FISHERY & RECIPROCITY TREATY.

A Treaty, extending the right of fishing and regulating the commerce and navigation between Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, concluded in the City of Washington, on the 5th day of June, Anno Domini 1854, between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Government of the United States, being equally desirous with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens and subjects, in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America, secured to each by Article A. of a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, on the 20th day of October, 1818, and being also desirous to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between Her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon—that is to say, the President of the United States of America, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce and Elgin, a peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Governor General in and over all Her Britannic Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America, and in and over the Island of Prince Edward, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the above mentioned convention of 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish on the sea, coasts, and shores, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those Colonies and the Islands thereof, and upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen. And it is further agreed that in order to prevent or settle any dispute as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article apply to, each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall within six months thereafter appoint a commissioner.

That the said Commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The Commissioners shall name some third person to act as abitrator or umpire in any cause or causes in which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the Commissioners.

The person so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either the Commissioners or the arbitrators, or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act as such Commissioners, arbitrator, or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named, as aforesaid, to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Such Commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States embraced within the provisions of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein. The decision of the Commissioners, and of the arbitrator or umpire, shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively. The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

Art. 2. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States, north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the said sea, the coasts and shore of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shores, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts, in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

Art. 3. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule, hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Grain, Flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds, fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs; hides, furs, skins or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard, borns, manures, ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool; fish oil; rice, broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hew or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags.

Art. 4. It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, shall have the right to navigate the river St. Lawrence and the Canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully as the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now or may hereafter be exacted of her Majesty's said subjects, it being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving the notice thereof, to the Government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if at any time the British Government should exercise the said reserved right, the Government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it think fit, the operation of Article 3 of the present Treaty, in so far as the province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence or the canals may continue.

It is further agreed that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the river St. Lawrence, secured to Americans by the above clause of the present article, shall continue, and the Government of the United States further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several canals on terms of equity with the inhabitants of the United States.

And it is further agreed, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind, cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New Brunswick.

Art. 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the Treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation;—and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended to affect the reservation made by article IV. of the present treaty, with regard to the right of temporalily suspending the operation of articles III. and IV. thereof.

Art. 6. And it is hereby further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles shall extend to the Island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that Colony. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace in their laws, enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the Colony of Newfoundland, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the Legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining articles of this treaty.

Art. 7. The present Treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington, within six months from the date hereof or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. L. Marcy [L. S.]
Elgin and Kincardine. [L. S.]

Bathing.—Sir Astley Cooper was a great believer in the efficacy of bathing. Hear what he says to the ladies about it;

"Immediately on rising from bed, and having all previously ready, take off your night dress, then take up from your earthen pan two gallons of water, a towel, quite wet, but not dripping; begin at your head, rubbing hair, and face, and neck, and ears well; then wrap yourself behind and before, from neck to chest, your arms and every portion of your body.—Remand your towel into the pan, charge it afresh with water, and repeat once all I have mentioned, except the head, unless that be in a heated state, when you may do so, and with advantage. Three minutes will now have elapsed. Throw your towel into the pan, and then proceed with two coarse long towels to scrub your head and face and body, when four minutes will have you in a glow; then wash and rub your feet, brush your hair, complete your toilette, and trust me that this will give new zest to your existence. A mile of walking may be added with advantage.

"Punch" on Bonnets.—The last number of Punch contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies' bonnets will be worn from their heads at the next remove. The tendency has been further and still further rearward, and the next change, Punch thinks, will carry them off the head entirely; so he represents the next fashion by two ladies in full dress and bareheaded, sailing along the streets, with a footman walking some ten feet behind, *carrying the bonnets on a waiter*.

Humboldt.—The venerable Alexander Von Humboldt, who is at the age of four score and five years, still prosecutes, with vigor and success his researches in the broad domain of science. He resides in Berlin, and is represented as having a lofty, massive brow, which, as it overarches his reflecting, observing eyes, seems at first sight almost too large for the dimensions of the body, and the general size of the head itself. His massive chin is indicative of a rare tenacity of purpose—of a perseverance which, for a long life, has enabled him unceasingly to augment the accumulated knowledge of his wide experience, and as continuously to strive to spread it abroad.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

OCCUPATION OF THE SULINA BY THE BRITISH.

We have received the following despatch from Vienna:—

"The allies are occupied in removing certain sunken vessels from the mouth of the Danube.

"The Russian batteries at Sulina have been repaired and occupied by the English.

"The Russian Danubian flotilla must either be destroyed or fall into the hands of the allies."

According to advices from Constantinople of the 10th, an Anglo-French force, landed by Turkish steamers, had occupied the Sulina mouth of the Danube. The Russian steam flotilla, threatened on all sides, was wandering up and down the Danube in despair of safety.

Reopening of the Navigation of the Danube.—Constantinople, July 10.—The navigation of the Danube is re-opened. The Austrian Lloyd's steamer has arrived at Galatz. The Russian river flotilla is seeking refuge wherever it can find shelter. Marshal St. Arnaud has left, and rejoined the advancing army. Selim Pasha has been wounded, but he rallied his column, and maintained his position.

Evacuation of the Dobrudscha by the Russians.—The Russians have evacuated Matschin, which they have burned down, after removing the supplies. Preparations are being made to abandon the strong places in the northern peninsula formed by the upward bend of the Danube. It is feared that Isaaktcha, Tultcha, and Tschardak will share the fate of Matschin.

Movements of the Turkish Troops.—A Turkish division is in full possession of Turnul, opposite Nicopolis, and has marched by the line of the Bastio Trajani, on Ruschvede, whence crossing the Vede river, it will march north-easterly upon Bucharest, in co-operation with the main army from Giurgevo and Oltenitza.—[The Bastio Trajani mentioned in the above despatch, must not be confounded with the Vallum Trajani, or Trajan's Wall, extending from the Black Sea, across the narrow neck of the Dobrudscha, between Kustendje and the Danube; it commences between Turnul and the Aluta river, and runs northward.]

General Bebutoff was dangerously wounded in the battle of the 8th, between Giurgevo and Frateschti. Halim Pasha, from Kalafat, with Ismail Pasha and Skanderbeg, with 15,000 cavalry, have joined the army at Giurgevo. Omar Pasha has 75,000 men in motion: Marshal St. Arnaud has crossed from Rustchuk. The 25th (French) regiment of the line suffered severely at Giurgevo: the Zouaves were hotly engaged, and contributed greatly to the victory.

Our Troops.—The British army is slowly advancing. The Light Division remains at Devna, and the 1st Division is still at Aladyn, but Sir De Lacy Evans has pushed up his (the second) division to a position half-way between the Guards and Sir George Brown's camp, and Sir Richard England has advanced his (the third) division to a site half-way between Aladyn and Varna. The line of the lakes, which stretch from Varna up to Devna for a distance of nearly twenty miles, is occupied by the four divisions of the British army, at a distance of about four miles apart, with their left resting on the crest of the hills which run at right angles to the lake, and their fronts extending along the ridges and plateaux of those hills, with the face towards Shumla.

INSANE PROCLAMATION OF THE CZAR.

The following is a literal translation of a Russian document, bearing date St. Petersburg, June 23:—

"Count Nesselrode to Baron Budberg.

"M. Le Baron,—His Majesty the Czar wishes you to take an opportunity of expressing the displeasure, which he must feel, at the singular behaviour of the Boyards towards the Russian troops, which entered the Principalities for the purpose of delivering them for ever from the unbearable Turkish yoke. His Majesty the Czar does not consider it permissible that, in such times as the present, persons of the same faith as His Orthodox Majesty should be under any other than a Christian Government. If the Wallachians are too much under the heterodox influence of the West of Europe, His Majesty cannot as the head of the orthodox Christians, relinquish the task intrusted to him by heaven, which is to deliver for ever the followers of the true Christian—namely, the Greek religion, from the *suzerainete* of Turkey. Since the glorious accession of His Majesty the Czar this thought has occupied him, and now the time has arrived for accomplishing His Majesty's so long entertained resolve, in spite of the opposition of the other powerless States of heterodox Europe. We are with God, and God is with us, and the victory will be ours. His Majesty the Czar orders you, Baron, to give the Boyards and the superior *employes*, a severe reprimand for their disloyal behaviour towards our troops. The time will soon come when these disloyal Wallachians, who have excited the displeasure of His Majesty in the highest degree, will be punished severely for their behaviour. Only be severe, Baron, towards these lawless Wallachians; the severer you are the better. Such is the will of His Majesty the Czar.

"With the assurance, &c.,

"Nesselrode, Chancellor of the Empire."

Copies of this precious document were sent to the houses of the principal Boyards and *employes*, as the majority were too ill to appear" when summoned to wait on Baron Budberg before he departed, at the head-quarters of Prince Gortschakoff After having read the despatch, one is hardly able to get rid of the idea that the Czar's religious feeling or his ambition has driven him stark mad.

Gallant Exploit.—At the recent bombardment of Bomarsund, a bomb with a burning *fusee* fell upon the deck of H. M. S. *Hecla*, when a young midshipman, named Lucas, with great coolness, caught it up and threw it into the water before it exploded. For this gallant exploit he has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant with seniority from the 21st June last.

In the 80th Regiment, which has recently arrived from India, after an absence of eighteen years, there are several private soldiers who have saved from £500 to £1000.

A pontoon bridge at Kalaresch broke down on the 20th ult., with 500 Russian Artillerymen; most whom were drowned, and their guns lost.

The *Belfast Mercury* says the extent to which the sale of Indian meal is carried on through the rural districts seems really wonderful. At one steam mill the average quantity turned out, for the last couple of months, exceeded fifty tons per week.

UNITED STATES.

The Rochester Daily American says.—"No new wheat has yet appeared in our market this season. Farmers are busy in securing their harvest, which is more difficult than usual on account of the scarcity of hands. But for the Reaping Machines the case would be vastly worse in this respect. The downward tendency for some weeks past renders farmers little anxious to hurry their grain to market There is much of the crop in this vicinity which has been cut for several days, and is abundantly dry and quite fit for threshing; but not a bushel has yet been offered. We expect however, before the close of the week, to see new wheat in the hands of some of our millers. Since the commencement of harvest we hear less of the ravages of the weevil."

THE CROPS.

Vermont.—Hay crop will be heavy—better than for several years past.

Massachusetts.—Hay an average—better than last year. Rye light. Apples promising; ditto pears, plums, and grapes. Peaches will fail.

New York.—The wheat held in Munroe County, will be at least a million of bushels. Had the season been entirely favourable the crops would yield 50 per cent. additional.

In Genesee valley wheat is abundant. It may have been heavier in other years, but now looks more like a large yield.

In Orleans county the wheat will turn out half an average crop.

Pennsylvania.—Wheat crop favorable.

Delaware.—Corn partly developed and rapidly advanced. Sun very hot and rain wanted.

Maryland Corn very fine, and promise a large yield. Wheat small, damaged by rust. Scarcely an average crop in the whole state. Tobacco will fall off one third.

Virginia.—Wheat more than average, Montgomery, Floyd, and Giles, counties will become exporters this year of 300,000 bushels. The "Christiansling Herald," was never more delighted wtih the prosect of the wheat crops. The wheat fields seemed almost endless in number, all harvested, while the farmers were busily engaged in securing the rich crop.

South Carolina.—The prospect of an abundant corn crop, is exceedingly flattering. "Oats have been gathered, says the Anderson Gazette," and we doubt whether a larger crop has ever been made in this district."

A single family in Sangamon county, Ill., have seventeen thousand sheep, and all of good blood. Sheep raising is fine business in Illinois. It is said that every farmer who has tried the business has amassed a fortune.

On board the steamor Atlantic, on Tuesday night, on her way from Boston to Portland, a man whose shirt and stockings were marked "W. E." shot himself with a double barreled pistol through the heart. He appeared about twenty-five years of age was unknown, and had a powder flask, some bullets, and a quantity of change in his pockets.—*N. Y. Herald*.

COLONIAL.

Canada.—*Wheat Crop*.—We learn from a gentleman who traversed Canada, from London to Montreal, and visited much of the interior, that the wheat crop of Upper Canada, will far exceed that of any other year in its amount.

It is estimated that a third more was sown last year than the year before, and it all looks flourishing. The surplus last year is estimated at 7,000,000 bushels. Estimating the price at only $ 1,50 per bushel, it gives the farmers $ 18,000,000 of wheat alone, for foreign market.

Exports of Wheat from Canada.—In 1838, 296.020 bushels; 1843, 1,192.908 bushels; 1848, 2.248,016 bushels; 1853, 5,496,708 bushels.

The Quebec and Richmond Railway is fast drawing to completion, and will be opened in August.

Among the victims of Cholera in Montreal, we regret to record the death of Dr. McCulloch, an eminent Physician of that city, and Miss Campbell, sister of the proprietor of the Montreal *Pilot*.

The total receipts on the Great Western Railway for the week ending 30th June, were £5,449 121. Total since the 15th of January, £128,469 139. No. of miles open, 229.

At Montreal, the interments on the 15th were 38—increase on previous day 13; of this number 30 where of cholera. On the 16th, interments 27—decrease 11; from cholera 21. On the 17th, interments 42—increase 15; from cholera 21. The total number of interments since the epidemic broke out, June 24th, 782. The cholera deaths from July 10 to July 17, inclusive, were 245.

The Treaty confirmed by Congress.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington was recieved late last evening by H. M. Perely, Esq., announcing that the House of Representatives, only half an hour before the adjournment of Congress yesterday, had ratified the fishery and reciprocity treaty, without alteration or amendment. The treaty being thus ratified by both Houses of Congress, now needs only the confirmation of the several Colonial Legislatures in order to come into immediate operation. It is understood that special meetings of the several Colonial Legislatures will be ordered to take this important matter into consideration.—*New-Bruswicker*, Aug. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

English Ladies.—As showing the interest English ladies take in agriculture, I cannot but relate a casual interview I chanced to have with an English lady, in going up in the Express train from London to York. Her husband had bought a book at the stand as we were about starting, and remarked to her that "it was one of her favourite American authors—Hawthorn." I casually observed, "I was pleased to see young American authors found admirers with English ladies," when the conversation turned on books and authors. But I said to myself pretty soon, this is a literary lady—probably her husband is an Editor or Reviewer, and she handles the 'scissors' for him; at all events, I must retreat from this discussion about authors, modern poets, and poetry. What should a farmer know critically of such things. If I was only in those fields—If the conversation could only be made to turn on crops or cattle, then I should feel quite at home." I finally pointed out a field of wheat, and remarked it was very fine. The lady, carefully observing it, said: "Sir, I think it is too thin—a common fault this season, as the seeding was late;" "those drills," she added, turning to her husband for his confirmation, "cannot be more than ten inches apart, and you see, sir, the ground is not completely covered—twelve and eleven inches is now preferred for the width of drills, and two bushels of seed to the acre will then entirely cover the ground, on good land, so you can hardly discover the drills."

If the Goddess Ceres had appeared with her sheaf, or her cornucopia, I could not have been taken by surprise. A lady descanting on the "*width of wheat drills and the quantity of seed*.

"I will try her again," said I; "this may be a chance shot," and remarked in reference to a field of plowed ground we were passing, that it broke up in great lumps, and could hardly be put in good tilth." "We have much clay land like this," she replied, "and formerly it was difficult to cultivate it in a tillage crop, but since the introduction of Croskill's Patent Clod Crusher, they will make the most beautiful tilth on these lands, which are now regarded as among our best wheat lands."

The conversation turned on cattle; she spoke of the best breeds of cows for the pail, (the Ayrshire's and Devons,) told me where the best cheese was made—Cheshire—the best butter—Ireland—where the best milkmaids were to be found—Wales. "Oh!" said I, "I was mistaken; this charming intelligent woman, acting so natural and unaffected, dressed so neat and so very plain, must be a farmer's wife, and what a help-mate he has in her? She is not an extravagant wife either, not an ornament about—yes, a single bracelet clasps a fair rounded arm; that's all." The train stopped at York; no sooner had my travelling companions stepped upon the platform, than I noticed they were surrounded by half a dozen servants—men and maids—the men in full livery. It turned out to be Sir John and Lady H——. This gentleman, I learned, was one of the largest landed proprietors in Berkshire, and his lady the daughter of a nobleman, a peeress in her own right; but her title added nothing to her; she was a noble woman without it.—*From Mr. Holcomb's Address before the Maryland Agricultural Society.*

How to avert the Cholera.—The following notice has been issued by the New York Health Commissioners. In view of the exaggerated rumours of the prevalence of the Cholera, and the fear this excited among the nervous, this official admonition may have a salutary effect:—The Commissioners of health, in their efforts to mitigate the evils, and if possible to prevent the cholera, deem it proper to suggest to their fellow citizens the importance of caution in regard to diet, and the avoidance of all unusual excitement or excess. The observations of the Commissioners of Health have convinced them that in almost every case that has occurred, the exciting cause may be directly traced to excess in eating, drinking or unusual fatigue, exposure or excitement. With such conclusions, we most earnestly request the citizens of New York to avoid these exciting causes. We are most confident that with these simple precautions no one has cause for alarm. The Commissioners of health therefore hope and trust that these conclusions and facts may have their proper influence and effect in this community.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have Cured a Diseased Foot, and prevented it being Amputated.—Mr. James Palmer, No 1, Mason court, Blake-street, Liverpool, suffered dreadfully from a diseased foot; the most eminent medical men attended him, and they deemed it necessary to remove one of his toes; before this healed, however, the disease broke out higher up, and then they wished to amputate the whole foot to prevent fearful consequences. This he objected to, and resolved to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which effected a perfect cure, and he can now walk and work as well as ever. This case can be verified by Mr. Martin, chemist, 20, Copperas-hill, Liverpool.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, August 12, 1854.

It is a source, to us, of much gratification, that the proofs of the Island progressing in wealth, in at least an equal ratio with the surrounding colonies, is becoming every day more apparent. To begin with Charlottetown, every house that you see is inhabited, and there is scarcely a street in which there is not one or more houses being built. Some of these houses are of a description, as respects size and finish, that would do credit to any town in any of the colonies. Go into the shops, and articles meet the eye, exposed every where for sale, that bespeak a population increasing in wealth and attentive to secure to itself all the comforts and most of the luxuries of highly civilized and polished society. There are very few of the requirements of what is called in England the middle class of society—which means the highest here—whether destined to minister to the wants of the mind or body, that cannot be had at a reasonable price. Labor is in demand and fairly remunerated, markets are well supplied, and considering the demand and the relative prices in the surrounding countries, at a fair rate. Charlottetown has this great advantage over most other towns situated on the coast and enjoying the benefit of a good harbour, and a great internal as well as coast navigation, that its means of supply are at its very doors. You step out of the town at once into the green and fertile fields, and this tends, and will every year more and more tend to keep up an equalization of the prices of the necessaries of life. Those who live nearest will always be anxious to wait until those who are further off shall be restrained by the badness of the roads or the inclemencies of the weather from bringing their produce to town, so that the market being comparatively empty they may obtain enhanced prices. Thus it is that the selfishness which would take advantage of the necessities of others, is itself in the end, productive of the best effects by keeping up a continual supply and at a medium rate. Five and twenty years ago our meat market presented alternate scenes of profusion or scarcity. As the autumn advanced and winter was approaching, the quantity of carcases of the different kinds of meat kept coming in an increasing ratio until mid-winter, when the price was at its minimum, the market being literally glutted, after which as hay became scarce, the supply fell off, and in the spring, and until summer was pretty well advanced, a carcas of beef or mutton was a rarity, but then we had veal of the most indifferent kind, *ad nauseam* and the poor wight who had no beef or pork tub, to have recourse to, was in a pitiable case, for the only variety then was from leg and loin to shoulder and breast of veal, the head and feet being usually thrown away, unless bespoke. 'Tis by looking at things from the vantage ground of the past, that we are enabled to form a true estimate of how great are the benefits we enjoy at the present time. If the town has so greatly improved, not less so has the country. The only difference is, that the eye cannot take in the improvements in the country with the same readiness and facility that it does in the town. A countryman who has not visited the town for the last ten years, is at once struck with surprise and pleasure at the sight of large houses of three stories, with imposing shop fronts, having single panes of glass larger than both sashes of his own twelve-light windows put together. He sees those filled, too, with tempting glittering wares, that