



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.

PREMIUMS:

Table listing premiums for various cattle breeds and types, including Blood Colts, Heifers, and Bulls, with amounts ranging from £1 0 0 to £2 0 0.

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.

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 premiums for ploughing matches, with amounts of £3 0 0, £2 0 0, £1 0 0, and £0 10 0.

Fields of Grain and Turnips.

Table listing premiums for fields of wheat, barley, Indian corn, and turnips, with amounts ranging from £2 0 0 to £1 0 0.

The names of the competitors to be intimated to the Secretary in Charlottetown for Queen's County; 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.

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 various textile and agricultural products, including Grey Homespun, dyed and dressed cloth, flannel, shawls, and woollen goods.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Table listing premiums for various agricultural products, including butter, cheese, and various types of turnips and roots.

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 premiums for manure heaps, with amounts of £5 0 0, £3 0 0, and £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.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of JAMES CLARK, late of Township No. 25, Esquire, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment. AMY CLARK, Administratrix. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, jun., } Administrators. WILLIAM CLARK, } Township 25, 18th June, 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 Laurence 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 having legal demands against the Estate of the late Nathaniel M'Laren, 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. 3in.

PREMIUMS.

Table listing premiums for the Tryon Branch Agricultural Society, including wheat, barley, and turnips, with amounts ranging from £1 10 0 to £0 10 0.

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.

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.)

Steamer "ROSE." The Steamer ROSE will run, between Charlottetown and Pictou, two Trips weekly, leaving Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday, at ten o'clock forenoon, and Pictou upon Thursdays, immediately after receiving the Mails from Halifax, and on Monday mornings, at 3 o'clock. June 10, 1851.

Miscellaneous.

"I HAVE NO INFLUENCE."—"I have no influence," I heard some one say the other day. Now he who may say or think so, is blinded to his own character, and that of others. No being can live in this world without influencing one or more fellow-beings, either for good or evil. Very seldom is it too, that one alone is affected; more frequently a whole circle is moved by a thoughtless sentence. Nay, a word from a person scarcely noticed by his fellow mortals, may move a train of thought in the mind of another, who may be one who will "turn the world upside down." More than this; a look, one look without a word, one motion of the hand without a sound, may kindle energies for good or evil.

And here is the great point—for good or for evil; if for good, the end gained may be heaven; if for evil, it is everlasting despair! Not one in this wide world, however obscure, who has a mind, but influences the one or many who see or hear him. This fact gives to influence its peculiar responsibility. It is an endowment super-added to the exercise of our talents, which passes on to immortality amidst obligations increasing and unending.

Therefore, let that boy or girl at school, even though but eight or nine years old, take care! You may say some word to that thoughtless boy at your side, which will make him give up the use of wicked words, and try to grow up a useful man.—Or you may, without a word, show him something that will tempt him to do an evil deed, which may end in a life of crime! Dear child, beware!

O young man, I want a voice of thunder to startle you into a reality of your influence over others! but I only breathe one word—refrain. If you will not do what your inner voice tells you is wrong, you may save yourself and many others. Touch not the electric chain of evil, and no shock will be felt from you through the circle with which you come in contact. Thus your influence will be apparently negative, but positively great.

And woman, too, has much to do with influence and its power. I would mention but one of the many paths open to her, for from this she is never shut out—prayer. She may not lift her head among the graceful and the gay—she may not stand on the platform of politics or of science—she may not be able to lay her hand on heaps of gold and press them to her heart; but whether crowned with all that woman ever possesses, or with nothing given her but a soul, she can pray, at all times, in all places. With this, heaven itself can be moved.

Dear reader, whoever, whatever, wherever you may be, you can never say, "I have no influence." While you live, you can never be without it.—Presbyterian Treasury (Am.)

THE YOUNG LADY AND THE WIFE.—A lady should appear to think well of books, rather than to speak well of them; she may show the engaging light that good taste and sensibility always diffuse over conversation; she may give instances of great and affecting passages, because they show the fineness of her imagination, or the goodness of her heart, but all criticism beyond this, sits awkwardly upon her. She should know more than she displays, because it gives her unaffected powers in discourse; for the same reason that a man's efforts are easy and firm, when his action requires not his full strength. She should, by habit, form her mind to the noble and pathetic; and she should have an acquaintance with the fine arts, because they enrich and beautify the imagination; but she should carefully keep them out of view in the shape of learning, and let them run through the easy vein of unpremeditated thought; for this reason she should seldom use, and not always appear to understand the terms of art; the gentlemen will occasionally explain them to her. I knew a lady of address, who, when any term of art was mentioned, always turned to the gentleman she had a mind to compliment, and, with uncommon grace, asked him the meaning; by this means, she gave men the air of superiority they like so well, while she held them in chains. No humor can be more delicate than this, which plays upon the tyrant, who requires an acknowledgment of superiority of sense, as well as power, from the weaker sex!

A lady sporting her learning, and introducing her verses upon all occasions, reminds one of a woman who has a fine hand and arm, a pretty foot, or a beautiful set of teeth, and who is not satisfied with letting them appear as nature and custom authorize, but is perpetually intruding her separate perfections into notice. If a woman neglects the duties of her family and the care of her children—if she is less amiable as a wife, mother, or mistress, because she has talents or acquisitions, it would be far better if she were without them; and when she displays that she has more knowledge than her husband, she shows at least, that no woman can have less than herself.

There is no great need of enforcing upon an unmarried lady the necessity of being agreeable, nor is there any great art requisite in a youthful beauty to enable her to please. Nature has multiplied attractions around her. Youth is in itself attractive. The freshness of budding beauty needs no aid to set it off; it pleases merely because it is fresh, and budding, and beautiful. But it is for the married state that a woman needs the most instruction, and in which she would be most on her guard to maintain her powers of pleasing. No woman can expect to be to her husband all that she fancied her when a lover. Men are always duped, not so much by the arts of the sex, as by their own imaginations. They are always wooing goddesses, and marrying mere mortals. A woman should, therefore, ascertain what was the charm that rendered her so fascinating when a girl, and endeavour to keep it as a wife. One great thing undoubtedly was, the chariness of herself and her conduct, which an unmarried female always observes. She should maintain the same niceness and reserve in her person and habits, and endeavour still to preserve a freshness and delicacy in the eyes of her husband. She should remember that the province of a woman is to be wooed, not to woo; to be caressed, not to caress. Man is an ungrateful being in love; bounty loses rather than wins him.

INTERPRETING OF GREAT MEN.—The biographies of some of the most distinguished literary characters of this and other countries, present lamentable examples of the direful effects of alcoholic liquors on the intellect. The national injury thus sustained may be considered in a two fold point of view: that is, in the first place, from the partial incapacity for mental labours which is thereby produced; and secondly, the premature mortality of men whose mental exertions might otherwise have greatly benefited their country. Byron and Burns form prominent examples. Prior, according to his biography, was not free from the charge of intemperance. Dr. King states that Pope hastened his end by drinking spirits. Pope remarks that Parrnell "was a great follower of drams, and strangely open and scandalous in his debaucheries," all are agreed, that "he became a sot, and finished his existence." Dryden, in his youthful days, was conspicuous for sobriety, "but for the last ten years of his life," observes Dennis, "he was much acquainted with Addison, and drank with him even more than he ever used to do, probably so far as to hasten his end."—"Cowley's death," remarks Pope, "was occasioned by a mean accident, while his great friend, Dean Pratt, was on a visit with him at Chertsey. They had been together to see a neighbour of Cowley's, who, according to the fashion of the times, made them too welcome. They did not set out on their walk home, till it was too late, and had drunk so deep, they lay out in the fields all night. This gave Cowley the fever and carried him off." The immortal Shakespeare also fell a victim to the same direful habit.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH EAST.—Mr. Hyde has commenced his operations on the telegraph line hence to the straits of Canso. At last accounts, the posts were erected from Ten Mile house, West River, to some distance beyond New Glasgow. We are informed that in consequence of the charliness of one individual, who refused to allow the posts to be sunk on his property, the line has been carried from the end of the bridge over the hill, communicating with the main post road by a bye-way, instead of going through New Glasgow, as originally intended. It is expected that the line will be completed to the straits of Canso, in about a fortnight from this time.

time. The carrying of it across the strait is likely to be a for midable undertaking.—It will require a mast on the Cape Breton side 325 feet in height, and on this side, at Cape Porcupine, the wire will be put on a post of the ordinary height, the land being so much more elevated than on the other side. Mr. Hyde has brought on an engineer from the United States, a Mr. Thomson, who passed through Pictou on Monday last, to commence his operations in erecting the mast and carrying over the wire.—The distance across is about half a mile. It will require some six or eight weeks to complete the work, and it is expected to cost from £600 to £800. We understand Mr. Thomson entertains no doubt of the practicability of the plan, as he has already overcome difficulties more formidable as respects the distance, on some of the lines in the United States. The great difficulty here is the height of the mast, and the immense amount of fastening required to secure it. We presume the communication will be opened at once between Pictou and the straits of Canso, with an office at Antigonish, and one at New Glasgow or the Albion Mines.—East. Chron.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

This magnificent Steamship arrived on Monday morning after a splendid run of 83 days from the Mersey. Europa has 98 passengers, 9 of whom are for Halifax. She unfortunately ran into and sank last night the American fishing schr. Florence, of Wellfield, which resulted in one man being drowned; the remainder of the crew were brought in by Europa. There is nothing of importance from England.

The doings in Parliament are of an unimportant character. The crops every where throughout the United Kingdom, give promise of an abundant return, although it is reported that the light has made its appearance in some localities. The House of Commons, for the first time during the present Session, sat in the new Chamber on the 24th ult. The remains of the late Rt. Hon. R. L. Sheil, are to be conveyed to Ireland from Florence, for interment at Long Orchard, in the county of Tipperary. Lord Palmerston has intimated to Mrs. Shiel, that a ship of war will be furnished by the Admiralty for that purpose. A committee is in course of formation in Dublin, with a view of raising, by public subscription, a fund for the erection of a monument to the deceased statesman.—An influential meeting of the Constituents of Baron Rothschild has been held at London Tavern in consequence of an address from the Baron reminding them, that the Disabilities Bill had been five times affirmed by the Commons, and five times rejected by the Lords.

In France the Revision of the Constitution is the all absorbing topic. A sanitary meeting is about to be convened at Paris, to consider the quarantine laws, and it is expected all the European powers will be represented by competent medical officers.

There is nothing remarkable from Rome—except that assassinations are becoming of more frequent occurrence. Portugal is in a state of great disquietude, and arrests have taken place among the military.

The official declaration to the effect, that the Queen of Spain had entered the fifth month of her pregnancy, was issued on the 15th July.

There are no further advices from the Cape of Good Hope. The relations between the Porte and the Pacla of Egypt are becoming more uneasy through the desire of the former to bring the latter into greater subjection. Mr. Stevenson has concluded a contract to construct a Rail Road from Alexandria to Suez, and the works will be commenced forthwith.

Count Bocarme has paid the penalty of his crimes by the forfeiture of his life. THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—The second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, passed the House of Lords by, as might have been expected, an overwhelming majority. A dignified but somewhat insipid debate of two nights, preceded the division. The speeches hardly maintained the character of their Lordships' House for the highest order of oratory. Lord Aberdeen, who made the most effective speech against the bill—with the exception, perhaps, of the Duke of Newcastle,—lamented the absence of Lord Denman and Lord Brougham, both of whom, he intimated, are strongly opposed to its stringent provisions. The speeches of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst, who supported the bill, were, considering their advanced years, extraordinary specimens of vigour and mental power, the ex-Chancellor more especially standing out with the clearness and force of his earlier days. These speeches derived additional interest from the fact, that the utterer of one was the head of the Cabinet which passed the Emancipation Act, twenty-two years ago, and the other was the occupant of the woolstack.—European Times.

The state of Portugal shows signs of fresh disquietude, and the anticipation of a fresh revolution have become more general within the last week.

FRANCE.

The debate on the revision of the Constitution was brought to a somewhat sudden termination on Saturday, by M. Dupin, who as President of the Assembly, forced on a division immediately after a speech of M. Odillon Barret, when the motion not having obtained the constitutional majority of three-fourths, was rejected.

Marshal Sebastiani died at Paris on Sunday, in the 79th year of his age. His death took place quite suddenly, while he was at breakfast.

The Chamber of Commerce of Mulhouse has declared that Algerian cotton is of a superior quality to any of the American cottons. The harvest no longer inspires serious apprehensions. Every body is agreed, that there will be a fair average crop. At the worst the result will not fall below mediocrity.

It is said, that Prince de Joinville has been again requested to allow himself to be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency.

FOREIGN.

Plague has broken out amongst the cattle in Moravia, causing frightful loss to proprietors. Letters from Vienna state that accounts of the spread of the Cholera had been received from various parts of Bohemia, Moravia and Galicia.

GOLD FISHING IN HUNGARY.—The Gazette de Breslau says that when Georgey retreated from Comorn toward the Theiss, in the summer of 1849, he took with him seventeen waggons laden with gold ore, which had been sequestered by the commission of national defence to prevent its falling into the hands of the Austrians. Upon arriving at the marshy banks of the Theiss it was found difficult to convey the waggons across, without delaying movements of the army, and they were thrown into the river. The director of the mines in Upper Hungary has now organized a force of miners and engineers, with the hope of recovering the greater portion of the treasure, seeing that the specific gravity of the ore will most probably have prevented its being carried away by the current. The value of the golden mineral thrown into the Theiss is estimated without exaggeration, at from three to four hundred thousand florins.

MORE AUSTRIAN FLOGGING OF WOMAN, AND ITS RE-TRIBUTION.—Lately a young woman named Maria Biagio, of Perugia, received publicly twenty-five lashes, by order of the Austrian court martial, for having spoken against the Austrians. The Austrian officers think flogging the most convenient punishment for such offences; but the Italians have a different notion of honor, and two days after the execution placards, were posted everywhere threatening every commanding officer with the point of sword should dare to inflict flogging on political offenders. The military commander of Lodi took no heed of this threat, and was stabbed.

FUDDLE AMONG THE HOGS AND FISHES.—The other day a distillery was burned down at Oak Orchard, Ohio, on which occasion about 150 of the 2000 hogs, belonging to the distillery, got on a regular "bender," and succeeded in acting almost as silly as do their biped neighbors when in a similar predicament. They partook of the fire water as it came flowing into their styes, and as a consequence got most gloriously befuddled. Three of the number died in the ditch. The fish in Oak Orchard Creek were still more unfortunate. The fatal liquid mingled with their own pure element, and they drank and died by thousands. Oak Orchard Creek was converted literally into a stream of death.