(For Hazard's Gazette.)

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

At 4, p. m., on Monday the 31st July last, the Grand Division, S. of Temperance, assembled at the Temperance Hall, Central Bedeque, pursuant to appointment—the G. W. P., Bro. Heard, presiding. After the initiation of the Candidates in waiting, &c., the G. W. P. read the following Report:—

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Division, S. of T. of P. E. Island.

Worthy Brothers;

It affords me much pleasure to meet you here on the present occasion, and it is a source of great satisfaction to me, when I perceive around so many right-minded men, who are not only willing to set apart a portion of their time to advance the cause of bleeding humanity, but are prepared to sacrifice time, talent and property, in order to carry on the noble enterprise in which we have engaged.

During the past Quarter, three new Divisions have been organised—the sparkling Gem, at Georgetown; the Flower of the Forest, at Grand River; and the Agricola Division, at White Sands. We have received, during the past Quarter, 137 new members; one has been suspended and one reinstated; 28 have been expelled; 16 have voilated the pledge, and there has been one death. We have, at present 409 contributing members, exclusive of St John Division, located at Crapaud, and Margate Division, located at Margate, whose Returns have not yet been received.

Notwithstanding our additions in other parts, there has been a considerable defection from our ranks in Tryon—19 having been expelled—leaving only 13 contributing members. There can be no doubt that the sad effects of political strife have been the chief cause of this declension. It is, however, to be hoped that now the cause is removed, the friends of temperance there will see it to be their best interest to aid and encourage the Westmorland Division by every means in their power, not only on their own account, but for the benefit of their children.

I have also to inform you of the good results attending our Demonstration, held at Charlottetown on the 27th inst. Although got up at a very short notice, it passed off admirably, and reflected great credit on the Sons, for the zeal and good management displayed in their procession and at the public Tea. We were honored at the Soiree by the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and family, who not only felt a great interest in the success of our cause, but expressed his determination to assist us by every means possible. There can be no doubt that the proceedings of that day produced a favorable impression on the great numbers who partook of the refreshments that were provided, and who witnessed the appearance of the men who bore the badge of our noble Order.

The Annual Session of the National Division, which was recently held at St. John, N. B., passed off with great *eclat*. I very much regret that no one was present to represent this Grand Division. I am persuaded that the same cause which prevented my attendance there, prevented others from attending, viz: great pressure of business. There were several alterations made in the Constitutions of the several Branches of the Order, which well deserve consideration, especially the admission of females as visitors to Subordinate Divisions, by a two-third Vote of the members; the admission of youths into the Division at 16 years of age, under certain regulations; and persons of old age or under disability or disease are to be admitted as members, but not to be entitled to pecuniary benefits.

Our efforts during the past Quarter, to extend the principles of our Order, have been mostly confined to the services of our Brother Arbuckle, who has been employed in visiting the different Divisions and lecturing at public meetings. It is hoped that his efforts in this respect will be crowned with more than usual success.

The Committee who were appointed by this Grand Division to draw up a Petition, to be presented to the next sitting of our Legislature, have prepared it, and will present it to you, for approval. Much—very much—will depend on the number of signatures that will be procured for our Petition; and to discharge our duty rightly in this respect, we must strain every nerve to get every signature that can be obtained. This is now the only method left us for the accomplishment of our great object.

We have, however, no reason to despair. Our chariot has been delayed, but the fault lies more in the road than in the power of our principles. The wave may be stayed, but it is only to add increasing strength to the succeeding one. The work has to be done, and some persons must do it. Where shall we go for persons to fill our places if we abandon the cause? The rum-seller will not cease his vocation, nor the distiller his deadly work. The poor drunkard is too heavily fettered to effect his own emancipation, and the legislator values money too highly to relax a finger from the impost on rum. I need not say, Worthy Brothers, that on you and those who are on our side depend the ultimate success of the Temperance Cause in this Island.

WILLIAM HEARD, G. W. P.

At an adjourned Meeting, subsequently held in Charlottetown, the Committee to whom the above Report was referred, submitted the following

REPORT.

The only topics in the said Report to which special reference is necessary, your Committee deem to be the following:

1. The gratifying fact, that during the past Quarter 137 new members have been added to the ranks. Your Committee trust that at least a proportionate rate of increase will be exhibited by the Returns for the present Quarter.

2. The large number of expulsions, compared with the number who have violated their Pledge—the former being 28, and the latter but 16, whilst but *one* member appears to have been reinstated, and *one* suspended. Except for violation of the Pledge—and in that case only after repeated trials and the exercise of the utmost patience and forbearance—and for gross immorality, no Brother should, in the opinion of your Committee, be expelled from the Order—suspension or resignation being more in accordance with the benevolent and humane principles and practice of our Order than the harsher mode of procedure by expulsion, which should only be had recourse to in cases of extreme hopelessness and incorrigibility. Your Committee also observe, that 19 of these expulsions took place in one Country Division, located at Tryon—"the sad effects of political strife." Your Committee most deeply regret this sad result, especially in a Division which at one time numbered 80 members—now reduced to 13; but they cannot refrain from remarking, at the same time, that unless Brethren, both in Town and Country, are prepared, whensoever they may be called upon to do so, to relinquish for the time being their *sectarian* and *party* prejudices and predilections in favor of the Cause of Temperance, the sooner they quit our ranks the better will it be both for themselves and the Order with which they are connected.

3. Your Committee are glad to learn that good results have attended the recent Demonstration.

4. Some of the alterations in the Constitution of the various Branches of the Order, recently adopted by the National Division, are, doubtless, of very grave importance; but as these have been referred to a Special Committee, to report thereon, your Committee deem any further remarks on their part, with reference thereto, in this place, unnecessary.

5. The importance of an efficient travelling lecturer and agent thoroughly acquainted with the country and its inhabitants, and speaking the Gaelic language, cannot well be overrated; and your Committee join with the G. W. P. in expressing the hope, that the labours of Brother Arbuckle, P. G. W. P., will during the present Quarter, be crowned with more than the usual success.

6. Intimately connected with the above is the subject of the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic; and this can only be successfully accomplished, by so influencing the public mind, through the pulpit, the platform and the press, as to elicit from them, in the first instance, such a calm yet decided expression of opinion on the subject as will assure the concurrence of our legislators—whether directly responsible to the people or otherwise—in the proposed law, and then secure their co-operation, for the enforcement of such a Law, after it has been placed upon our Statute Book. Your Committee therefore hope—now that the Bill passed by the House of Assembly last Winter has been *officially* published for general information—no time will be lost and no exertions spared in circulating and procuring signatures to Petitions in its favor. As one means of facilitating this object, your Committee would call attention to the vast importance of judiciously managed public meetings, under the auspices of our Order; and they would respectfully urge upon the attention of all the friends of Temperance, at the present crisis, the necessity of holding frequent Temperance Meetings throughout the length and breadth of the Island, for the enlightenment of the public sentiment, and the advancement of the "crowning effort" of our glorious enterprise, the universal adoption of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, whereby the further depredations of the destroyer of the best interests of humanity, in time and in eternity, may be effectually stayed.

7. Finally, your Committee agree with the G. W. P., that, although some passing clouds may have temporarily obscured our prospects and chilled our energies, we have no reason to despair of the speedy consummation of our wishes. Our trust is not in man, but in the righteousness of our cause and the blessing of that Great Being who, we feel assured, is interested in its successful issue, and will, if we put our trust in Him, cause all these apparently untoward events—to us, at times, so trying and mysterious—to work together for the furtherance and ultimate triumph of our philanthropic object—the present, permanent and eternal good of all mankind.

Respectfully submitted, in L. P. and F.

J. B. COOPER, Chairman,
J. T. PIDWELL,
W. C. TROWAN.

July, 1854.

DR. BAYARD'S LETTER ON THE CHOLERA.

Notwithstanding our large edition of Tuesday, containing the admirable letter of Dr. R. BAYARD on the subject of Asiatic Cholera, it was insufficient to meet the demand, many copies having been applied for to distribute through the Country, which we were unable to supply; we therefore republish it to-day, feeling confident that it will be the means of doing much good wherever it is read!—*From the New-Brunswicker.*

SIR,—I consider it unnecessary to apologize for the following expression of my opinion, which is published with a desire to correct the general misapprehension respecting the contagion of Asiatic Cholera, and to allay, as much as possible, the dangerous and often times fatal alarm, which those misapprehensions create.

Asiatic Cholera was formerly considered contagious by the majority of Medical men, and its out-break in different countries was attributed to importation: accordingly quarantines and precautionary measures were adopted with the hope of preventing the introduction of it: Experience, however, soon established the utter uselessness of them, and after the most scrutinizing enquiry and observation, the members of the Medical profession generally are now thoroughly convinced that ASIATIC CHOLERA IS NOT A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE—that it is caused by peculiar conditions of the atmosphere co-operating with unwholesome exhalations from filthy districts—that the depressing and debilitating influences of intemperance and debauchery upon the digestive organs and nervous system prepare the body for the action of the exciting causes in the atmosphere—that Fear acting *immediately*, *directly*, and *powerfully* upon the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and the nerves, not only favours and aggravates an attack of Asiatic Cholera, but very frequently converts common diarrhœa, which prevails at this season of the year, into a disease analagous to Asiatic Cholera, and oftentimes equally as rapid an fatal in its consequences; and I have no hesitation in asserting that a large proportion of deaths during the prevalence of Cholera have been the consequences of this terror: Intense fear, when excited by many other causes, will in some particular individuals, produce nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, cramps, paleness, coldness, cold perspiration, &c. I have seen these symptoms caused in some persons by the dread of a surgical operation, by sudden depressing intelligence, by violent thunder storms, &c. The prostrating influence of Fear upon the nervous system in such individuals, is indisputable, and this being the fact, we can readily recognize its agency in stimulating, inducing, or aggravating Cholera, and therefore it is a matter of great importance to remove the principal cause of terror, namely, the prevailing belief that the disease is contagious. I will give a few interrogatories and replies upon this subject, that all classes of readers may easily comprehend them.:

Has Asiatic Cholera been introduced into St. John by contagion from the body of any emigrant or stranger from a distant or foreign country, where Cholera existed: has it been imported?—it has not:—How can we account for its appearance in our City? By the concurrence of morbid causes in the general atmosphere, with morbid exhalations from filthy and impure districts, acting upon particular constitutions fitted by other causes to *generate* the disease:—May not a disease thus generated be contagious? It may; or it may not: some are, and some are not, as for instance, measles and hooping cough are frequently produced by the concurrence of general and local atmospheric causes with a constitutional fitness for their action; these diseases are communicable from one person to another; but epidemics which are not contagious may be generated in a similar way by concurrent causes, as for instance, the billious diarrhœa which is now prevailing, and which generally prevails at this season of the year:—Have we reason to suppose that a disease *identical* with Asiatic Cholera has been generated in St. John? I unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative: Yes—Is it contagious? I as unhesitatingly answer this question in the negative; *It is not contagious:* Could the disease be contracted by healthy and fearless individuals in consequence of their handling the wearing apparel, bed clothes or bodies of Cholera patients? It could not:—If the disease is not contagious, how can we explain the facts, that several persons in the same family have died of Cholera, and that some individuals who have visited such families have been attacked and destroyed by the disease? This question can be readily answered, and the apparent difficulty explained; various predisposing causes may render the bodies of several individuals in the same family, and some of their visitors also liable to be acted upon by the morbid exciting causes in the general atmosphere. We see this truth manifested in the non-contagious billious vomiting and diarrhœa of several children and adults in the same family every year: these predisposing causes are exhalations from filth in houses and around them—intemperance—unwholesome diet, irregularities in diet, as respects quantity, quality, and hours of eating; anxiety and attendance upon the sick; fatigue, induced in various ways; mental depression, either of a constitutional or accidental character, pre-existing debility, and FEAR, creating in some persons a conviction that they will take the disease if they are exposed to it.—These causes may operate with the intemperate, the filthy and the debauched, but how can we explain the attacks of the disease in persons, who have lived prudently and in cleanliness and comfort?—It does not require the united action of all the predisposing causes enumerated to generate cholera or other epidemics; fear indigestion, and peculiarity of nervous impression or susceptibility render some persons easily affected by morbid exciting causes, which would be resisted by less susceptible individuals: a familiar illustration will shew the correctness of the remark: several children or adults may be inoculated with the matter of small pox, or vaccinated with cow pock matter; for instance, a ripe strawberry will cause nettle-rash in some; the fragrant odour of the rose, fainting in others; the sight of blood, or the mention of blood-letting, has caused fainting in some healthy individuals; several girls in a school have been thrown into convulsions at the sight of one of their companions in an epileptic fit; many persons vomit by the irritation of a disagreeable odour or when they see another person vomiting: I know a patient who can excite vomiting or diarrhœa exclusively by the power of his imagination. Proofs of this peculiarity of the nervous system in different persons might be multiplied; but I trust I have said sufficient to shew that the virus or poison will generate disease in the greater number, it may fail in two or three; these two or three have had the matter inserted several times without any effect: in some of the former a local sore may have been formed on the arm without any constitutional effect. In the affected, the constitutions was fitted by predisposing causes for the absorption and action of the matter; in the unaffected, the constitution resisted it because that fitness did not exist.—The different effects of the same irritating substances, upon the nervous systems of different persons and the power of the imagination, are well known facts in the practice of medicine, as imagination, sympathy, and fear, excited by attendance upon cholera patients, or the magnified reports respecting it, are capable of causing the vomiting diarrhœa, and cramps, and subsequent invasion of the disease, which has been and continues to be incorrectly attributed to contagion.

What circumstances authorize a belief that Asiatic Cholera is not contagious?—Many: 1. The rapidity of its extension: contagion implies the reception of a morbid poison, and its action in generating disease in the body which has received it, to fit that body for the transmission of its contagion to another: a shorter or longer time in each affected individual would be required for the accomplishment of this condition: Small pox is one of the most contagious diseases upon medical record: Cholera destroyed twenty thousand human beings in Mecca in the brief space of *four days*.—I ask medical men conversant with contagious diseases, how long a time would elapse, before *one* or *one hundred* small pox patients in their fittest condition for contaminating others, and placed in the densest and fittest population for its reception, would affect twenty thousand persons? I ask the believers in the contagion of cholera, professional and nonprofessional, if small pox could affect this multitude in four days,—four weeks, or even four months? The rapid spread and effects of cholera are irreconcilable with any thing yet known respecting contagion, but they are readily explainable upon a morbid condition of general and local atmospheres aided by the predisposing causes already mentioned. 2. The escape of a large proportion of medical men exposed under favouring circumstances for the reception of the disease authorises the assertion and belief that *Asiatic Cholera is not contagious*. When cholera made its appearance in this city in 1834, I was induced to suppose from book authority that the disease was contagious; I soon had opportunities of forming an opinion from personal experience: I visited patients suffering under the disease in its most aggravated forms: I remained for hours with many doing duty as nurse as well as physician: with the permisson of friends I opened the bodies of some who died; and in one instance within three hours after unequivocal proofs of death; I was engaged for two hours exposed to the exhalation from the viscera with my face in close proximity to it; other medical gentlemen were present, and similarly exposed; none were subsequently attacked: numerous dissections of the same kind have occurred in other countries without any consequences to warrant the assertion that cholera is contagious. 3. Experiments have been intentionally made in Hospitals upon the Continent of Europe and elsewhere to test the contagious or non-contagious character of cholera: A man without any suspicion of the experiment was placed in a bed, in which a cholera patient had died, and covered with the same bed clothes: he slept in it, and received no disease. Much more might be advanced to shew that Asiatic cholera is not a contagious disease, but I hope I have stated sufficient to remove the dangerous and groundless alarm, which the fear of contagion has excited.

Before I conclude this letter, which I fear has already exceeded the limits of you columns, I shall make a brief extract from the "*Report of a general plan for the promotion of public and personal health*," given by Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, 1850. This extract recommends the proper composition of a Board of Health. "We recommend that the Board, as far as practicable, be composed of two physicians, one counsellor at law, one chemist or natural philosopher, one civil Engineer, and two persons of other professions or occupations, all qualified for the office by their talents, their education, their experience, and their wisdom."

ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED?

Are the planets inhabited? The telescope cannot show the inhabitants of the moon to the people of London, for the same reason that it cannot show them the inhabitants of Edinburgh; their eyes are not made to see so far. Mars, the planet nearest the earth, is 50,000,000 of miles away from it, and the telescope can bring it nearer, and place it within a distance of 50,000 miles. Herr Madler, of Berlin, has seen the mountains, continents, and polar snows of Mars, with the periodic play of light and shade upon them. The sun is a vast and fierce furnace. The valleys of the moon are colder than our polar regions, the comets are floating masses of vapor; and the planetoids or asteroids are so small that our telescopes fail to show us anything certain about them. The sun, moon, comets, and asteroids we may conclude, then, are not inhabited by living organisms. But the planets, with their alternations of day and night, of heat and cold, their atmospheres the different weights of bodies upon their surfaces, a numerous series of striking anologies with the earth, seem proved to be the abodes of different forms of life. The organizations of life vary to suit a great variety of physical circumstances upon the globe, and with a reasonable allowance for modifications, there appears to be a moral certainty that they possess and exhibit vegetable and animal, as well as mineral products.

Life has not always existed upon the earth. From the epoch, however, when our planet fulfilled the needful conditions of salubrity, life has been lavishly created upon it. God is life. His glorious attributes are more wonderfully displayed by the meanest form of life which exists, the confervæ of a pool, or a mushroom upon a wall, than by the grandest mineral mass in the universe which is destitute of the marvels of nutrition, respiration, circulation, and reproduction. The history of life upon the globe is displayed by the remains of plants and animals in the forms of fossils, and their numbers are immense. Our continents are the tombs of marine existences; and the polar regions enclose the bones of animals of the tropics. Chalks, flints, stones are formed of animal remains, Ehrenberg found the shells of *infusoria* in Tripoli to the number of three millions in the square of the thousandth part of a French metre. Upon the tops of mountains, and in the depths of mines, we find the mountains and the mines formed of animal and vegetable *debris*. There are towns upon the earth which are built of corals, madrepores, and milipores. When the paleontologist, or student of the remains of ancient life, pursues his researches into the remotest annals of the past among the strata of the crust of the earth, he finds proofs of its existence in abundance for long ages upon ages. When geographical botanists or zoologists study the distribution of plants and animals, they see life swarming amidst the heats of the tropics, and abounding northwards and southwards even towards the remotest polar seas and snows. What man most positively knows is the abundance of organized life. Suns, or moons, or comets, or asteroids, in which there can be no living organisms, are things which no science forces him to imagine, and by conclusive reasonings compels him to believe. But whether there is life in all the planets, or whether some of them are as yet in the state in which our own planet must have been in the long period that preceded *protozoic*, is a question which will not be determined without considering the manner in which it has been discussed by the author of "The Pluralities of Worlds," reviewed in the *Eclectic* for May last.—*Eclectic Review July* 1854.

THE BLACK SEA.

The Black Sea (*Pontus Euxinus*) is an inland basin with a margin of coast generally elevated and rocky, having a transverse diameter of about 650 miles from west to east, a conjugate one of more than 300, and an area of 172,000 square miles. Its modern name is supposed to originate from the dense fogs which occasionally cover it, or the danger of its navigation arising from these fogs; at all events, it was much dreaded by the ancients, who placed their Cimmerian land of utter darkness on its northern shores. Besides the fresh water from Asia Minor, it receives some of the largest rivers in Europe, including the Danube (*Ister*), Dnieper (*Borysthenes*), and Dniester (*Tyras*) the (*Tanais*), and the Kouban; its waters are in consequence only brackish; and it is singular that, with such a large and constant accession of fresh streams continually pouring into it, any saltness should be retained. Its depth in general is great, no bottom being struck with 150 fathoms of line; but off the mouth of the Danube the water deepens very gradually, and nearly as much so from Serpent's Isle by Odessa to the Crimea. The streams of the great rivers produce strong currents, particularly in the beginning of summer, when they are increased by the melting of the snows; and when strong wind act against these flowings, a chopping sea is produced, which in foggy weather is dangerous to small craft. Independently, however, of such chances, the Black Sea is free from any dangers; having, with a trivial exception or two, neither islands, rocks, nor reefs in the general track of navigation: and almost every where there are excellent anchorages affording good riding for the largest ships. Its trade consists of grain, wine, timber, charcoal, pitch, potash, fish, caviar, isinglass, shagreen, salted provisions, cheese, poultry, butter, wool, hides, hemp, tallow, honey, tobacco, salt, iron, copper, and saltpetre; but especially corn.—*Ibid.*

A remarkable fact is recorded in a late Paris paper, to the effect that out of upwards of 16,000 persons subscribers to the public baths of Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, and who were in the daily habit of bathing, only two cases of cholera had occurred.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—The mammoth clipper "Great Republic," the hull of which was lately purchased by N. B. Palmer, of this city, is to be rebuilt. She will have but three decks and three masts, instead of four as first built, and will be capable of carrying from 3,000 to 3,500 tuns. The cost of re-building her will be somewhere between $300,000 and $125,000. She will be employed in the China trade, under the original name. The length and model will remain unchanged. In sixty or seventy days, it is stated, she will be ready for sea.

THE relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, lowness of spirits. For these we can recommend a speedy and unfailing cure, in the shape of Heofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine *sui generis*—alone—unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the secretions and the blood of the *materies morbi*, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties give vigor to the membranes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice which dissolves the food, while its cordial, soothing, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 120 Arch street.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.—Thousands of men breathe, move, and live; pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; and none were blest by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled, and so they perished—their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal! Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love, and mercy, on the hearts of the thousands who come in contact with you year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as bright on the earth as the stars of heaven.—*Chalmers.*

At a party a few evenings since a young gentleman named Frost, was eating an apple in a quiet corner by himself, a young lady came up and gaily asked him "why he did not share with her?" He good naturedly turned the side which was not bitten towards her saying:—"Here, take it if you wish. No, I thank you," she explained, looking at him archly. "I would rather have one that is not *frost-bitten*!" and ran off to join the company, leaving poor Frost with a thaw in his heart.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 16, 1854.

THE FISHERY, AND RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Our readers are already in possession of a copy of this important document from our last issue. It has received, we understand, the sanction of Congress, and waits that of the Imperial Parliament, and of the Colonies therein named.

We anticipate no difficulty in any of those quarters, and in the inquiry as to how we are likely to be effected by its provisions, we shall treat it as having been duly ratified, and about to go into operation. Believing, as we do, that trade to be beneficial to the respective countries who make use of it should be as free as possible and unrestricted by impost, customs, or any other species of tax that would throw any impediment in the interchange of the superfluities of nation with nation, we hail the treaty in question as but the beginning of a new epoch in the commercial relations between these North American Colonies, and the United States; and that such will be the advantages mutually accruing to each, from the free introduction of unmanufactured articles, that ere long, we shall find the treaty extended to those of every description of manufactures. One of the great obstacles to the extension of the commerce between the two countries hitherto, has been the conservative or protectionist duty imposed by the United States, in favor of their own people, on the produce of the earth, whether in the shape of vegetables or minerals. The former of those has been particularly hard on the trade carried on between this Island and the States, and the removal of the imprest duties on our Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips, &c., will be at once felt to the great immediate advantage of the exporter and prospectively to that of the grower. Nor is it alone to those that the change will be of service, all classes of the community will, in greater or lesser degrees, feel the advantage of the extended commerce Increased competition, the inevitable result of free trade, will bring a greater supply into the market, and this will in its turn, cause prices to sink as low as they ought or can be, so as to leave the trade remunerative. Much, however, will fall to the share of our Legislature to be done, in order to cause the boon to be made as extensively beneficial as possible. And in the first place, all discriminating duties should at once be done away with. We are not, as yet, a manufactering country, nor are we for some years likely to be—though the ultimate destination of the energies of the Island after the soil has been subdued is certain to tend to that point—so that no excuse can be afforded for the continuance of such duties. A Clock for instance, is an absolutely necessary article of furniture in a house, either in town or country, but particularly in the latter. Why then should a farmer or mechanic have to pay five shillings upon a Clock, which if there were only a moderate duty of 5 per cent, ad-valorum on the invoice price, he would be able to purchase for ten shillings. Why, we repeat, should the farmer or mechanic pay at the rate of 50 per cent for this article, or 25, 20, or even 10 per cent? Why, if he sends his produce to Boston or New York, and has a part of the proceeds laid out in a Carriage, is he to pay 15 per cent? The same question may be asked of Boots, Shoes, and Clothes. We have no rival manufactories of the same description, and if we had, it would be bad policy to encourage them by discriminating duties. Free trade in the most extensive meaning of the word, is the best policy, not only of this Island, but of every country, and the Americans will soon begin to perceive that it is theirs also. But setting aside the peculiar interest of the Agriculturist, though he has a deep stake in the matter, it is of the utmost consequence to the future prosperity of the Island, that the trade with the United States should be put upon the most liberal footing on our part. It is our interest so to do, even in a fiscal point of view; for high duties ever defeat the purposes for which they were laid on, and lead to illicit trading, and by consequence, to the demoralization of the people who are concerned in it. Prince Edward Island is so formed by nature, and so situated with respect to other countries, as to afford facilities for smuggling, when the evasion of the duty makes it worth men's while to do so, that it would take one-half the Revenue to be expended on a preventative service, in order to collect the other. Besides, if we wish the Americans to deal liberally with us, we should shew the way. The liberty given to the Americans, not only to catch fish, but to cure and dry them on our shores, will be unquestionably productive of an intercourse between them and the farmers of the coast, that will be mutually beneficial. If proper inducements are held out to the capitalists of the States, we shall in a very short time, not only see the Fishery Reserves, but the whole fronts of Farms covered with Flakes, and Stores, and the other necessary erections to the successful prosecution of the fisheries on an extensive scale. But before any thing of this kind can take place, a law must be passed, enabling the Lieut. Governor to grant, with the advice of his Council, Letters of Naturalization to foreigners wishing to engage in the fisheries, so as to enable them to hold lands and tenements, as well for the purposes of the fishery, as for dwelling on. We wish to draw the attention of the authorities to this subject particularly, because, as the Royal Instructions are now worded, it is impossible that a foreigner can hold an acre of land in Prince Edward Island. We quote from the Instructions to Lord Durham, as printed in the House of Assembly Journals for 1851, and we have every reason for believing that the same Clause remains in those of the present day. We should be glad to find that the one in question has been rescinded, though we fear not. "Sixteen. It is our will and pleasure that you do not, upon any pretence whatsoever, give your assent to any Bill or Bills that may hereafter be passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Island of Prince Edward, under your Government, for the naturalization of Aliens, * * * nor for establishing a title in any persons to lands, tenements or real estates in our said Island of Prince Edward, originally granted to or purchased by Aliens, antecedent to naturalization." How it has happened that such a clause was put into the Instructions to the Governor of Prince Edward Island, in which the principal condition of the grants of Townships was, that they should be settled with foreigners, we are at a loss to conceive. How these aliens were to be settled, unless lands and tenements were given to them, which might descend to their children would puzzle even those worthies of Downing Street who rule in the Colonial Office to account for. This is one of those antiquated restrictions that must be done away with at once. It is easy enough to see why it is that the United States is the chosen resort of Emigrants, why countries much inferior to the British Colonies are preferred. A Frenchman, a Swede, a German, or Italian may be-