Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH PRESENT MEANS.—While much has been said, both wisely and unwisely, concerning the establishment of great Agricultural Schools; and while all attempts towards their endowment by state funds, have signally failed; is it not well to consider what can be accomplished with existing means? The establishment of Agricultural Colleges is certainly, on all accounts, desirable: and it is to be hoped, that the friends of agriculture will call upon the legislatures, in full force, and carry their measures as far as may be prudent, at least. But we have already the means with which to work a vast change, and one scarcely less great than any contemplated institution could perform.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS are the starting point. Here let the efforts of the friends of rational husbandry commence. Are there not enough readers in one-half the school districts of this country to discuss the subject of agricultural education, in the school meetings? Let care be taken that trustees and superintendents of the common schools, be instructed to secure and encourage teachers who will instruct in scientific agriculture.

Let our Country Agricultural Societies secure the services of some competent person to attend Teachers' institutes, and communicate instructions and enthusiasm to teachers, so as to fit them more perfectly to teach farmers' sons.

Let them also offer premiums to teachers and classes, who shall teach and learn the most and the best of this subject.

I cannot forbear here remarking, that the substitution of useful books, or farm and horticultural implements, for MONEY premiums, would accomplish vast good, in raising the tone of agricultural practice. There is no reason, why farmers should not have money from other sources, and every reason why they should have good books from such a source, embodying the experience of many with reference to their pursuits, and which, instead of being merged into the general currency, shall always be before a man as an evidence and remembrancer of merit.

What county society will first pronounce these suggestions good, and act upon them?

TEACHERS who love your profession, and have zeal to honour it, a word to you:

In "the rural districts," nine-tenths of the children you instruct are farmers' sons and daughters, full of robust health, blessing you with the beaming of bright eyes, and the joyous music of happy voices. Do you desire that they—full of innocence and strength—should grow up to the noble inheritance of "a sound mind in a sound body,"—that they should honor the art that is the earliest and the best? Be not content to let them pass into life—either the life of the farmer, or that of a profession—without knowing the beautiful truths, which the farmer ought to know, because he is a farmer; and which the young man aspiring to a profession ought to know, that he may intelligently settle his course of life.

Two years ago, excuse might be urged that we had no suitable text book. But now there are admirable works on Scientific Agriculture, which leave no place for that objection. These books have met with higher praise than I can bestow upon them, but I can say, that such is their admirable simplicity of style, and so logical their arrangement, that in the course of some considerable experience—I have never met with more satisfactory text books on any subject.

PRUNING IN AUTUMN.—The late S. W. Cole, who strongly recommended autumnal pruning for fruit trees, says, "Thirty-two years ago, in September, we cut a very large branch from an apple tree, on account of an injury by a gale. The tree was old, and it has never healed over; but it is now sound, and almost as hard as horn, and the tree perfectly hard around it. A few years before and after, large limbs were cut from the same tree in spring; and where they were cut off, the tree has rotted, so that a quart measure may be put in the cavity.

CANADA.

It is said that the following military changes will take place in this Province early next spring:—The 44th Regiment, one thousand strong, is expected to relieve the 20th Regiment, now at Montreal, who go home. The 54th will come to Upper Canada to relieve the 23d Fusileers, who are to be stationed in Quebec.

THE GOLD IN CANADA.—The gold discovery in Canada is a reality. A few days since, Canadian papers informed us of the discovery of a lump of gold, valued at £900. But we are since told, that another lump has just been found in the same neighbourhood, *weighing forty-two pounds!* and worth about £2000 currency!!!

THE NORTHERN LINE.—We are informed, that Mr. Jackson has stated, that he feels no doubt of being able to secure the Imperial guarantee for the Main Trunk Line of Road from the Province line to Miramichi.—*Montreal Gaz.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

RAILWAYS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A deputation, consisting of the Hon. S. Cunard, T. R. Grassie, Esq., and several members of Parliament, had an interview with Sir J. Pakington, at the Colonial Office, on the 20th ult., on the subject of Railways in Nova Scotia. Perhaps Mr. Howe will find, on his arrival, a company organized for undertaking the erection of such lines as may be requisite in this Province. Though delays are proverbially dangerous, it is certain that Nova Scotia will gain by having been so painfully slow in going ahead with Railroads. Beginning where other people have left off, the erection of our railways will be undertaken by the ablest engineers, and most skilful workmen, on the cheapest terms; and we shall start with all the improvements science and experience have suggested in the construction of the tracks, the cars, engines and stations, and in facilitating the operations of Railway business. —*Recorder.*

UNITED STATES.

A FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY.—Mr. John Crotis Coffield, aged seventy-six years, died on the 28th ult., at his residence in Ann street, where he had for several years lived in a penurious and retired manner. It was believed, that by his penurious habit he had saved a small sum of money, earned at his trade, cobbling boots and shoes; but great was the surprise of his friends and others on over-hauling the old boots in the corner of his room soon after his death, to find some of them literally crammed with old wallets well filled with the "root of all evil." It is impossible at present to tell the amount of fortune he has left, but we have heard it estimated at so large a sum as seems incredible, $200.000, and what makes it more interesting to the parties concerned, he has left a will as long as the moral law, well and faithfully executed, in which he decrees that his estate shall be kept in trust for twenty years, before the heirs, with one exception, can receive any benefit therefrom. Mr. Coffield was a native of Halifax, N. S. He has a sister in this city, now upwards of seventy years of age, and, we doubt not, leaves something to make her comfortable in her old age. The old gentleman visited Halifax some three or four years ago, being the first time, if we remember rightly, in thirty years. He made subsequent visits—his last, in the early part of this summer. The exception made in his will, we have reason to believe, will be applicable to the old lady we speak of, who has not yet been legally informed of the fact.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Frederick R. Griffing, Esq., of Guildford, Conn., who died at the Astor House, in New York, on the 13th ult., by his will bequeathed to the American Colonization Society, $2000; Bible Society, $1000; Home Missionary Society, $1000.

GREAT PRESSURE IN THE COTTON MARKET.—Upon opening a large power-pressed bale of cotton at Cincinnati, the other day, a dead negro boy was found in it, pressed to the thinness of a four inch plank.

It is computed that the rats in the United States consume $600,000 worth of grain a year.

The Cuban Government was still in difficulty with that of the United States.

Spanish and French men of war were at Mexico demanding the payment of money due to those nations.

The State Elections for Congressmen, exhibit a considerable increase in the Democrat returns. The Whigs have lost proportionably.

HORRIBLE DUEL.—By *The Santa Clara Register* we are informed of the following particulars of a duel which came off in Santa Clara County last week, near Gilroy's ranch, and which in ferocity and desperation, we find no parallel for in the State. "It occurred," says *The Register*, between a Mexican and a native Californian, about a game of monte, and Colt's navy revolvers were the weapons used in combat. Nine shots were fired, and four of the balls took effect in each of the combatants. Both parties expired immediately, and they were each ushered into the presence of their Maker to answer for the murder of the other. After the second or third shot, the Californian crawled on his hands and knees nearer his antagonist and fired, in order to make sure of his victim. This shot took effect in the abdomen of the Mexican."

The steamship Star of the West, arrived at New York with fifteen days' later intelligence from the Pacific. She had 300 passengers and $500,000 in gold dust.

The steamer *Crescent City* arrived at New Orleans, with the important announcement, that the difficulty with the Cuban government was not by any means settled. On the last trip, the authorities permitted her to land her passengers and mails, but such courtesy would not again be granted.

Another frightful railroad accident took place on the New Haven road, on Friday last. While the train was crossing the bridge at Windsor Locks, Conn., one of the rails broke, when the three hindmost cars were thrown off the track, and the last one was precipitated into the canal in twelve feet of water. Two brothers, named Parker, who returned from California in the steamer Georgia, on the night previous, and were on their way to surprise their wives, were drowned, and several other passengers were seriously injured. The three cars above-mentioned, were completely smashed to pieces and the track was so broken up as to render it impossible for trains to pass over it. This is the second accident of the kind that has happened within a very short time.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal Mail general screw-ship *Bosphorus*, Captain H. B. Benson, Commander, arrived in the Plymouth Great Western Docks at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, having left the Cape of Good Hope on the 6th ult.

On the 7th Mr. Patterson, R. N., died on board the *Bosphorus*, of consumption.

The news brought by this Mail is of the same character as that which has come home hitherto. The war still 'drags it slow length along,' and the latest intelligence from the frontier states, that outrages are still committed on the frontiers, even in the very proximity of the towns and posts. Both parties still war with cattle—the Kaffirs managing generally to hold their own remarkable well.

The principal event of the war during the past month has been the advance of Lieutenant-General Cathcart, at the head of a strong column of troops, and about 1000 burghers, across the Kei, into the territory of Kreli, his burning the deserted kraal or "great place" of that chief, and his return to head-quarters at King William's-town, and disbandment of the burgher force, after capturing 13,000 of the enemy's cattle.

It was understood to be the intention of the Governor to make another inroad into Kreli's country at a suitable distance.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Nov. 5.

RAILWAY BILL CONCLUDED—CHOLERA ABATING.—The charter of the grand trunk railway was finally carried yesterday—the opposition of the Montreal Company having been withdrawn.

There has been no appearance of cholera for 48 hours.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN WESTERN CANADA.—At the opening of the Woodstock Assizes, the Sheriff presented Mr. Justice Sullivan with a pair of white gloves, a custom which prevails where there are no criminals for trial. This speaks highly for Woodstock and its vicinity; and we believe, the calendar at the Assizes now sitting in Toronto is unusually light, there being only eleven cases entered—none of them capital. We congratulate the inhabitants of Western Canada on these decided testimonials of an improved morality, which we earnestly hope, from year to year, to see advance to still greater improvement.—*Toronto Mirror.*

Lake Erie was visited by another terrific gale on Saturday last; the injury to the shipping has been most disastrous and heart-rending. Many vessels have been entirely wrecked, and others were either driven ashore or else damaged to such an extent as to render them unfit for use. A number of lives were lost. The bodies of some of the dead persons have been washed ashore.

LATEST FROM BERMUDA.

By the Mail Steamer Levantine which arrived on Friday from Bermuda, we have dates to the 4th inst.

A terrific Storm, of three days' duration had passed over the island, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The potato crop, it is said, promises to be the largest ever raised in Autumn.

The delegates from Jamaica had failed to obtain from Sir John Pakington the remotest prospect of an alteration in the Sugar Duties Act. They were expected shortly to return.

The Legislature of Jamaica had been summoned to meet on the 9th inst. It was expected that measures contemplating a large retrenchment of the public expenditure would speedily pass the House.

A small house, in which there were 10 persons at the time, was struck by lightning at Barbadoes on the 7th ult., which broke the house into small pieces, and killed 5 of the inmates.

A heavy gale was experienced at Antigua on the 22d September, which did great damage to vessels and the crops, many fields of canes having been laid by the wind. At Montserrat after it had subsided, the appearance of the Country was as if a fire had gone over it and burnt up every thing. It is said, to have been the most severe gale experienced there for the last 30 years.

GOLD IN ST. VINCENT.—The *Gazette* says: A gentleman has just shewn us a sample of Gold Dust, found at the head of Bucament River. The sample is quite pure and unmixed with any other substance.

The Turk's Islands Gazette notices the arrival at the City of St. Domingo, from the United States, of Colonels Ferguson and Pickett, to enter into preliminaries for the introduction into St. Domingo of 4,000 or 5,000 American Immigrants.

An attempt had been made to assassinate President Forth.

The Yellow Fever still prevails to a most alarming extent at Barbadoes.

The small-pox was disappearing in Jamaica, but had broken out in places where it was before unknown.

A vessel had left Jamaica for Australia with 150 passengers, composing men of the first talent and respectability of the colony.

The Sugar crop of the present year in Demerara is stated to be the largest ever raised in that Colony.

The deaths at St. Dominica, occasioned by small-pox and yellow fever, are said to average six daily.

Private letters from Inagua, and the statement of a gentleman who left that Island on the 2d ult., say, that the heavy rains which fell there about the middle of September last, occasioned no considerable loss to the Salt-rakers. 460,000 bushels had been raked during the last season, a large part of which had already been shipped.

At Antigua, the House of Assembly had been dissolved, and the General Election of Representatives was in progress.

Death had been busy among the distinguished men of Antigua. The Hon. M. H. Daniel, M. D., President of the Board of Council, Hon. T. Boull, M. D., Member of the same Council, and the Hon. R. B. Eldrige, one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Exchequer, Master in Chancery, Senior Member of the House of Assembly, had, within the interval of a few days, been gathered to the tomb, amid the deep regret of the whole community.

The Island was visited with a severe gale on the 22d Sept., but it caused little or no damage on shore.

Among the vessels that had put into Antigua in consequence of the storm, was the Barque *Samuel Cunard*, from Liverpool, N.S., bound to Barbadoes with a cargo of fish, and lumber, having had her decks swept, and dismasted, and otherwise injured. This same storm was severely felt at Montserrat and Guadaloupe.

DEMERARA.—On the confines of this colony, towards Venezuela, a quantity of gold has been gathered, amounting to $485,000. In the valleys, the hunters gather more than those who resort to the mountains, and in both, contrary to expectation, it increases in abundance.

This gold-hunting has very seriously checked internal improvements, and the planters are compelled to pay higher wages to their agricultural labourers.

From Georgetown, Demerara, we learn, that the yellow fever had abated to a great extent, and sanguine hopes are now entertained of its entire disappearance.

LATER FROM ANTIGUA.—Distressing accounts had been received at Nassau of a drought prevailing at Antigua, by which much damage had been sustained, and much misery endured by the inhabitants. An Epidemic Diarrhœa was also prevailing to an alarming extent.

ENGLAND.

Among the new publications announced by the London press, we perceive "Uncle Tim," a volume of tales, by the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Mr. Roberts, President of the negro republic, Liberia, is now on a visit to England.

The *Bristol Mirror* relates a lady's cure of consumption by the application, externally, of cloths saturated with cod-liver oil to her chest.

A JUST LAW.—In Sweden, the man who is found drunk is fined three dollars for the first offence, six dollars for the second, and for the third imprisionment. But mind—the law does not stop here. The man who made him drunk—sold him the liquor—is subject to precisely the same penalties. If the culprit is a professor of religion, the punishment is still more severe, and excommunication always follows.

JAPAN.

THE DESIRE OF THE JAPANESE TO ASCERTAIN THE HABITS OF OTHER NATIONS.—A Dutch author, Mynheer J. L. Levysohn, in a very interesting volume, recently published by him at the Hague, under the title of "Bladen over Japan" (*i.e.* Leaves concerning Japan), has entered into some curious speculations relative to the introduction and the probable effects of the extension of vaccination in that circumscribed, but densely populated empire. This gentleman, having resided five years in Japan, as chief of the Dutch factory on the little island of Decima, availed himself of the opportunity thus presented to introduce, conjointly with Dr. Mohnke, the practice of vaccination. At first, the operation was regarded with much distrust, notwithstanding that, on more than one occasion, the ravages of small pox had decimated the empire. However, the inhabitants have at length got reconciled to vaccination, which is rapidly extending, and Mr. Levysohn, accepting parallel European data as the basis of his calculation, infers that the natural operation of this protective influence will be to increase to such an extent the population of Japan, that emigration will be inevitable. Indeed, he states "*the natives of Japan to have been already for some time past alive to, and inquisitive about the transactions of other nations, that a pressure of many causes, simultaneously acting, must inevitably throw open, before long, the empire of Japan, even although the projected American attack should not be carried into effect.*"

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1852.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

THAT Drunkenness is an evil, and, as affects both society and individuals, one of the most serious, no man pretends to deny; and could there be found any certain antidote, or effectual corrective, the inventor would be justly entitled to rank with the greatest benefactors of the human race. Were it a vice of modern origin, consequent on a factitious state of society, a knowledge of the cause might lead us to a true perception of the remedy; but the contrary is the case. The use of stimulating beverages, is of the most ancient dates,—far less common now, than it was only a few years since, incomparably so when compared with older times. Our Saxon ancestors were not only drunkards, but to their Norman conquerors, proverbially so; "drunk as a Saxon" was a word of reproach, when applied by one Norman to another; while, on the other hand, the Saxon gloried in the quantity of ale or mead that he could drink at a sitting;—but, alas! such is the perversity of human nature, that the more abstemious Norman succumbed, and became equally with the Saxon the captive to a mutual conqueror. The steady onward march of science, the propagation of all kinds of knowledge—both of a spiritual and temporal nature, the long abstinence from the unnatural state of war—ever the most fruitful nursery of the intemperate, together with a variety of other causes, have within the last half century been contributing, in a greater or less degree, to arrest the progress of this enemy of virtue, civilization and order; and, to their high credit be it recorded, the "Sons of Temperance" have, on this side of the Atlantic, achieved a mighty triumph, in making the aim of their Order a popular feeling—enlisting the hearts and commanding the exertions of the good and virtuous of all ranks and both sexes, in the spread of the principles of temperance. Fifty years ago, intemperance was not only tolerated, but gloried in; no one, after a public or private dinner, was ashamed to confess, that he had exceeded the bounds of sobriety; the greatest reproach was, that he had shrunk from excess,—and men avoided the term "milksop," as they would that of coward or scoundrel. Now, in all ranks of life, drinking to inebriation is considered disgraceful; and when it does occur, is sought to be palliated by the terms "elevated," among the higher class, or "hard up," "over the bay," or some other slang terms, among the lower. Hitherto, the "Sons" have only wielded the weapons of moral suasion and example; they now seek to be endued with the armour of the law. We fear, however, that they are seeking to be girded with weapons that they have not proved; and that, as the simple sling and stone was more effective with David than would have been the ponderous arms of Saul, in the overthrow of Goliath, so the Sons of Temperance, in doing battle with *their* giant, had better have kept to the use of those polished, but hitherto powerful weapons, which, while they effected deadly wounds upon their enemies, conferred grace and beauty on themselves. It struck us, while attending the meeting of Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., that those who were—as they thought, successfully—advocating the adoption here of the Maine Law experiment—for it is but an experiment—had not considered the case as fully and sufficiently, nor taken as comprehensive a view of it, in all its aspects, as they ought to have done. May it not be possible, that the remedy proposed may inflict greater evils on society, than the vice which it is its object to eradicate? The chairman of the meeting stated, that "the State of Maine had taken the lead among nations, in prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors." A sad mistake; and the legislators of the State of Maine, we suspect, has fallen into the same error: the experiment had been tried centuries since, on a more extensive scale, and among a more powerful people—with what success, its history can tell.

It is now about 1230 years since Mahommed became the founder of a new religion, one of the principal tenets of which was total abstinence from wine—then the only medium of intoxication. Impostor as was Mahommed in religion, he was an able politician, and profoundly versed in the knowledge of the human heart; he had known, from experience, that laws are of no avail, unless there is some principle operating upon the mind, sufficiently powerful to induce the individual to obey; and was fully aware that, among men born and dwelling under the burning sky of Arabia, there was no greater foe to that union, into which it was his object to bring all the fierce tribes of his race, than the intemperate use of the juice of the grape; and that where the use was permitted, it had ever been found to degenerate into abuse; he, therefore, made it one of the requisites for admission into his sensual paradise,—which abounded in cool shades, pellucid streams, sparkling fountains, and extensive groves, beside which wandered lovely females, of angelic charms, awaiting the true believer,—that he should abstain from the use of this deadly and insidious foe to human happiness. And, for a time, he was obeyed. When, however, Islamism was fully recognized as the dominant religion in that part of the East,—when wealth, and opulence, and a fixed home succeeded the spare diet, meagre possessions, nomadic habits, and the black goatskin tent of the son of Ishmael—the prohibition of the Prophet pressed sore upon him, and was most sedulously sought to be evaded. The soothing influence of tobacco was had recourse to—itself a mild and gentle species of intoxication, even when taken in moderation—stupifying and embruting, when used to excess; then followed opium, until opium eaters and opium smokers are as common among the followers of Mahommed, as wine and brandy drinkers among ourselves;—nor do they scruple to drink distilled liquors, under the plea, that they are not wine, and therefore not within the letter of the law. In the times of the pseudo-prophet, the materials for exciting the nervous system were few; in these days of chemical research, they are numerous; and when once the attention of those unprincipled though ingenious votaries of science—who are always to be found when the occasion calls for them—is fully aroused and whetted by cupidity, their name will be Legion; and preparations of opium, hyoscyamus, medicated tobacco, and a thousand others now unknown, will be substituted in the place of wine and alcohol, and openly or covertly vended in our shops. We do confess ourselves not a little astonished, at hearing men the advocates for legal, in place of moral, coercion in the present day. Our ancestors beheaded, hanged, mutilated, whipped and tortured in every possible variety of mode, and for every crime and misdemeanor—and to what purpose? the increase of the very crimes they were intended to repress. A milder system, more philanthropic and more consonant with the merciful spirit of the religion we profess, has been adopted, and what has been the consequence? With more than twice the population, and perhaps ten times the wealth, there are at this day fewer atrocious crimes committed in Great Britain, than there were a century ago. We trust we shall ever be found firm and steady advocates for temperance, anxious to see its benefits spread through all ranks of society, and its blessings poured over the whole land; but we will not coincide in asking the Legislature to compel and coerce those who are in the habit of using the wine cup in moderation, and to whom it has become essential to the enjoyment of life, at once to relinquish it; and we wish for no such prohibitory law as that of Maine upon the subject, perfectly satisfied that the more stringent are its provisions, the more certainly they will be disregarded and evaded. It is in every point of view an important subject, and ere long we shall return to it, and endeavour to suggest some alterations in the present state of the law, which will, we think, be likely to accelerate the onward march that, through the force of moral suasion, aided by example, has been so happily begun.

NOTHING contributes more effectually than the publication of good Maps to make a country known in foreign parts. The best descriptions in print of the coast, harbours, proximity to other places, however accurately they may be given, must be read in detail, and after all leave but a faint and imperfect impression. Give but a glance at a Map, and all becomes plain; the eye takes in the whole at once, and comprehends in an instant what it would take pages to describe. The want of a comprehensive, well-executed Map of Prince Edward Island, has long been felt; and has, we are convinced, been of considerable injury to the Island. The very circumstance, of being told that there is no modern Map of an Island, which you propose visiting, for the purpose of either settlement or pleasure, is apt to damp the ardour, as affording a kind of negative evidence that the place is little known, and perhaps less sought. This reproach—for it is one—is now done away with; and the purchaser of WRIGHT'S MAP OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND will have both an accurate outline of coast, and the divisions of the interior into parishes and townships, together with the roads, bridges, churches, mills, post offices, &c., correctly laid down. The adoption of the soundings from Capt. BAYFIELD'S Charts is, we think, judicious, as giving information of the best and most authentic kind, to intending emigrants, and particularly to those whose views may be of a commercial nature, or who may contemplate the prosecution of the fishery trade, for which its coasts afford the greatest facilities.

We abstain from drawing any comparison between the Map in question, and that of Mr. HENRY CUNDALL; because they are both well-executed, creditable to the Island, and to their respective compilers,—and will, we doubt not, in the course of a short time, fairly remunerate each.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR;

I observed in your last paper, a letter from Mr. Alex. M'Neill, Cavendish, complaining that he did not receive a prize for cloth, at the recent Industrial Exhibition; and alleging, as a reason for this, that one of the Judges (Mr. Lydiard) had been a competitor. As a friend of Mr. Lydiard's, in his absence from the Island, I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to make a few remarks upon this singular epistle. If (as the writer evidently wishes the public to suppose) Mr. Lydiard had endeavoured to sway the Judges, and had succeeded, and thereby gained the prize, it would have said very little for their integrity; and, in my opinion, it says as little for the honesty of the man who says, "that had he been aware at the time he saw Mr. Lydiard's cloth, and was informed that it was to be exhibited, that he (Mr. L.) was to be one of the Judges, he should not have entered his own cloth for competition, though so much superior to the other;" but the facts which I particularly wish to state, are as follow:—

I happened to be in Mr. Lydiard's store, and he shewed me a piece of cloth which he had purchased previous to the Exhibition, remarking at the same time, that he thought it so good, that he had offered to send it there for the seller, and give her a chance for the prize. I have since learned that he did so; and it took the prize, which was paid over to the woman, the original owner and manufacturer of the cloth. I confess, I cannot see anything wrong in this; nor can I think there would be any impropriety in the Judges competing and receiving prizes on their own account. Mr. M'Neill, however, thinks differently; and from the tenor of his letter, we must conclude that it would not be quite safe for him to *trust himself* under such very trying circumstances.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
A. D.

Charlottetown, Nov. 20, 1852.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

At a Public Meeting, held in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of advocating the introduction into this Island, of the *Maine Liquor Law*, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That in view of the rapid increase of intemperance, every where perceptible throughout this Island, this meeting is of opinion, that it is the imperotive duty of Christian Patriots, of every denomination and party, to unite in active and persevering efforts to arrest its alarming progress.

2. *Resolved*, That whatever other causes may have combined to produce this alarming increase of intemperance, much of it must in the opinion of this meeting, be attributed to the utter inefficiency of the present laws regulating the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors—the inconvenience of their application—the deficiency of the means of proof in cases of violation—the uncertainty of their penalties—and the inequality of their operation, all combining to render them, in a great measure, inoperative, and in their general results exceedingly unsatisfactory to the public at large.

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting is further of opinion, that existing Laws on this subject appear to be founded on a radically false principle, namely, that the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a *public good*, needing only to be properly regulated, and not (as temperance men now generally regard it) a *public evil*, to be suppressed, that intoxicating beverages are in themselves evil, dangerous and deadly, and that their total destruction would not only be no loss but an immense gain to all the interests of society, and that, in this view of the case, we know, of no Liquor Laws, based upon the true principle, except those recently enacted by the Legislatures of the State of Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of these facts, we earnestly recommend all true friends of Temperance throughout this Island, as the *only thing now desirable*, to commence an agitation in their respective localities on the subject of the adoption by our Legislature of a measure, as nearly as possible, similar to the Maine Law; and that Petitions praying for such a measure be, in the meantime, circulated and signed as numerously as circumstances will permit, with the view of being presented to both Houses of the Legislature, at the approacning Session thereof.

REPORT OF TURNIP CROPS ENTERED FOR THE PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Names.	When Sown.	No. of Drills in a Chain.	Average No. of roots in ½ chain of drill.	& Weight	Weight of Roots on 1 acre. Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Bushels of 56 lbs.
SWEDES.									
Judge Peters,	June 28.	28	33	113¾	28	8	1	16	1,136
William Bagnall,	" 8.	29	30	106¼	27	10	1	24	1,101
Alexander Laird,	" 10.	43	32	71¾	27	10	0	20	1,100
James Peake,	" 16.	31	32	99¼	27	9	3	8	1,099
Jeremiah Simpson,	" 5.	32	31	89	25	8	2	8	1,017
Daniel Hodgson,	" 21.	29	37	96¾	25	5	3	16	1,001
John M. Holl,	" 24.	30	31	93	24	18	0	24	996
Allan McDougall,	" 20.	29	39	93	24	1	1	12	963
Thomas Dodd,	"	25	33	107	23	17	2	20	955
John C. Binns,	"	33	33	78	22	19	1	16	919
George Lewis,	"	30	31	85	22	15	1	12	910
William Swabey,	" 10.	29	37	86¾	22	8	3	0	897
Benjamin E. Wright,	" 28.	26¼	36	93	22	0	0	0	880
T. H. Haviland,	" 15.	29	37	84¼	21	16	3	4	873
George Coles,	"	25	33	88¼	18	16	1	20	752
R. C. Woolner,	" 15.	31	31	66	18	5	1	12	730
LATE TURNIPS.									
John M. Holl,	July 6.	32	33	75	21	8	2	8	855
George Beer, jun.,	" 20.	29¼	41	71½	18	15	1	24	750
B. E. Wright,	" 10.	31	32	42¾	11	14	1	4	468
John Beer,	"	28½	41	47¾	11	2	1	18	444

Died,

On Saturday, the 9th ult., at Cable Head, Lot 41, Mrs. A. MacIntyre, aged 69 years.

Suddenly, at Bedeque, on Thursday, the 4th instant, Mr. JOSEPH SILLIKER, aged 76 years. He has left a widow to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to lament the departure of a kind neighbour. His was a life of true piety, and his end was peace.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Rose, on Wednesday the 17th instant.—Messrs. Flockhart, C. Saunders, A. Mackenzie, R. Milford, J. W. C. Dechman, W. Duchemin, H. J. Caulbec, J. Logan, E. Needham; R. Hutchinson, Esq.; W. Stewart, Esq., Lady and Son; Miss Mary Mackay.

In in the Steamer Rose from Pictou, on Friday 19th inst.—Com. Booth, M. Jarvis, Esq.; Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Bell,—and 7 in the Steerage.

In the Packet *H. Ingram*, from Summerside, (Bedeque), to Shediac, Nov. 12.—Captain Attwood, Captain Nickerson, Mr. Jarvis, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. Morissy, Mrs. Cannon, and 2 children, Mrs. Cassidy, Misses Hickey; Messrs. James Caffray, Edward McCormack, Wm. Connell, John Chisholm, George Pickets, Jas. Lam, Cornelius Kelly, Alex. Macdougald, Nelson Cannon, J. C. Perrott, Oliver Gamage, Israel Dill,—8 in Steerage.

In the *H. Ingram*, from Shediac, Nov. 13—Messrs. John M'Calder, Rory McNeill, Arch. McKinnon, Robert Irving, Torquil MacNeill, Ewen Cameron, Samuel Campbell, and Thos. Rennell.

In the *H. Ingram*, from Shediac, on Monday Nov. 15th Mr. & Mrs. Warwick; Messrs. David Connell, W. H. Blair, Douglass McNeill—3 in Steerage.

N. B.—The "People's Packet, *H. Ingram*," completed this trip from Shediac to Summerside, in three hours and forty minutes, and outsailed the "Government Packet *Grafton*," *forty-five minutes*—this is the shortest trip on record.