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 party the king is almost a God;—the motto 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 Bomarsund, 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 Cronstadt.

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 enter on the enjoyment 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 Department 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, employe 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 men's minds are becoming habituated to the discussion of a subject in which is involved the happiness or unhappiness of the whole human family. It is an arduous, though a noble aspiration to attempt to attack the most universal error that has ever pervaded 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, not 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 skilful 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 gathered on all sides, 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 Fields, from Courts of Justice 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 that 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 not less surely becoming convinced that the use of intoxicating beverages is the greatest obstacle to the spread of religion, morality, arts, sciences, commerce, and civilization that has ever existed, and the only way in which this obstacle can be overcome, is, by the removal of the cause, in one word, abstinence, total, unequivocal abstinence. The advocates of entire temperance,—for it was soon 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 them altogether, except as a medicine,—were at first a small band treated with alternate favor, contempt, pity, ridicule, encouragement, opposition. Many were the votaries who, in a fit of 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 were hailed. Notwithstanding repeated failures and numerous mortifications, a small but devoted band rallied round the colours, and formed a phalanx more impregnable than that 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 be by millions. Aid and support 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 respect 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, having come over to this Island on a visit, was invited by the Members of the order here, to meet them, and such 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 his address was, 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 from 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 manner in which it was defeated, and 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 will present 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 these transatlantic lawgivers, must be a kind of incredulous 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 something absolutely Utopian. It will therefore be neither useless nor uninteresting to state the arguments which have persuaded so many republican commonwealths to renounce the glorious right of intoxication; and that, too, in the mother land of mint julep and sherry cobbler.

Unquestionably the first instinct of an Anglo-Saxon, both in New England and in Old, is to resist any extraneous power, whether calling itself King or Kaiser, Pope or People, which attempts to interfere with his concerns, or to forbid his coming and going, 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 Americans, and no one shall hinder us from dealing and drinking as we please.' To meet this clamour, they were forced to revert to the first principles of political philosophy. 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 to protect itself against evil, or to further the ends for which it exists. As to the particular subject-matter of the present discussion,—the right, namely, of buying and selling,—the State should (they allowed) leave it free and unrestricted, whensoever that is possible; and most States have interfered with it more than was either necessary or desirable. But still there are certain cases where all civilised States must limit it by legislation. The State may thus interfere with commerce, either to raise a revenue or to avert a danger. Examples of the first case are 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 business of a medical practitioner. The regulations to which the vintner and tavern-keeper are subjected by the license system, stand on both these grounds; being enforced partly 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 regulations, and by various enactments 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 demand that dram shops, created by the law, should be exempt from legislation?

But farther, there are some trades to which the State applies not restriction merely, but prohibition. 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 of England. If it be asked on what grounds the State is justified in annihilating these branches of industry, it must be answered, as before, 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, or order of the 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 noxiousness; private coining is made illegal for economical reasons; slave-trading, lotteries, cock-pits, 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 results, it impairs 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 intelligence, and hinders the civilisation of the people, and it leads the men to ill-treat 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 civilisation advances, this will share the fate of some other moral nuisances (such as lotteries and bear-gardens), which were formerly 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 Tetotallers. It was stigmatised as a sumptuary law, interfering in a man's household concerns; although, in fact, it left men free to drink what they pleased, and only forbade them to sell their drink. It was urged also that persuasion, not legislation, was the proper cure for moral evils; to which the other side rejoined that persuasion had not been relied 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 the power of disallowing laws passed by any of the States which it may judge contrary to the general principles of the constitution. To this court an appeal 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 objection most formidable to the mind of New Englanders, was the financial argument. What is to become of the revenue, if we cut off its most fruitful branch? 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 intoxication, exceeded the revenue derived by the American States from the duties on liquor. So that the Government, in abstaining the traffic, was penny wise and pound foolish.

The contest lasted about ten years from its commencement, till the champions of temperance gained their first signal victory in the passing of the Maine Act. We have seen how rapidly that success has been followed by similar triumphs in the adjacent States. The time which has elapsed since 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 took place after the law had been for a 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 continued popularity appears 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 332 persons; and in the corresponding half year after the passing of the Act, only 152 persons. We are also told 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 countermanded.

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 Tetotallers 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 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, have suppressed all public tippling houses; although probably, those who are so inclined may obtain a private and surreptitious glass of gin from some illicit store. We imagine that the chief 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 America, 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. Sicotte 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.