China, is stated to be seven millions of pounds of green tea against eighteen millions of green, and two millions of pounds of black against nearly seven millions, or a total of less than nine-and-a-half millions against upwards of twenty-nine millions within the same period of 1852.

The critical state of things in Prussia is known. With one point alone is lying in almost all documents of the nobles is "what the King wishes, God wills." The army wishes to hurry the king into an injurious war, for which Louis Napoleon is preparing also. With the commercial classes, on the contrary; with the mercantile marine, generally among the middle and even lower classes —there exists an opposition to the Government almost amounting to disloyalty, and personal hostility to the Sovereign.

At Bonnesrad, many of the Russians, as is admitted by General Bodisco, were suffocated by the smoke of their own guns. This is precisely what was predicted by a British Engineer officer, as likely to take place in the batteries at Constantinople.

UNITED STATES.

RECIPROCITY.

A Washington Letter of the 9th announces that Mr. Crampton had received by the last Mail, the ratification of the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty and would probably exchange the same with the Secretary of State on Monday following. It was understood that the British Government regards the Treaty as an exclusively Imperial interest, and that American fishermen will enjoy on the morrow of the benefit secured by it, prior to the legislative concurrence of the Provinces more immediately interested. The resignation of Mr. Hincks, late leader of the Canadian Ministry, will not necessarily retard the ratification of the Treaty by the Canadian Parliament. The position of Lord Elgin as the Vice Roy of the Queen, is not affected by the defeat of the Ministry; the same system of 'responsible government' having been introduced into Canada as obtains in England.

The following are the new Members of the Canadian Ministry:

Liberals:—Hon. John Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Mr. Spencer, Postmaster General. Conservatives:—Sir Allan McNab, President of the Council; John A. McDonald, Attorney General; Henry Smith, Solicitor General; Mr. Caley, Inspector General. No change has been made in the Lower section.

The subjoined important despatch appears in the New Brunswick *Royal Gazette*:—

Downing Street, 18th *August*, 1853.

Sir,

I have the honor of submitting to you a copy of a communication which Her Majesty's Government have just received from the Minister of the United States at this Court, enclosing a Despatch from the Secretary of State at Washington, by which it appears that the President's ratification of Reciprocity Treaty will be ready to be exchanged against that of Her Majesty when the latter arrives at Washington; and that the Congress has already passed a Law to give effect to that Treaty. Mr. Marcy also expresses the hope of the Government of the United States, that American fishermen may not be molested, if they should attempt to use the privileges secured to them by the Treaty.

It is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that this wish of the United States should be acceded to, and that American fishermen may be immediately allowed to use these privileges.

Her Majesty's ratification will be sent by this Mail, to be exchanged against that of the President of the United States, by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CLARENDON.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, &c., &c.

The New Orleans Bee says that the popularity of Santa Anna has waned as rapidly as it arose, and there is good reason for the belief that before many months that despotic ruler will for the fourth time, become an outcast and a fugitive.

Connecticut has twenty-eight clock factories, employs 1,370 hands in the manufacture, has $1,600,000 capital invested, and makes annually 790,000 clocks. One-fourth of these time keepers find a market in England.

The spiritualists of Boston are about forming a company with $4000 capital to establish a spiritual boarding house.

DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—The *Irish News* says:—The pending assizes, happily, are light, and show a welcome improvement in the state of the country and population. So limited, indeed, is the criminal business to be disposed of, that the sessions are not likely to occupy one-half the time usual in former years. At Waterford there has occurred that almost unprecedented event, a "maiden assize."

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 20, 1854.

THE Cause of Temperance is every day making greater progress, and seems more and more disposing habituated to the discussion of a subject in which is involved the happiness or unhappiness of the whole human family. It is an axiom, though a noble aspiration to attempt to attach the most universal error that has ever prevailed among men, to batter down prejudices that have descended from father to son since the days of Noah; to impugn the wisdom and the virtue of our immediate as well as our remote ancestors; to ask men to abstain from the use of a gratification, not because they themselves have abused it, but because others have done so. The attempt has accordingly met with the most determined opposition, and if the assailants have brought every kind of weapon they could lay their hands on, to the attack, no less fertile have been the inventions of the defenders, in their methods of resistance. The warfare is still going on. The enemies of intemperance, and consequently, the friends of humanity are not only increasing numerically, but are every day also becoming more skilled in the use of the weapons in common use, and continually inventing new ones of greater power and force. Moral suasion, strengthened by statistical information, is drawing to their side, from every country, and from all ranks and classes of men, from the Army, the Navy, the Factory, the Shop, from the crowded City, from the open Country, from the Prison, even and their concomitant prisons, from every quarter where traces of the footsteps of the foe have appeared, the ravages that he has occasioned, the crimes, the diseases, the ruin he has left behind, have all been carefully noted and brought forward, and the result has been, that the wise and thinking parties of the community in all parts of the civilized world, are gradually, but surely, being convinced, and believing that the use of intoxicating beverages is the greatest obstacle to the spread of religion, morality, arts, sciences, commerce, and civilization that has ever been detected, and that in which this obstacle can be overcome, is, by the removal of the cause, in one word, abstinence, total, unequivocal abstinence. The advocates of temperance at first were, it was made manifest that there was but one mode of becoming temperate where alcoholic liquors were in use, and that was, by refraining from the use of all alcoholic liquors, as a beverage,—were at first a small band treated with alternate favor, contempt, pity, ridicule, encouragement, opposition. Many were the vicissitudes in the cause, enthusiasm and admiration, joined their ranks, numerous were the lapses and defalcations that followed, and loud the shout of triumph, not unmingled with sarcasm and irony, with which the deserters of the cause of temperance, and those who, notwithstanding repeated failures and numerous mortifications, a small but devoted band rallied round the colours, and formed a phalanx more impregnable than those of the Macedon. Upon this nucleus have grown accretions until the great temperance armies are numbering not only by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands, and will by the time of the next Census, have been afforded from sources from which we had *as yet*, scarcely thought it possible that it would be tendered, but the single fact that the *Edinburgh Review* has come out in favor of the Cause with one of the most masterly articles we have ever had the pleasure to peruse, affords one of the most decisive proofs that the time is fast approaching when the cause will be universally joined by the intelligent and intellectual part of the nation. We shall give from it a few extracts, but would, in the first place, say a word or two with regard to the meeting that took place on Monday evening last in the Temperance Hall. S. L. Tilley, Esquire, a Member of the Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick, and most worthy Patriarch of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, who has come over to this Island on a visit, was invited by the Members of the order here, to meet them, and much of the public who chose to attend, in order to give some information respecting the progress of the cause, and of the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law in New Brunswick. There was, we are happy to record it, a numerous and highly respectable meeting, who were greatly pleased at the appearance of Mr. Tilley amongst them, and not less gratified by the prospects of ultimate success, which were held forth by the able, enthusiastic and zealous head of the noble order of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Tilley disclaimed, from the first, all idea of making a speech or giving a regular lecture, and in fact, spoke of it as he himself termed it, a "rambling one;" but, in our opinion, not the less effective on that account. The orator was full of the subject, and, accordingly, it came out in him in a copious stream from the heart, and to the hearts, we trust, of all his hearers. We are not going to attempt to follow Mr. Tilley, for we think that it would be neither fair nor courteous to attempt a criticism upon the impromptu address of a stranger to an audience of whose temper and disposition he knew nothing, and who deprecated the idea of attempting the display of any oratorical powers, or of, indeed, treating the audience to any novel phase of the subject. "I could hardly say any thing new upon the subject," said he, "if I were to attempt it; and I prefer to enforce the adoption and spread of acknowledged truths to the promulgation of new and untried theories."

Of Mr. Tilley's history of the attempt to introduce the Maine Liquor Law in New Brunswick, and the success of the Bill, he detailed, in spite of the sanguine hopes that it will be carried in another form by the present House, of which he is a Member, we shall give our readers a more detailed account in a future number; and for the present, we content them with the sentiments of the *Edinburgh Reviewer*, and this the more willingly, because they embody some of the statements and arguments of the most worthy patriarch himself.

Of the passing of the Maine Liquor Law, and its entire or partial adoption by other states, the Reviewer remarks:—

"The first impression on English politicians, when they hear the doings of the Temperance Reformers, must be a kind of intrepidous astonishment. The notion of imposing new restrictions upon trade seems so alien to the ideas of our epoch, that we are inclined to treat it as impracticable or ridiculous. It will therefore be neither useless nor uninteresting to state the arguments which have persuaded so cautious and prudential people as the Americans, the glorious right of intoxication; and that, too, in the mother land of mint julep and cherry cobbler.

Unquestionably the first instance of an Anglo-Saxon, born in New England, and bred in the most extraneous power, whether calling itself King or Kaiser, Pope or People, which attempts to interfere with his commercial rights, by prohibiting his buying, buying and selling as he will. The advocates of these prohibitory laws were therefore assailed at once with the cry, 'What has the State to do with our private pleasures? We are free citizens, and no one shall hinder us from dealing and drinking as we please.' To meet this clamour, they were forced, in the first place, to lay down the philosophic principle. They were required to prove that the natural liberty of man is necessarily limited by his social condition; and that society imposes such limitations, either in the interest of the whole, or of its parts, as may seem which it exists. As to the particular subject-matter of the present discussion,—the right, namely, of buying and selling, intoxicating liquors, they replied, leave it free and unrestricted, whenever that is possible; and most States have interfered with it more than was either necessary or desirable. But in all these cases where it is found that the liquor traffic must limit it by legislation. The State may thus interfere with commerce, either to raise a revenue or to avert a great calamity. For the first purpose the fetters imposed on trade by customs and excise; of the second, the restrictions on the sale of gunpowder, and the laws which prevent unqualified persons from exercising the functions of medical practitioners. The regulations to which the vintner and tavern-keeper are subjected by the license system, stand on both these grounds; being enforced in part for purposes of revenue, partly to guard against disorder. And it is especially absurd to protest against the right of the State to interfere with this particular branch of trade, as if such interference were a novelty. For the law, as it stands at present, not only interferes therewith, by duties on the importation of wines and spirits, by excise licenses, and by the regulations of police concerning the retail business, but it absolutely prohibits this traffic to all but a selected few among its citizens, specially licensed for the purpose. Is it not absurd, then, to declare that monopoly created by the law, should be exempt from legislation?

But further, there are some trades to which the State absolutely prohibits the exercise of any trade. Thus the business of coining money is utterly suppressed by the laws of all civilised States; thus the opening of lotteries is a commercial speculation forbidden by the law. Is asked on this, 'Is it because what grounds the State is justified in annihilating those branches of industry, it must be answered, as it is, that society may put down what is dangerous to itself, *salus populi suprema lex*. Any trade, employment, or use of property, detrimental to the life, health, morals, or safety of a people, is by English law a *public nuisance*. And in suppressing it the State assumes the right of sacrificing private interests to the public good. And this, not only when the detriment is physical or economical, but also when it is moral. Thus, unwholesome grave-yards are shut up, and noisome vitriol works pulled down, for their physical nuisance; private gaming is made illegal for economical reasons; slave-trading, lotteries, cockpits, bear-gardens, gambling-houses, brothels, and obscene print-shops, are prohibited on moral grounds. Now the liquor traffic, and particularly the retail branch of it, is a public nuisance in all three respects; both physically, economically, and morally. By its physical consequences it causes death to thousands; reduces thousands more to madness or idiocy; and afflicts myriads with diseases involving the most wretched forms of bodily and mental torture. Considered in its economical aspect, it diverts the national resources by destroying a large amount of corn, which is annually distilled into spirits*; and it indirectly causes three fourths of the taxation required by pauperism, and by criminal prosecutions, and prison expenses; and farther, it diminishes the effective industry of the working classes, thereby lessening the amount of national production. Thirdly, viewed in its moral operation, it is the cause (as we have previously shown) of two thirds of the crime committed; it lowers the public morals, and hinders the civilization of the people, and it leads the men to illtreat and starve their families, and sacrifice domestic comfort to riotous debauchery.

On the above grounds, it is contended that the State ought no longer to content itself with restricting this traffic, but ought to suppress it; for public nuisances should not be regulated, but removed. And it is predicted that, as civilization advances, this will share the fate of some other moral nuisances (such as lotteries, bear-gardens, and cockpits) which were tolerated, or even encouraged, but which are now prohibited by law.

In spite of these arguments, the most formidable outcry was raised against the measure demanded by the Teetotallers. It was stigmatized as a sumptuary law, interfering in a man's household concerns; although, in fact, it left people free to drink what they pleased, and only forbade them to sell their drink. It was urged also that possession, not legislation, was the proper cure for moral evils; to which the other side replied that prohibition had not been tried on for the suppression of the slave trade. It was also alleged that such prohibitory laws were 'unconstitutional.' This question, however, was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, which has power of disallowing laws passed by any of the States which it may judge contrary to the general principles of the constitution. The Maine Liquor Law was made against an Act passed by Massachusetts to prohibit the retail of spirits; when the court decided that such enactments were perfectly constitutional. But perhaps the most formidable objection to the mind of New Englanders, was the financial argument. What is to become of the revenue, if we cut off its most productive source? It was answered that the loss caused by the proposed law would be more than repaid by the saving effected through its operations; for that the expenses incurred in maintaining paupers pauperised by intemperance, and criminals created by intemperance, exceeded the revenue derived by the American States from the duties on liquor. So that the Government, in maintaining the traffic, was penny wise and pound foolish.

The contest lasted about ten years from its commencement, till the champions of temperance gained the victory in the signal repeal of the Maine Liquor Act. We have seen how rapidly that success has been followed by similar triumphs in the adjacent States. The Maine Law has always been, the adoption of this policy is not sufficient to enable us to judge of its success. But the evidence of experience seems, so far as it goes, to be in favour of the new legislation. At least in the State of Maine, the violent reaction which was predicted has certainly not yet occurred. On the contrary, the elections which have taken place in that State for the last year in operation, resulted in an increased majority for its maintenance. And the legislature again elected in 1853, has confirmed the law by additional provisions. Moreover, its beneficial operation is strikingly proved by the fact that the neighbouring States have, one after another, adopted it into their code.

The statements published concerning the moral improvement consequent upon the passing of the measure, must be received with caution, as they proceed from its warm supporters. The mayor of Portland (the capital of Maine) asserts that the number of persons imprisoned has diminished fifty per cent., and that pauperism is already considerably reduced. We learn also that in the winter half year before the passing of the Act, there were arrested for riotous conduct in the streets of Portland 232 persons; and in the corresponding half year after the passing of the Act, only 12 persons. We are also assured that a new jail and almshouse were about to be built at the same town before the Act, which now, being no longer wanted, have been consequently discontinued.

On the other hand, it is alleged that the new law is so much evaded as to be practically inoperative. This allegation, however, applies principally to New Brunswick. And the Teetotallers urge, with some show of reason, that the lukewarm character of the law passed by that colony, (which, it will be remembered, forbids the sale of only of wine and spirits,) offers great facilities to evasion; for a publican may easily give his customer a tumbler of grog under the name of porter. The Maine Law must, at least, be supposed all public tipping houses; although probably, those who are so inclined may obtain a private and surreptitious glass of gin from some friend. It is, however, asserted that the object of the promoters of the measure was to remove temptation from the poor. And if this has been done, it matters little that those who are determined to drink can gratify their propensity in secret.*

* Paley expresses (in his Moral Philosophy) an opinion that this distillation of corn is criminal; because it is a wanton destruction of that which God designed for the sustentation of human life; on the same ground that it would be wrong for the owner of a wheat-field to set it on fire for his amusement. It is calculated that the grain annually consumed in Great Britain and Ireland for distillation and malting amounts to six million quarters, and would feed five million people. The greater part of the nutriment contained in this quantity is entirely lost.

* We have lately seen a private letter from Amherst, which states that, since the passage of the Maine Act, little china receptacles for spirits are manufactured at Portland in the shape of books, and lettered on the back Prayer-book or Holy Scriptures. The writer adds, however, that he has not himself seen these bottles.

DEFEAT OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.—We learn from a telegraph despatch from Quebec, of the 9th instant, that the government have been defeated on the election of a Speaker, and that they have resigned. Mr. Sicotto has been chosen Speaker of the Assembly.—The Governor General has called on Sir Allan McNab to form a new ministry.—*New Brunswicker*.

Died,

On Sunday last, the 17th inst., Mr. Donald McLeod, elder, Murray Harbor Road, aged 72 years. Much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

On the 15th inst., Margaret, eldest daughter of Duncan McDonald, Murray Harbor Road, aged 20 years. Her end was peace.