(*From the Canada Recorder.*)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD ON INTEMPERANCE.

Your committee consider it unnecessary to present any lengthened Report. Their attention has been directed to the subject of Intemperance, although circumstances have prevented a full meeting of the members of committee. It would have been desirable to collect the statistics of Intemperance with special reference to the congregations belonging to our own church, as your committee are satisfied that the result would have formed a most powerful argument in favour of temperance or total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. This, however, has not yet been done, though there has been correspondence with various ministers throughout the bounds of the church, with the view of ascertaining the present position of our congregations in regard to Temperance. Almost all who have replied have borne testimony to the prevalence of Intemperance, and to the sad effects produced by it both on the temporal and spiritual condition to those who have come under its influence. One minister writes—"three violent deaths occurred to inhabitants of this place in the space of about four months. All the three individuals were drunkarks, and appear to have been prematurely cut off through the effects of strong drink, and all the three were at one time connected more or less with our own church." Your committee firmly believe that, as no habit has led to so many crimes, and occasioned so much temporal distress and suffering, so none has, in our day, so much retarded the progress of religion, and proved such a hindrance to ministers in their efforts to extend the Redeemer's Kingdom among their fellow men. Where is the congregation that has not suffered from this evil? Where is the minister who has not had to deplore the ravages of Intemperance, and has not seen his efforts to do good thwarted and neutralized? How many individuals should we find once occupying important and prominent positions, not only in the world but in the church, but who have irretrievably fallen through strong drink, and have brought not only ruin and disgrace upon themselves and their families, but an indeliable blot on the cause of religion?

Your committee rejoice to believe that, while many are daily falling victims to Intemperance, the prospects of Temperance are on the whole encouraging. It is encouraging to view the progress of Temperance not only among the community generally, but especially among our own ministers and elders. From inquiries that have been instituted, it may be safely asserted, that upwards of three-fourths of the ministers of this Synod, and a very large proportion of the elders, are decidedly in favour of total abstinence, from intoxicating drinks, and are by their exhortations, and what is more, by their influence and example, warning others against the insidious enemy. It is encouraging too to contemplate the great improvement that has taken place throughout society generally in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks. Many families and individuals, not decidedly in favor of total abstinence, have yet in a great measure discontinued the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. And it is cheering to see the progress of the Temperance cause even in the halls of our Legislature. During the present session of Parliament numerous petitions were presented, and among them one from the Synod of our church, praying for the enactment of a law to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. The prayer of these petitions has not been granted, but still the issue has been on the whole encouraging—the majority against a Bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Cameron being only four. It is evident then that although we have still reason to deplore the lamentable prevalence of Intemperance, there are not a few encouraging tokens. And surely this consideration ought to stimulate the benevolent, and more especially the christian church, to strive more enrnestly for the entire uprooting of this gigantic evil. For your committee are decidedly of opinion that, notwithstanding the amount of good that has been done by the various Temperance organizations at present in existance, the evil cannot be thoroughly or permanently removed unless the Church direct its attention to it more decidedly than has yet been done.

As to the measures which your committee would respectfully recommend to the Synod, they are the following: 1. They would recommend that the Synod take action as at last session, and petition the Legislature for a Prohibitary Law, inasmuch as experience has demonstrated the utter impossibility of restricting or regulating the License system. 2. They would recommend that the attention of Kirk Session be called to the subject, and that the Synod urge them to greater fidelity in dealing with those who by their intemperate or tippling habits bring a reproach on the church and on the cause of Christ. 3. They would suggest that the Synod recommend ministers to preach from time to time on the subject of intemperance, and warn their people of the danger resulting from the habitual use of intoxicating drinks. 4. They would recommend that the Synod earnestly and affectionately entreat all the ministers, Office-bearers, and members of the church, to pursue such a course in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks as shall bear the most decided practical testimony against the prevailing vice of intemperance, remove temptation from themselves, and free themselves from the serious responsibility of countenancing the use of intoxicating drinks by others.

Such are some of the practical measures recommended by the Committee, the adoption of which, they humbly hope, would, through the blessing of God, without whose direction and blessing no moral or spiritual work can succeed; tend to check the evils of intemperance, and thus promote the glory of God, the purity of the Church, and the best interests of mankind.

WILLIAM REID, Convener.

AN APPEAL TO THE SCEPTIC.

Near the close of the admirable work entitled the 'Eclipse of Faith,' the author introduces himself in the following eloquent and touching appeal to his sceptical nephew, Harrington, who had been placed under his care by a dying sister:—

We had been talking on till long past midnight, and the lamp suddenly warned us that its light was just expiring. Harrington took off the shade, and was about to light a candle by the dying flame, when it went out. 'It matters not,' he said, 'I have the means of kindling a light close at hand.' 'Let it alone,' said I. rising, and gently laying my hand on his arm, and speaking in a low voice, but with much earnestness, 'this darkness is an emblem of our present life. You cannot see me, but you hear my voice, and feel the touch of my hand. For anything you know, I may be seized with a sudden fit of insanity; I may be about to stab you in this darkness; such things have been. You have lost with the light more than half the indications of affection which that would disclose. But you trust to the probable; your pulse does not beat any the quicker, nor do your nerves tremble. You may have similiar, nay, how much stronger proofs—if you will—of the confidence with which you may trust God, and Him, the compassionate one, "whom he hath sent," in spite of all the gloom in which this life is involved. That certainty for which you have just now asked, will only be granted when the darkness has passed away; and then will you "rejoice in the light of his countenance."' 'And, further,' I continued, 'there is yet one thing which I wish to say to you; and I feel as if I could say it better in this darkness; for I will not venture to say that I should not manifest more feeling than is consistent in the hard-hearted metaphysician. Yes, it is on the side of feeling that I would also addrss you. You will say, feeling is not argument. No; but is man all reason? I firmly believe, indeed, that man is not called upon to do anything for which his reason does not tell him that he has sufficient evidence; but a part of that very evidence is often the dictate of feeling; and genuine reason will listen to the heart, as not always nor perhaps more frequently than otherwise, a suspicious pleader. If, as Pascal says so truly, it sometimes has its reasons, which the reason cannot comprehend, it has also its reasons, which the reason thoroughly understands.

'You were early an orphan; you do not remember your mother; but I do, ah, how well! I saw her the last time she ever saw you. You were brought to her bedside when she was in full possession of all her faculties, and deeply conscious that she had not many hours to live. She looked at you as you were held in her arms, smiling upon her, with, to me, an agonizing unconsciousness of your approaching orphanage. She gazed upon you with that intense look of inexpressible affecton which only maternal love, sharpened by death, can give; she looked long and earnestly, but spoke not one syllable. As you were at length taken from the room, she followed you with her eyes, till the door closed, and then it seemed as if the light of the world had been quenched in them for ever. "I charge you," said she at length, "let me see him again." I made a motion as if to recall the attendants. "Not here," she added, laying her hand gently on my arm, and I understood her but too well. You know whether I have in any degree fulfilled my trust. But is it possible that I can think of an utter failure, and not be more than troubled?

'And if Christianity be true, and if I am so happy as to obtain admission to that "happy country," into which an enemy never entered, and from which a friend never went away, and she whom I loved so well should ask me why you came not—that she had tarried for you long—must I say that you will NEVER come? that her child had wandered from the fold of the good Shepherd, and had gone, I knew not whither? That I had sought him in the glens and mountains, but found him not! I hardly know, but almost think—such was the love she had for you—that such a reply would shade that radient face, even amidst the glories of paradise. And now—let all this be a dream—suppose that not simply by your own fault, you will never see that mother more, but that from the same truth of your NO truth, you never can: that the "*vale, vale, in æternum, vale,*" is all you can say to her; yet I say this—that to live only in the hope of the possibility of fulfilling the better wishes of such a friend, and rejoining her for ever, in—if you will—the fabulous "islands of the blest," would not only make you a happier, but even a nobler being than your present mood can ever make you. My FABULOUS is better than your TRUE.'

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES.—By the R. M. Steamer Europa we obtained accounts from Boston on Friday morning to Wednesday. She brought 38 passengers for Halifax, and 88 for Liverpool. On entering the harbor the Europa struck on Thrumcap shoal, but got off without assistance or damage.

On the 29th ult, the Harbor Police of Boston seized a desperate gang of thieves who have been in the practice of disguising themselves in masks and using chloroform to effect their design of robbing vessels which they boarded at the wharves, by night.

The British Post Office authorities at Washington, upon the estimate furnished by the Postmaster General have expressed their readiness to refund to the United States the sum of $6,496 being the estimated amount of postage erroneously credited to that office by the United States, on newspapers sent from the United States, through England, to certain countries beyond.

The demands which it is said Great Britain makes in return for conceeding the fishery grounds to the Americans are reported to be.—

1st. The admission of British built vessels to the privilege of American register.

2nd. The free admission of the British flag to the coasting trade between the Americans, Atlantic and Pacific ports.

3rd. The abolition of our present bounties to the American cod fishery.

4th. A further modification of our tariff—of course with a view to favor British interests. And

5th. The original demand of recipocity of trade with the North American colonies.

CONSULAR FEES.—A Government despatch dated, Foreign Office, May 23,1853," has appeared officially, this week, importing that the Duke of Newcastle had referred to the Earl of Clarendon the address from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, to the Queen, praying for a reduction or total abolition of consular fees in the seaports of the United States upon the shipping of this Province. The despatch adds, that Lord Palmerston answered a similar representation, on the 30th September, 1850, to the effect that. "it would be impossible to draw a distinction in regard to the levying of Consular Fees between persons belonging to the United Kingdom and persons belonging to a Colony, or between persons belonging to one Colony and persons belonging to another," and Lord Clarendon concurs with this answer.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN A BALLOON.—Mr. John Wise, the celebrated Æronaut, in a letter to Hon. Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia, proposes to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, which he thinks may be safely done in the space of forty-eight hours! As a preliminary step, however, he requires an outfit of about $25,000, in order to provide the necessary apparatus. Judge Lewis, not at all intimidated by the apprehension that he will be regarded as Utopain or visionary, takes up the subject in an earnest spirit, and says that the practical discoveries of Mr Wise, and the scientific observations of Professor Espy, have established the fact as one no longer doubtful, that in the United States, at an elevation of from two to three miles, there is a constant current of wind from the West to East. This current is believed to be but a modification of two other currents, one above the other, which are constantly passing the one from the Southwest, and the other the Northwest—and that by taking the proper elevation, the Æronaut may pursue a north-eastern, a south-western or a due east course, at his election. It is also understood that similar currents have been ascertained to exist in the atmosphere over the island of Great Britain. It is supposed by those who have paid attention to the subject, that these currents do not pass in the same direction in low northern latitudes; but that from latitude 10 degrees to 20 degrees N. they pass from S. E. to N. W. But if they are shown to exist throughout the higher latitudes as well on the Atlantic as over the United States and Great Britain, Judge Lewis can see no more difficulty in crossing the atlantic by means of a balloon, than traversing the same distance from West to East, over the continent. Mr. Wise is evidently serious. He has made no less than one hundred and fifty-seven successful ascensions, and he has faith and confidence in the proposed enterprise. The sum necessary to test the experiment is quite small, comparatively speaking.

He proposes that the balloon shall be one hundred and twenty-five feet in diameter, and that it shall carry eight men, 300 pounds of provisions, and various other articles. He thinks that with such an apparatus, he could cross the Atlantic, and deposit demonstrative mails at Lisbon, Madrid, Minorca, Naples, and Constantinople.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF THE MAN LOST AT THE FALLS.—The body of Andrew Hermann, whose sad fate at the Falls excited so much attention, has been recovered. It was found near the landing of the "Maid of the Mist," below the Suspension Bridge. The head and body was much mangled—a sharp stone, or other object having pierced the body, either in its fearful, descent, or afterwards. The facts of the case, as elicited from the evidence of Mr. Brown, a resident at Falls, are, that three Germans in his employ, were engaged in boating sand to French's Landing, which was used in building at the Falls. On Monday evening they went to the Falls, and there got somewhat intoxicated, although they usually sustained the reputation of being sober and industrious laborers. Returning from the Falls to their boat, they put out into the river, about 9 o'clock in the evening, for their own amusement, Concluding they had not sufficent canvass they rteurned to the shore, and one of the three started for the Falls to obtain more, the other two again putting out into the river. On the return of the the third, the boat was nowhere to be seen, and its fate was not known until the next morning. —*Albany Evening Journal.*

COLONIAL.

THE FISHERIES AND RECIPROCITY.—A despatch from Washington announces that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, with Messrs. Marcy and Cushing, left that City last Saturday morning, for Berkley Springs, in order to proceed with the negotiations upon the fishery and reciprocity questions in a quiet manner. This is done by request of Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, who desires to avoid the frequent interruptions met with at the capital.—[New Brunswicker August 4.

Messrs Jackson and Brassey, the railway contractors in these Provinces, and Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, arrived out in the steamer Asia, at New York, and after proceeding to Canada, they will visit this province.—[Ib.

A sham fight came off at Halifax on Friday, the boats from the flag ship and other vessels in port together with portions of the Artillery, Sappers, and 72nd Highlanders, attacking the Batteries at Point Pleasant, which were held by the 76th and others troops. The Morning Chronicle says it was a grand affair—'an excellent illustration on a small scale of 'the pomp and circumstance of glorious war.'"

The Free Church of Canada and that of Nova Scotia are bestowing serious attention to the great cause of Temperance, with the avowed purpose (as regards the former,) of putting forth a strenuous effort to procure the passage of a Law prohibiting the manufacture or importation of intoxicating liquors.

Further Extracts from English Papers.

There are now exhibiting in London two children of the Aztec race, which was the dominant one in Mexico at the invasion of Cortes. They are among the last relicts of that race, and are of Lilliputian stature—a degeneracy produced by the constant intermarriage of their ancestors within their own family. Ethnologists are all agog on the subject.

At a sale in London there were several letters of the Duke of Wellington, written in his official capacity as Chief Secretary for Ireland. One of these was a long and most interesting letter on the defence of Ireland, in which his grace writes that "I will endeavour, in in this letter, to give you all the information upon it which the attention which I have given to it enabled me to acquire." This letter, occuping thirty-three pages. dated May 7, 1807, sold for £33.

The induction of the Rev. Robert M'Nair, A. M., as minister of Gourock, took place on Thursday in the chapel of the Established Church at Gourock, in presence of the Presbytery of Greenock. The Rev. Mr Marshall of Cumbray preached and presided. The call to Mr M'Nair was signed by nearly all the members and adherents: and the settlement is not only an harmonious one, but promises to be most beneficial to the district. At the close of the services in the chapel, Mr M'Nair received a warm and cordial welcome from all classes of the people. In the afternoon, Mr M'Nair and the Presbytery were entertained to dinner in the George Hotel, where a large party assembled to meet them. The chair was ably filled by William Robertson, Esq. of Craigend; and John Burnet, Esq. of Mileburn, officiated as croupier. The Rev. Dr Barr asked a blessing, and the Rev: Mr Brown returned thanks. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were given. The Chairman then proceeded to what he said might be called the toast of the evening; and after a few prefatory remarks in excellent taste, which were much applauded, he proposed "The Rev. Mr M'Nair, and much comfort and success to him in the pastoral relation he had that day formed with the people of Gourock." The toast was acknowledged by Mr M'Nair in feeling and affectionate terms. After a variety of toasts had been given, including the Chairman, Croupier, and Mrs M'Nair, the meeting broke up at an early hour, all, however, quite delighted with the moral and intellectual treat they had enjoyed.

There is at the mint a considerable store of half farthings, but there is no demand for them. For farthings there is a great and steady demand.

A lettuce, of a new hardy sort, recently grown by a Mr. E. Partidge, of Great Whitley, attained the great size of 55 inches in girth, with a width of 22 inches.

The committee upon the decimal coinage have concluded the examination of witnesses, and it is understood the result will be a unanimous report, in favour of the adoption of the system, making the pound sterling the integer, and dividing it into 1,000 units or farthings.

Father Beck, a Belgian has been elected General of the Jesuits.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

BEING now published Twice a Week is a head of all Competitors in giving the Latest News at home and abroad. It is the only Semi-weekly paper published on the Island, and is despatched TWICE A WEEK to most parts of the Country.

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HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, August 13, 1853.

We said in our last, that a few hours would shew what course Mr Coles policy would take with respect to the Sheriffs return of Mr. Beer to represent the first District of Queens County. Unscrupulous as we know the whole party to be, we confess we were rather unprepared for the bold avowal contained in the following paragraph which we copy from the Weekly Advertiser of Thursday last. The italics with the exception of the words "*good advice*" are our own.

"In this case where the Sheriff, lacking judgment and *good advice*, has erroneously returned the wrong man, what is the alternative? Why *it shall be competent and right for the Government to rectify the error of the Sheriff, by directing the commissioners who shall be appointed to swear in the new members, not to swear in Beer but administer the oath to Coles.*"

This is honest certainly, there can be no mistake here at least, as to the intentions of the government. But why not go a shorter way to work, why not take the return and at once strike out the name "Beer" and insert "Coles" in its place? It is but falsifying a record, and as to the right to do so, they have just as much *legal* right to do one as the other. But this is a grave subject and should not be treated with unbecoming levity, "In this case where the Sheriff, lacking judgment, and *good advice* has erroneously returned the wrong man, what is the alternative?" Is not this in the first place what is called "begging the question?" Is it so very certain that Mr. Beer is the *wrong man*, may it not be just possible, with deference to the high authority of the Weekly Advertiser, that Mr. Beer may be the *right man* after all? But touching the alternative, it seems that "it *shall be* competent and right for the government to rectify the error of the Sheriff." Ah! Indeed! May we presume to ask who "The Government" is? We have always understood it to be George Coles himself, at least he has always been in the habit of calling himself the "Leader of the government" and his followers have always acquiesced in the justness of the title so that George Coles is in plain english to order his puppets, the things that he appoints commissioners, to act in direct violation of the usual command in Commissions and to obey the command of George Coles to swear in him George Coles instead of George Beer the person named in the Sheriffs return, and to what end? *That justice may sustain her prerogative?* What prerogative? It is the first time we ever heard of justice having any. It is sheer nonsense but let it p[illegible] "*And the rights and privileges of the individual and the people he protected*" well it is a queer method of *protecting* public rights and privileges to begin with invading the rights and privileges of the representatives of the people to whom *alone* belong the whole power of adjudicating upon the returns to writs of election and the right to sit in the House, and who have hitherto been in the habit of treating any, even the slightest interference with those privileges as a gross contempt of their authority, and of visiting such contempt with punishment to the utmost extent of their power. On such occasions we have generally found them pretty unanimous and equally determined. It is a satisfaction that the course to be pursued, is so clearly marked out as it will afford the members of the new House an opportunity of making a timely resistance to a measure so illegal and fraught with such utter ruin to the independance and integriety of the Lower House.

The Editor of the Advertiser, says "we shall most probably dip deeper into this anon." So shall we most certainly.

We feel a satisfaction in recording proofs of the progress of art and science among us, it is at once performing an act of justice to an individual and encouraging others to emulate his example. We took occasion some time since to notice an Organ built by Mr. Watson Duchemin an old and respected mechanic of Charlottetown. He has since parted with the instrument to a gentleman in Sackville New Brunswick who has thus testified his satisfaction with the purchase.

Mr. Watson Duchemin,

Dear Sir.—Before taking your departure from Sackville, I desire to express my entire satisfaction in the purchase which I have made of the organ built by you and put up in my house. As far as I am able to form an opinion, I believe it possesses all the qualifications which constitute a superior instrument, the tone is remarkably rich and mellow, and the workmanship appears to be of the very best description. I have much pleasure therefore in bearing my testimony to its superior qualities.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours respectfully,

EDWARD COGSWELL.

Sackville, 22nd June, 1853.

Mr. Moir the Piano forte Manufacturer from Halifax, had before testified as to "its being in tone, touch and workmanship a first rate instrument." When by the introduction of Gas Light, our streets will have become as safe and pleasant by night as by day, may we not hope that concerts, and public and private musical meetings will be added to the number of our recreations?

That the Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island has been of incalculable benefit to the Island, no one will be hardy enough to deny; and this has been accomplished first, by attracting the attention of farmers to the species of produce that are best worthy of their exertions, and secondly, by stimulating those exertions, and exciting ambition, by a judicious distribution of premiums, and the publication in the Newspapers of the names of the successful competitors. The Horticultural Society of Charlottetown is pursuing the path of the former, and all things considered, with nearly equal step. Its last exhibition was much better than was anticipated by most people, from the extreme dryness of the early part of the summer, which caused many of the productions of the flower and vegetable garden to be, for P. E. Island, premature, in consequence of which, the number of articles exhibited were fewer in umber than might have been the case in an ordinary season. It will be observed that the premiums for flowers are for those grown in the open air, with the exception of two given for the rarest house plants, and though this had a tendency to lessen the number of exotics, yet from the kindness of lady and other friends the upper end of the Hall presented an unusually splendid appearance. The stands formed a semicircle, the bouquets 12 in number, some very large, being in the centre, flanked by Mr. Gates' oleander, and a noble myrtle; the tables down the sides covered with damask cloths contained the fruits, and on tables at the lower end were displayed the vegetables. Among the fruits, the Gooseberries of Mr. W. H. Pope were conspicuous. One of them weighed an ounce exactly, and was about 4 inches in circumference. The dish exhibited by Mrs. Forbes presented also a luscious appearance being fully ripe and of a bright amber colour. We trust to see at future exhibitions a still greater variety of a fruit which, we are free to say, is peculiarly adapted to the soil and climate of Prince Edward Island. The committee will, we doubt not, after this—if the funds will permit—offer liberally for seedling varieties. The white currants were of a splendid kind. The Red Raspberries were also very large, and with a fine bloom. The amber coloured though good were not such as they perhaps would have been, had there been more frequent showers before and when the fruit had just formed. Rasps have been rather a failure compared with the produce of last year. Of vegetables the tables presented a most gratifying display. Ten different samples of Potatoes, all good. Those that took the prize were a new variety imported last year. They bear the name of Painted Ladies—from their skins being of a delicate white variegated with rose colour we presume. Mr. Macgowan's were the ash leaved kidney, but patagonian for that species of potatoe. Mr. Walsh called his Nova Scotia pink eyes, a round tuber and very large. John C. Binns, Esq., exhibited a basket of very good ones, they came too late for competition, and were more intended as a sample of Twenty bushels that he has to dispose of. We were highly gratified at seeing a bunch of Canary grass just headed and nearly ripe, presented by the same gentleman, who has sowed a quantity of it. We trust that Mr. Binns will follow it up, by exhibiting the seed as well as some of the seed heads both at the Agricultural and Horticultural Autumn or Fall Shows. There were not less than nine Cauliflower on the tables, the name of this delicate esculent was omitted in the enumeration of Prize articles, because they are not usually in season till towards the end of the month, and because the fund at the disposal of the Committee was such as to render it necessary to curtail rather than add to the number of premiums. This will, we trust, alter as we progress, and that the Society will meet with that liberal support its increasing usefulness entitles it to.

The prize peas (Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald's) were of that kind called "Knights Matchless Marrows," immensly large, and free from worm. A number of the peas were left in the pods, which served to demonstrate how prolific this variety is, and that the sample had not been picked over for undue effect. We have not time to go through the whole list; but we cannot refrain from commenting upon the excellence of the specimen of Onions furnished by the Chief Justice, and take the occasion of again recording our perfect conviction, that this indispensable condiment in almost every species of cookery may be raised with equal facility here as elsewhere, and that no inconsiderable sum may be saved by raising onions ourselves, instead of paying the Americans for them. The early Turnips exhibited by the same Hon. Gentleman were excellent, as were those also sent by Mrs. Lewis. The Raddishes were also a clear proof of how congenial to the soil is this grateful accompaniment to either meal of the day. There was a bunch of long red brought by Mr. Watson, but it was after the judges had made their decision, had they been in time they would have run the prize—Mr. Tremain's—hard at all events, both specimens were exceedingly fine. There was a bundle of green Indian Corn very fully filled, exhibited by Miss Haszard, a box of Capsicums by Mrs. Lockerby, these and the Tomato are arteiles which we trust will be soon in great abundance in our market; the virtues of the latter are not near as well known as they deserve to be. We shall take an early opportunity of setting forth the various uses to which the fruit of the Tomato may be applied when aided by the skill of that most respected and respectable personage the Cook. The other articles exhibited were excellent of their kind and reflected great credit on the horticultural skill of the growers. On the whole, we congratulate the Society on the success of their labours, and herein we should be wanting in duty, setting gallantry aside, did we not award the due meed of praise to the Ladies of the Committee for their strenuous exertions in raising the necessary funds, and the taste and judgment displayed in the arrangement of the articles exhibited. We trust we shall not be considered as intrusive, if we venture ts suggest the continuance of the premium for articles brought to market for sale. It will be seen that Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Willis have availed themselves and in so doing, have greatly benefitted the public as well as themselves. We would wish to see many more follow their example. A good and plentiful vegetable market is one of the best boons, both as respects health and comfort, that could be conferred upon Charlottetown. We are given to understand that the Committee of management meet on Tuesday next. We trust we need not say that we shall be happy to give publicity to any thing they may consider it necessary that the community should be informed of.

FISHING PRIZE.—The American fishing Schr. STAR LIGHT, of Gloucester, of about 90 tons, (new vessel) Charles McDonald, master, having on board 250 barrels of Mackerel, arrived at this port on Thursday evening, in charge of an officer of H. M. S. DEVASTATION, having been taken as a prize by that vessel for encroaching on the fishing grounds off Gaspie, on Saturday last, the 6th inst.—*Isl.*