

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee Meeting, March 19, 1856. Present—Henry Longwell, Esq., President; Hon. Judge Peters, Esq., Secy.; Mr. W. W. Irving, Mr. Bagnall; Daniel Hodgson, Thos. Pethick, Geo. Wright, James Robertson and Jeremiah Simpson, Esqrs.; Messrs. Isaac Thorneley and John W. Smith.

Resolved, That Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., be elected an Honorary Member of the ensuing year. Resolved, That Messrs. Thos. Dodd, George Taylor, and Samuel W. Wood, be asked to act as Judges of Fat Stock at the Show to be held this day.

The Secretary informed the Board, that Mr. Geo. Smith had returned the Turpin Prize pursuant to a Resolution of the Committee of the 6th day of February last. The Secretary also read the Report of a letter received from Geo. Smith, relative to the Resolution of the Committee concerning himself and Geo. Lewis for their conduct as Turpin Inspectors, and that together with a letter from the said Geo. Lewis, the Board observe, has appeared in the public prints. More abate than the Committee would of course, condescend to notice, but they observe these persons state, that they were condemned without a hearing. Here the Committee are sensible, that to have condemned them unheard would not have been correct. The Committee therefore, resolved to show, that this statement is entirely untrue. On the complaint being made to the Society, the Secretary, on behalf of the Board, read the Report of the said Geo. Smith and Lewis of the charges made against them, and notified them to attend before the Committee on the 21st inst. to explain their conduct. The Affidavit of Charles Bines, James Dean, John Jackson, Christopher Cassidy and Angus McLeod were read, and the Committee resolved to charge the said Geo. Smith and Lewis, that he would not swear to it, but that he had acted impartially, and the Committee might be satisfied to explain the same. After hearing all about the matter. After hearing all that he had to say, the Committee were of opinion, that the said Geo. Smith and Lewis were not guilty of the charge, but in order to prevent the possibility of any injustice being done to the Inspectors, before passing any Resolution against them, to be read the following Resolution, to wit:—That each individual competitor whose Turpin prize had been awarded, to ascertain whether his Turpin prize had been awarded to him, or to some other person, on the 6th day of February, the Secretary informed the Committee that he had received various communications from the said Geo. Smith and Lewis, Mr. James Howatt, of Craigmad, stating, that the Inspectors made him trim his Turpins properly, by weighing off the roots and roots of the same. Mr. Wright stated, that he was told to trim his in the same manner as the above, and added, that they were in the habit of weighing them. Mr. John Wright, of West River, informed the Secretary, that his Turpins had not been failed previous to weighing. (The weight of Mr. Wright's Turpins was 100 lbs.) Mr. Patrick Berrigan also stated, that his Crop, which weighed 18 tons Hewitt, 3 qrs. 6 lbs., were also untrimmed, previous to being weighed.

The following written reports were received from other competitors: Belmont, Jan. 19, 1856.

W. W. Irving, Esq. Sir,—You wish to know whether the Inspectors had my Turpins topped and failed previous to weighing, or whether they merely topped them, and weighed them as they were.

I was present, when my Turpins were pulled and weighed; the roots were all cut off, as well as the tops. I observed that the Inspectors carried away too much of the Turpins at the root, and told him in hearing of the Inspectors, not to cut off so much of the Turpins.—The Inspectors had speared behind the bag, while the Turpins were put into it, and unless they shut their eyes, they could not but see the roots cut off. I was not inclined to think, they had them entirely wide open.

Yours, &c. (Signed) W. W. IRVING.

Goose Pond, St Peter's Road, January 25, 1856.

I am not surprised that complaints should have been lodged against the Turpin Inspectors. Mr. Smith, when examined, was completely galled by a drill bit, and he said, as he said. I am not sure, that they forbid the tallow, but I allowed them to take it, and I allowed them to weigh the weight of a Mr. John Wright's, and stated, that I would be before him; notwithstanding, he obtained the prize, and I did not.

I am, &c., &c. (Signed) ALEX. ROSSBOROUGH.

P. S.—I measured the same space as they did, and my weightings average 100 lbs., and my weights about 100 lbs. To W. W. Irving, Esq., Secretary R. A. Society.

W. W. Irving 5th Jan. 1856.

I have received your letter, and in reply have to state, that some of my Turpins were weighed with the roots, and some were trimmed and made fit for market before weighing. This was done in presence of the Inspectors, Messrs. Smith and Lewis, and not objected by them. I am not sure, that Mr. Smith offered me a sovereign for my chance of the first prize—all of which I will wear to my cost, if necessary.

Yours &c. (Signed) JOHN THORNEY.

Jan. 17th 1856. Sir, In answer to your note of 2nd Jan. last, requesting me to state, for the information of the Agricultural Society, whether my Turpins were topped and failed; at the time of the weighing, it was presented in the field, and assisted to prepare them for the inspection, and cut off the tops and roots, and so they were weighed.

Your obit. av. (Signed) JAMES D. HASZARD.

The Committee also observe, that Mr. Lewis attempts to throw blame on the Secretary, Mr. Irving, for informing Mr. Bines that Messrs. Simpson and Lewis were not to be allowed to measure their Turpins with the roots uncut, but there is no ground for the imputation. Through the untrue representations of Messrs. Smith and Lewis, Mr. Irving had been induced to measure their Turpins with the roots uncut, but he very properly remarked, that to weigh turpins with the roots on, was not a proper mode of ascertaining the crop, and that by this accidental remark, the improper conduct of the Inspectors might have remained undetected.—Mr. Bines, who was present, was well paid by the Society for making the inspection, and had the Secretary suspected him of unfair dealing, and remained silent, he would have been paid the same.

Moved and Seconded that the above be inserted in the Minute Book, and published in Haszard's Gazette.

Read Tenders for printing the Annual Report and transactions of the Society for the past year.

Resolved that Mr. Whelan's Tender be accepted being the lowest. (Signed) Secy. (Signed) Feb. 14th 1856.

Dear Sir, I think your September cattle show would be much improved, if a prize was given for your best Heifer calf, under 18 months, to be offered as a prize for ploughing in Buck-wheat, which was not competed for. I therefore think, that it will be offered as a prize at the next cattle show, for the best Heifer calf in 1855. I also enclose 30s., which will afford you the value of the second-best Heifer calf in the same year, 1855.

remain &c. (Signed) Your Obedt. Servt. JAMES H. PERREN.

To W. W. Irving Esq., Secretary R. A. Society.

Moved and Seconded, that the thanks of the Board be given to His Honor Judge Peters for his liberality.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Mr. Editors: Among the few companies that have been formed in this city, of late years, there has had prospered so well, and promises to be more useful and beneficial to the Community than the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. On enquiry I learn, that this Institution has been in operation about 7 years; that a few individuals, who had made the calculations and every advantage, became satisfied, that nearly three times the amount of money was drawn from the insured, in the shape of Premiums, that it cost to insure the same amount, in any other system. I therefore determined to join a Mutual Insurance Company, among their businesses, for the first two or three years, their business was very limited, owing to a want of confidence in the system; the promoters however determined to persevere, feeling that as they had such a limited income in the first year, they would have had only a limited number of risks to run. The system now appears to have gained confidence, and to be in a fair way of becoming established. I am insured in this company only pay half the premium charged by the Foreign companies, and as a proof of the soundness of the calculations made by its early promoters, I observe, that they have paid all their losses and expense of working the company; and should no accident occur them this year, they will have cleared 21000 in the bargain! and that the interest of their Cash Capital, now overruns the annual expense of the office, that they are prospering judiciously and economically worked. A person insuring in this Company pays about half

the rate of Premium charged in the other Companies, and signs a Bond he has insured 5 per cent. on the amount he has entered in case of a loss that would absorb that amount, and the amount of Cash in hand; consequently if it should so happen that after insuring in the Company several years, one was called on to pay even to the extent of Cash in hand; he would not be worse off, than if he insured in a Foreign Company.

I am of opinion, that the advantage of having your own money and interest in case of no loss, is equivalent to the risk of having to pay three or four or even five per cent. in case of a heavy loss.

In dividing the amount the Company have insured, by the number of policies issued, their average is £2000 per annum, and that they average 9 or 10 buildings would be burnt down, before a party could be called on for 5 per cent.

It is quite evident, that not unless the foreign Companies were making handsome profits out of us, they would not continue their operations, might we not therefore manifest their knowledge of the many of our lives—should we not join this Company, and as soon as we have a Capital of two or three thousand pounds we have the interest of our lives at 5 per cent. per cent. Although I have always insured in the foreign offices, I mean to withdraw from them and insure in the above.

I am, &c. (Signed) A CITIZEN.

(For Haszard's Gazette.) THE SCHOOL ACT. (CONTINUED.)

In Nos. 1 and 2 communications, I took into consideration the schoolmaster's labour and the possibility of becoming a schoolmaster, and projected with those of other public offices, and glanced at education in the U. States and Africa. All tending to show, that he is not dealt with according to his deserts, and a hue regard to the melioration of this country. It is true, that our own Districts it tests with a few spirited individuals to bear the burden, while others equally benefited, manage to sink, and "pay nothing by hook or by crook."

In addition to the qualification of the First class, the following are also known: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, and Geography with the use of the Globes, for they are paid the encouraging sum of £3 1/2!

In this sufficient inducement to study the necessary branches of science, has been made.

I have just read a suggestion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary in the House, that all teachers should pay a pound yearly into a Fund, and in case of continued sickness or old age, should be entitled to £200 per annum.

Very truly your Obedt. Servt. (Signed) Your Obedt. Servt. JAMES H. PERREN.

valuable space and hoping that the same may not be unimportant, I beg to remain, Dear Sir, your Obedt. Servt. (Signed) B. DEQUE, March 6th, 1856.

Gentlemen, I think it somewhat unfortunate for this City that its funds are in so low a state that driving out the water carriage will be a great advantage, but that Scavengers cannot be employed to gather up the masses of dirt and manure on the streets, and that the funds may not be so small another spring.

Yours, &c. (Signed) CHARLOTTE TOWN, 21st March, 1856.

THE LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE MOVEMENT.

DEARATION TO LORD PALMERSTON. The interview on Saturday between the First Minister of the Crown and a deputation of Ministers and laymen of all Evangelical denominations, recently held at the Archbishop of Canterbury, was an occasion of extraordinary interest.

Between 100 and 105 gentlemen assembled at His Lordship's residence in the city. The deputation included several of our countrymen, but had been even more numerous had not the invitations been restricted, in deference, we understand, to the Archbishop's wish, that the number of laymen should be small. This deputation included official representatives of the Church, Wesleyan, London, and Baptist churches, headed by the Rev. Mr. G. H. Williams, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Scotch Church and School Society, Religious Tract Society, Sunday School Union, Sunday School Board, Wesleyan Missionary Society, Church of England Young Men's Christian Association, Evangelical Alliance, Protestant Alliance, Protestant Association, Open Air Mission, Penetration Society, Lord's Day Observance Society, Lord's Day Observance Society, Wesleyan Sabbath Committee, and other missionary and religious institutions.

Lord Palmerston entered the room shortly after 11 o'clock.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, speaking with evident anxiety, briefly addressed his Lordship on the character of the question at issue, requiring the close connection between our national Sabbath observance and the observance of the Lord's Day, and pointing out the unanimity of all Christian bodies in upholding the present legal enactments of our country on the subject of the Day. His Grace then read the following address:—

"We who have now the honour to address your Lordship are deeply sensible of the importance of the observance of the Lord's Day as a Divine authority and perpetual obligation."

It is a duty which has been acknowledged with more or less of Scriptural enlightenment at almost every period of our history, and we are anxious to God for the reverential recognition of that, His ordinance, by our Sovereign and his Government.

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