

HASZARD'S GAZETTE, JUNE 28.

RECIPROCITY.
(From the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette.)

The subject of reciprocal Trade between the United States and the British North American provinces has long been in agitation, but has only recently arrived at maturity. The treaty negotiated, however, between Mr. Marcy and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, is said to have proceeded so far satisfactorily that, if the consent of the Colonial Legislatures be obtained, it will be put in force very shortly. In the meanwhile, knowing what are the general opinions entertained across the Atlantic, it may not be out of place to give a resume of the principal points and facts under discussion.

In 1783, Mr. Pitt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced a bill for establishing reciprocal Trade intercours between Great Britain and America, which would have gone into operation but for his resignation. In the close of 1830 the United States opened to our Colonial ships all her ports of entry and delivery, and, as a result of this policy, the value of her exports increased threefold in ten years. In 1832 we reciprocated the liberal policy of the American Government. In 1845 a delegation sent to Canada arranged the terms of reciprocity, but Congress failed to legislate on the subject. The treaty recently negotiated provides, we believe, for the free interchange of the national products of the respective countries, and the free navigation, by the Americans, of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. John. If, as we presume, Canada is to be allowed to carry all her exports to foreign nations, in transit, through the American railroads, rivers, and canals, to be shipped from United States ports during the long period when the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, it will greatly facilitate Commerce. Such a system must also secure a valuable Trade to the Americans, greatly enlarge their business on their rivers, lakes, railroads, and canals, and lead to extensive purchases by Canada of United States' exports. The Shipping Interests on each side of the American lakes should mutually enjoy the internal Coasting Trade. The free right to participation in the fisheries in British waters, and permission to dress, cure and dry the fish on our coasts and shores, to be conceded. The Americans are willing to give up the duty on fish, if admitted to a participation in the privileges enjoyed by British subjects on the fishing-grounds. Hitherto they have been debarred from approaching the shores within three miles, and the preservation of this right by armed vessels has led to much unpleasant feeling, and to confiscation and fines.

The American fisheries have made but little progress, in spite of bounties and every species of encouragement: they have laboured under many disadvantages in having to salt their fish hastily on board in bulk, and without any convenience for drying and preparing them for market. With the advantage of being able to prosecute the fishery in small boats from the shore, our Colonial fishermen, owing to the superior quality of their cure, and the large takes of fish in the bays and inlets of the coast, have hitherto been able to compete successfully in the American markets, notwithstanding the heavy foreign duty levied, and they must certainly stand in a better position by the abolition of this impost. Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the district of Gaspe, and other parts of Lower Canada in the Gulf, would all greatly benefit, if the produce of their fisheries could be taken to Boston, and other American ports, free of duty.

Nothing would tend more to the improvement of the financial condition of Newfoundland than the opening of new markets for the produce of her fisheries. The old and contracted system of Trade heretofore pursued there is reported to be totally inadequate to the independent maintenance of her operative population, many of whom are consequently thrown upon the Government for support, or driven to seek remunerative employment in the United States. The adoption of some well-arranged measure of reciprocal Trade would induce capitalists of enterprise to embark in the trade infuse new life and energy into the pursuits of the people, and devolve the vast dormant and neglected resources of that extensive island. The imports and exports of that Colony have been almost stationary for the last ten years, and a debt of £20,000, has accumulated. The removal of the duty of twenty per cent., now imposed by the Americans on British-caught fish, would open a valuable market for the staple produce.

The United States Trade with Canada and the Lower Provinces is increasing annually, and is becoming quite an important item in their foreign Commerce. The total value of the Trade, both ways, two years ago exceeded 19 million dollars, nearly four millions sterling. It has grown up, within a few years, under a partial relaxation of stringent commercial regulations, and certainly by the complete removal of those restrictions a rapid and important increase would necessarily follow. The imports into Canada from the United States have increased from 1,242,655l. in 1840 to 2,952,605l. in 1853. The exports from Canada to the United States from 1,257,780l. to 2,326,000l. in the same period.

The Trade and population of the British North American Provinces have increased of late years in a far greater ratio than the United States, and certainly cannot retrograde by any facilities afforded for commercial intercourse. The population of Western Canada increased at the rate of 10 per cent. in the ten years ending with 1850, whilst the increase of population in the United States was scarcely 5 per cent.

Six years ago the population of the entire province of Canada was scarcely a million and a half, now it is over two millions and a half. The exports of wheat from Canada have increased from half a million bushels, eight years ago, to eight millions bushels last year; and in the same period the exports of wheat from the United States have been almost stationary. The resources of our various American provinces are comparatively undeveloped, and wait but the progress of settlement, the development of industry, capital, and enterprise. Large portions of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland are, in many respects, wildernesses and wastes, yet offering numberless advantages for agricultural improvement, manufacturing operations, and the prosecution of the fisheries.

It is often affirmed that our North American Colonies would be better customers to us if they belonged to the United States, or were independent. This is, however, a very erroneous impression. For years past Lower Canada—aye, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick too—has progressed as fast as any of the North-Eastern States, and Upper Canada as fast as any of those in the West. The value of British goods consumed by the population of our North American provinces last year was a little over 22s. per head; whilst the United States only consumed such goods to the amount of about 14s. 6d. per head. The balance of Trade, in proportion to population, as compared with the United States, is, therefore, decidedly in favour of the Colonists.

A GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

HANCOCK Roads, May 23.

Our cruisers in the Baltic, and especially in the Gulf of Finland, are not allowing the oysters to accumulate upon their bottoms. The Arrogant has been detached from the fleet for a considerable time, employed in reconnoitring the enemy's posts and shores. While so employed the Hecla, commanded by Captain Hall, whose services in the China war are so well known, joined her. Both ships planned a little expedition of their own, which has turned out quite a gallant manoeuvre.

Captain Hall having met a fishing boat off the coast, resolved to turn the two men in her to some account, and accordingly made them perfectly understand his determination that they should act as pilots. The two ships proceeded up a narrow river, and on anchoring on the evening of the 19th inst., the enemy, from behind a high sand bank, in a thickly wooded place, fired upon one of the boats, which was at that time pulling at a distance of from 600 to 800 yards from the shore, round shot striking the Hecla. Both ships beat to quarters, cast loose their guns, loaded with shot and shell, which they poured into the wood and against the sand barricade, whence the enemy was quickly dislodged. The vessels were not further molested that evening—the anchorage was shifted for the night, and all made song, with watches posted.

At 2 A.M. both ships again weighed, the Hecla leading, both ships' companies standing by their guns. After about three hours quietly feeling their way along the intricate navigation of the river, both ships came suddenly within range of an enemy's battery. The Hecla opened fire, which was quickly answered from the fort, the promontory upon which stood the battery was crowded with soldiers, one stalwart looking fellow, with long grey coat and spiked steel helmet, glittering in the sun. While the battery was firing upon the Hecla, the Arrogant let off a whole broadside amongst the soldiers, a troop of horse artillery, when the smoke cleared off, was observed scampering away. A prolonged and heavy fire of musketry now ensued from the wood, and Missis balls fell thick on board both ships. The Arrogant now got round within 20 yards of the battery. However, before attempting to haul the ship off, the enemy's guns were dismounted by a broadside, and the ship was then got off in safety. On passing the fort where the guns had been dismounted, a terrible sight was witnessed—gun-carriages blown to fragments, gun-mounted helmets and knapsacks strewn about without owners.

The town of Eskness now opened, and there lay the ships, the objects of the expedition. The Arrogant was obliged to anchor here, as the water was shallow, the Hecla proceeded on: but another battery opened fire upon her. The Arrogant, swung broadside on, kept up a cannonade, while the Hecla passed, firing shells on the enemy as she did so, ran up alongside of a banque, took her in tow, and steamed away with her to the horror of the inhabitants. When we were joined by the Dauntless, which vessel had been sent on by the commander-in-chief to ascertain the cause and source of the firing, which was distinctly audible as the squadrons steamed into Hango Roads.

The Hecla had several shot through her funnel, steam-pipe, and hull, one shot passing right through the ship's side. The round-shot and shell went over the Arrogant. Both ships were studded with Missis balls. The Arrogant had one man shot through the heart, and a man wounded by a bullet in the naval, which ball went through his intestines, and passed out at his back. He lived until yesterday. Both were very good men. The Hecla had one man shot or drowned while wounded.

Captain Hall was resolved not to leave without carrying back some military trophy. He gallantly landed with his marines, threw them out as skirmishers, himself and a party of men hoisted one gun (and iron one) into his boat, and placed it on board the Hecla.

The Arrogant and Hecla, with their prize in tow, joined the fleet on the 21st. The commander-in-chief hoisted the signal "Well done Arrogant and Hecla". The flag-ship manned the rigging, her example was followed by several other ships, all of whom gave the heroes three hearty chear.

EASTERN NEWS.

While everybody has been discussing on the one irremediable weakness in the position of Russia—her maritime access being not the broad ocean, but two narrow-necked seas, in which she can be shut up as we are shutting her up—it has occurred to some few people that she has a seaboard elsewhere, though not one which seems to bear much relation to Turks or Germans. A few hints have been dropped about taking care of our whaling vessels, and our Shetland Isles—seeing that the Czar builds ships in the White Sea; and now that we are still looking upon Norway more and more as an ally, it has become an interesting question whether we are going to set a watch upon that third Russian sea. Like the other two, it has a narrow neck, and can be easily guarded. It comes out that, like the other two, it has to take possession of by our ships of war. A White Sea squadron, consisting of three well-armed ships, is completing its steps at

Farnborough, and will soon be doubling the North Cape, on its way to the Czar's northern dockyards. It is very good time yet; for the rivers do not begin to run into the White Sea till June, and the ice in its gulfs allows no navigation till the end of May.

The blow begins to fall heavily upon the Czar at two extremities of his empire. Admiral Dundas throws hot shot into the advanced works of Sevastopol; whilst Sir Charles Napier makes his way to Hango, near Helsingfors, and not a Russian ship can "show its nose" in the Baltic. The more accurate our estimate of the force of our enemy becomes, the more we become persuaded that Russia can make no effective defense for any length of time. All the news that exudes from Russia, in any direction, and by any means, seems to show that the war is, in fact, a stand-up fight between a propped and galvanized body and a thoroughly vital frame. As long as the machine is charged and carefully worked, the giddy corps may fling its limbs about, and roll its eyes horribly; but without the muscle vis it cannot deal any fatal blows, or follow up any actual stroke. The first indubitable sign of weakness in the enemy was his lie; and now that he has boasted an order on Baron Osten-Sacken for having helplessly witnessed the bombardment of Odessa, the whole English nation is struck with—not only the absurdity, but the confession of weakness thus confidently made to us and France by the Czar.—*Daily News.*

A RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE CAPTURE OF PETROVSK.—The *Journal of St. Petersburg* contains the following:—The English have carried off two little merchant vessels from before Revel. In want of other trophies, they did not find this glorious prize beneath their notice. They took away these ships, after breaking and cutting into pieces the holy pictures on board, of which the remnants floated ashore. This act is worthy of the allies of the Crescent."

Sir Peregrine Maitland formerly Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, died at London, on the 30th ult., in the 77th year of his age.

Lord John Russell having declined to accept the Colonial Department, Sir George Grey is to be the new Secretary for the Colonies, in the room of the Duke of Newcastle, who will hold the appointment of Secretary of State for the Affairs of War.

It is stated in a letter from Paris that the Swedish squadron had received orders to combine its force with the allied fleets in the Baltic, and that the Swedish Minister at St. Petersburg had forwarded his passport.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—A county of Down journal (*the Recorder*) gives a most flattering account of the state and prospects of the agricultural interest in that quarter of the kingdom. The country, it is maintained, has, in the first place been benefited by being thinned of its redundant population, while the British colonies will derive advantage by the influx of additional hands, and the emigrants themselves may lay the foundation of comfort and independence in lands where industry has its sure reward. Respecting the potato crop, the safety of which was said by more than one Irish journal to have been seriously endangered by the recent heavy thunderstorms, the *Colonial Chronicle* observes,—"The accounts which we continue to receive through our contemporaries from all the provinces in the kingdom are of a cheering description, notwithstanding the alarming rumour set abroad by those who, being of a nervous temperament, see famine in a withered blade of grass, misery in a blighted stalk of corn, and desolation in a crushed potato top. It was said that the early-planted potato was entirely ruined in various districts, but thank Providence that rumour was without any other foundation save that which it derived from the fears of the people; all our contemporaries, when speaking upon the agricultural proceedings carried on in their respective localities, agree in saying that there never was, at any period since the failure of the potato crop, a greater breadth of land planted under it than there has been this season, and that when the growth of the enculent has been tried, it is found to far exceed in size that which any idea could have formed of its former progress at this early period of the year."

The Halifax *British No. America* of Wednesday last says—"We are much pleased to notice that by the Packet Halifax, O'Brien, master, arrived from Boston yesterday morning, twenty-five young persons who left this Port a short time since for the United States have returned to Halifax, finding to their cost, that although higher wages are paid at Boston the labor required in return is more than adequate, and does not compensate for the loss of early friends and a more congenial home in Nova Scotia, free of duty.

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THE TRINITY TERM of the Supreme Court, was yesterday, the 27th June, opened with the usual formalities. The Grand Jury having elected Robert Hutchinson, Esq., as Foreman, the Chief Justice charged them as follows:

It is a source of great gratification to the Court, to be enabled to inform you that the only cases for your consideration, which have come to its knowledge, are few in number, and of a very ordinary character; and the fact, that in the most populous County in the Colony, which includes the capital, there should be only 4 cases of larceny to be brought under your notice, by this Crown at this Term, affords the most conclusive testimony that a sound moral tone generally pervades this Colony; and that this is not confined to Queen's County alone, it is also evidenced by the fact, that at the last Assizes for King's County, in Mirren, and the Assizes for Prince County, held on the 1st of June, there were convicted of several disgraceful and illegal offences, such as selling Liquor without Licence, keeping a disorderly house, and insulting a Grand Jury, attended, the Governor's Leves on Monday last, and was presented by the Aids to Camp in writing. Can you inform the public if there is any truth in the statement?

To THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.
Sir.—It has been stated as a fact, that James O'Reilly, who has had no small notoriety in the Town, having been convicted of several disgraceful and illegal offences, such as selling Liquor without Licence, keeping a disorderly house, and insulting a Grand Jury, attended, the Governor's Leves on Monday last, and was presented by the Aids to Camp in writing. Can you inform the public if there is any truth in the statement?

Yours etc.,
O. TEMPORA.
Millbank, June 27, 1854.

John Morris, John Ball, W. Pethick, J. Duxbury, Michael Buckley, James McNeill, John McNeill, Theobald, Charles Wright, John Kenny, R. Bruce Stewart, Daniel Davis, Benjamin Davies, Henry Longworth, John Williams, Roger Haythorne, Samuel Nelson, Charles Duxbury, John Howard, George Baer, Albert Yates, James Kelly, Charles Montgomery, Andrew Mitchell, John J. Flory, Wm. Duke, Albert Hender, Thomas Swaine, Kenneth McKenzie, James E. S. Bagnall, H. D. Morrell, Robert Potts, B. B. Hillcoat, James Peake, Wm. Keal, Thomas B. Tremain, J. Mackenzie, (Surgeon General), Augustus Macleod, William Scott, John Brocken, John Gainesford, Francis L. MacLean, A. G. Sims, Joseph McDonald, John Archibald MacLean, Wm. S. Longworth, G. T. Haszard, John Brunner, John Lyall, Thomas Young, Alexander Macdonald.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses hereby give Notice that a Lighthouse has been built upon the Island of Deeray, at the Entrance to the Bay Campbelltown, in the County of Argyll, the Light of which will be exhibited on the Night of Monday 10th July 1854, and every Night thereafter, from the going away of daylight in the evening, till the return of daylight in the morning.

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NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received immediately for STUMPING LAND.
Apply to DR. HILLCOAT.
Keppoch House, 2nd floor.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Schr. Esther, from Boston, and now for SALE by the Subcriber.
10 Chests CONGO TEA,
100 Bags TABLE SALT,
Bags FILBERTS & WALNUTS,
Boxes CHEESE,
Boxes 2x10, 10x12, 10x14 GLASS,
LOGWOOD and REDWOOD,
2 Cases assorted HARDWARE,
French and Cottage BEDSTEADS,
500 CHAIRS, (all sorts and sizes),
BUCKETS, BROOMS, & WOODEN BOWLS,
6 COOKING STOVES, (for coal), latest style,
6 BOTTLES, 50 gallons each,
Cast Iron SINKS.

THOMAS DODD.
Pownal Street, Charlottetown, June 26. 1854.

NOTICE.
TENDER will be received immediately for
BEEF BRAISE.
The Schreiber
will be sold
against
any manner
will be presented

CHARLESTOWN, 2nd floor.
T. HILLCOAT, Subcriber,
his numerous contracts
which will be presented
2 Cases ready
2 do. Hats, umbrellas
1 do. Straw
Bonnet
2 do. Ladies
2 do. Ladie
Clothes, Samson
Shirting, white &
Shirting, white &
Neck handkerchiefs
Fancy Novelties
Cotton Table
Flowers, Ladies
Drapery, all
Clothes, Bazaar
Canvas Bags, Gia
coloured.)

FEW PANCAKES,
prime, prime
10 Chests
5 Boxes TOP
5 Boxes TOP
50 Boxes BOA
20 Boxes BLA
June 8th. 2w

Per Schr. Land
Spring 1854.

THE Schreiber
hitherto received
his numerous contracts
which will be presented
2 Cases ready
2 do. Hats, umbrellas
1 do. Straw
Bonnet
2 do. Ladies
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Neck handkerchiefs
Fancy Novelties
Cotton Table
Flowers, Ladies
Drapery, all
Clothes, Bazaar
Canvas Bags, Gia
coloured.)

KNIVES, TOOLS,
Saw
Knives and
Razors, Razors
Bridges, Ribbons
Bands, Bands
Curtains, Curtains
Drapery, Drapery
Curtains, Curtains
Drapery, Drapery
Curtains, Curtains
Drapery, Drapery
Curtains, Curtains
Drapery