be added the turbid nostril, the besmeared lip, the spitting of saliva, imbued with this baneful narcotic, upon the floor, furniture, and even upon the clothes of those around them; and last, though not least, the foul and offensive breath, who to those whose olfactories have not been perverted by the use of narcotics, is almost insupportable."

The use of tobacco is a waste of money—nay, far worse than throwing it into the ocean, where it would at least do no harm. Some whole families make use of tobacco. Now suppose a family to consist of six individuals, and their weekly expense for this article to be £s. 6d.; this in fifty-four years, at compound interest, would amount to £1000; and when to this are added the concomitants, as strong drink, idleness, sickness, &c., the amount would probably be increased four-fold. A clergyman recently made a calculation, that a poor family among his parishioners expended nearly one-third of their earnings for snuff and tobacco.

The loss of time is likewise another serious evil connected with the use of tobacco. Some spend three, four, five, and even six hours in twenty-four, in smoking.

In view of all the foregoing evils connected with the use of tobacco, it is not strange that a Turkish emperor, a Russian czar, or a Persian king should forbid its use on death—mitigated, it is true, in the case of snuff-taking, by merely having the nose cut off. It is not strange that the Count of Clermont forbid the apothecaries to raise any tobacco, on pain of confiscation and a fine of 1000 livres. Nor is it strange that Pope Urban the VIII. made a bull, to excommunicate all who used tobacco in churches. Such penalties, however, would scarcely be necessary to deter some from its use, were they aware of the intolerable filthiness connected with the tobacco concern. Simon Pauli, physician to the King of Denmark, in a treatise on tobacco, says, that the merchants frequently lay it in bog houses, to the end that, becoming impregnated with the volatile salt of the excrements, it may be rendered brisker and more fetid. A dealer in this article acknowledges that he sprinkles his rolls and leaf frequently with stale urine, to keep them moist and to preserve the flavour. A person, whose curiosity led him to see tobacco spinning, observed that the boys who opened out the dry plants had a vessel of urine by them, with which they moistened the leaves, to prepare them for the spinner. What a delicious morsel a quid of tobacco must be!

To the consumers of tobacco let me now say—Desist!

First; For the sake of your health, which must be materially injured, if not destroyed by it. Secondly; For the sake of your property, which, if you are a poor man, must be considerably impaired by it. But supposing you can afford this extra expense, consider how acceptable the pence (to go no farther) which you expend in this idle unnecessary employment, would be to those who are often destitute of bread; and to whom one penny would sometimes be as an angel of God. Thirdly; for the sake of your time, a large portion of which is irreparably lost, particularly in smoking. Have you any time to dispose of—to murder? Is there no need of prayer—reading—study? Fourthly; For the sake of your friends, who cannot fail to be pained in your company. Fifthly; For the sake of your voice, which a continuance in snuff-taking will infallibly ruin, as the nasal passages are almost entirely obliterated by it. Sixthly; For the sake of your memory, that it may be vigorous and retentive; and for the sake of your judgment, that it may be clear and correct to the end. Lastly; for the sake of your soul—Do you not think, that God will visit you for your loss of time, waste of money, and needless self-indulgence? Have you not seen that the use of tobacco leads to drunkenness? Do you not know that habitual smokers have the drinking vessel often at hand, and frequently apply to it? nor is it any wonder for the great quantity of necessary moisture which is drawn off from the mouth, &c., by these means, must be supplied by some other way. You tremble at the thought; and well you may, for you are in great danger; may God look upon and save you before it be too late.

THE GAMBLER.—The finished gambler has no heart. The club with which he herds would meet, though the place of rendezvous were the place of dying; they would meet, though it were an apartment in the charnel-house.

Nor even the death of kindred can affect the gambler. He would play upon his brother's coffin; he would play upon his father's sepulchre.

Yonder see that wretch, prematurely old in infirmity, as well as sin. He is the father of a family.

The mother of his children, lovely in her tears, strives with the tenderest assiduities to restore his health, and with it to restore his temperance, his love of home, and the long-lost charms of domestic life. She pursues him with her kindness, and her entreaties, to his haunts of vice; she reminds him of his children; she tells him of their virtues; of their sorrows; of her wants; and she adjures him, by the love of them, and by the love of God, to repent, and return. Vain attempt! she might as well adjure the whirlwind; she might as well entreat the tiger.

The brute has no feeling left. He turns upon her in the demons with which he is possessed. He curses her children, and her who bore them; and as he prosecutes his game, he fills the infernal with imprecations on himself, with imprecations on his Maker, imprecations borrowed from the dialect of devils, and uttered with a tone that befits only the organs of the damned; and yet in this monster there once dwelt the spirit of a man. He had talents, he had honour, he had even faith. He might have adorned the Senate, the bar, the altar. But alas! his was a "faith that saveth not." The gaming table has robbed him of it, and of all things else that are worth possessing. What a fearful change of character! What a tremendous wreck is the soul of man in ruins! Return, disconsolate mother, to thy dwelling, and be submissive; thou shalt become a widow, and thy children fatherless. Further efforts will be useless; the reformation of thy partner is impossible. God has forsaken him; nor will good angels weep or watch over him any longer.

LIFE'S LAST HOURS.—Life's last hours are grand testing hours. Death tries all our principles, and lays bare all our foundations. Vast numbers have been found to act the hypocrite in life, who were forced to be honest in the hour of death. What atheists have owned their madness, what infidels have denounced their principles, what worldlings have bewailed their folly when death approached! Misgivings of heart that have been kept secret through life, have come out in death; and many who seemed all fair and right for glory, have had to