It could hardly be surprising, if with such views, our differences with Rome in doctrine, were regarded as a light thing, compared with our differences with Protestants, abroad and at home. And such was the case. The writers valued themselves upon occupying, what according to them was the position which our Church had chosen for itself, a just mean between Romanism and Protestantism, freed from the corruptions of the former, and secured from the irregularities of the latter. But without stopping to inquire how far this is an exact description of the position which the Church desires to occupy, it was very clear that they were not prepared to maintain it fairly. In spite of very hard things said from time to time against popery, it was impossible not to feel that their general tone was much more decidedly Anti-Protestants, than not Roman. Indeed, a leaning towards Rome, and against the Reformation, was soon visible, and became more apparent as they went on. At first, thought much anxiety was evinced to separate our cause from that of the Continental Reformers, even they were spoken of with forbearance, if not with respect. But, whatever became of them, a clear distinction in favour of our own Reformation was strongly maintained. And when principles were stated or arguments employed, which seemed to make against its lawfulness, pains were sometimes taken to show that they did not apply to it, or that there was something to lessen their force as applied to it. It unfortunately, happened not unfrequently, that the charge was very insufficiently removed by the defence. But even when such apologies were most successful, their effects was to prevent it rather as a procedure which might be justified, and which did not destroy the constitution and authority of the Church, than as a needful purification and renovation of the Church, to which its members were to be taught to look back with exultation and thankfulness. And the reference to this great event became less and less calculated to inspire such feelings, and seemed rather designed to give a painful impression of the violence and irregularity when accompanied it,—of the weakness of the chief agents engaged in it,—of the evil influence under which they acted,—and of the imperfections of the work which they accomplished. A reader of the Tracts might find it hard to determine what, in the judgment of the writers, we had gained by the Reformation, and what was its value; but he could not doubt that in their judgment we had lost much, and much which they regarded as of no mean importance.

It was very plain, in the first place, that the great Doctrines then restored to the Church, found but very little favor in their eyes. In the Tracts and the other publications of the School, the great doctrine of Justification by Faith only, was either passed over in silence, or brought forward to be misrepresented, or disparaged, or explained away or opposed. The great principle concerning the Rule of Faith, which is our only security for the permanent enjoyment of that doctrine or of any other, was denied, or received with a qualification which robbed it of its truth and its power.* The labours of our Reformers to restore the purity of public worship fared hardly, if at all, better. Here, as before I shall give but one or two examples, out of the number that offer themselves. The judgment passed upon what was done in the matter of the Eucharist, will afford a striking example of the tendency of these writing, not only to disparage the Reformers, but to lower the Church itself in the eyes of its members: to impair their value for its services, and to fill them with an uneasy craving for something more catholic and primitive than they enjoyed in its communion. A practical grievance, it was allowed, was redressed, when the cup was restored to the laity; and it was also admitted that in rejecting transub-tantiation, a doctrinal error was taken away, though what the nature and amount of it was in their estimation, might be felt to be somewhat doubtful. The same may be said of purgatory, as connected with the rite. And then the doctrine of *intention*, and the necessity of confession, created a painful uncertinty whether the benefit of the sacrament was received. But against the benefits bestowed by taking these errors and burdens away, there was a great deal to be set on the opposite side. A Tract (No. 63) was devoted to the examination of the ancient liturgies, and the result presented to the reader was, that there are four independant forms to which all liturgies which exist, or which it is likely ever have existed, may be reduced and that these are most probably of Apostolic origin. Indeed, this is the solemn conclusion concerning them, 'It may perhaps be said, without exaggeration, that next to the Holy Scriptures, they possess the greatest claim on our veneration and study.' Now from all these it is explicitly noted, that our office differs in some important points, and the materials are provided for every reader to determine for himself that it differs in more particulars than the author states, or I suppose would choose to acknowledge. And it is right to add, that the canon of the Mass is one of those four independant and apostolic forms, and that it is styled 'the Liturgy of St. Peter.' In a later Tract, (No. 81.) which contains the doctrinal view of the Eucharist before referred to, there is a historical account of the way in which that doctrine has been dealt with in our Church. The result of which is, that while it was questionable whether the framers of Edward's first service had not gone too far "in altering the ancient Liturgy of the Church," from anxiety to correct errors, and take stumbling-blocks out of the way, there can be no doubt that by the subsequent changes which they made, in obedience to the suggestions of foreign Reformers, "the whole doctrine of the Eucharist was altered." In fact, 'all the alterations went one way, to introduce the Zuinglian view of a simple commemoration for the Catholic doctrine of actual communion.' And to these unhappy changes the writer ascribes unhesitatingly the neglect of the Rite, which has gone on increasing down to our own times. "It makes in truth a man's 'eye gush out with water' to see in these notices how the glory of our Church, the days of her youth and her first love are departed, and to think of what she might have been had she stood in the old paths. 'The virgin daughter of my people is broken with a great breach, and a very heavy blow.'"

The revision under Elizabeth brought back a few important words of the first service. It was so far as it went, a useful change, but it was trifling compared with what was to be done, "the confession of the true doctrine had been once half suppressed, and was not now more than half avowed." After the Savoy Conference, a Rubric which belonged to the first service was restored, and an important word was introduced, but the service remained in every thing else as before. In noticing these later revisions, and indeed in going through the service in detail, it is the object of the writer to show that there is a recognition of what he regards as the true doctrine, not only to commend this view of the doctrine to his readers, but also as a justification of himself and his friends, for submitting to the use of the office as we have it. And for this purpose there is a great effort made to show, that however veiled or lowered the true doctrine of the sacrifice was in the second service, it was still left there, and that it was still more clearly in the subsequent additions. Upon these points a great deal of sophistry is expended. But we have no concern with them which would warrant us in stopping to review it. Supposing it to be ever so successful in showing that the service may be borne with, it does nothing more; and it does nothing at all, and was intended to do nothing, for those who framed it. As regards *them*, the statements of doctrine and facts in the Tract retain their proper effect. And certainly their tendency is to produce in those who receive them, the state of feeling, which is so undisguisedly expressed in other publications of the writers of the Tracts,—feelings of indignation and impatient sorrow, at the conduct of those who, *having received whole and entire from their predecessors, that sacred and most precious monument of the Apostles, St. Peter's Liturgy, mutilated the tradition of fifteen hundred years.*"

I shall give but one other instance of the way in which these publications exhibit the effects of what was done for the Church at the Reformation, in the matter of public worship.

A history, an analysis, and very copious specimens of the Breviary, are given in a Tract, (which occupies above two hundred closely-printed octavo pages for the professed purpose of acquainting the members of our Church with the treasures which it contains. And this, it is said, to guard against the impression which must be made in favour of the Church of Rome, if they suddenly learned that she possessed services of such excellence and beauty. To obviate such dangers, they are set before the reader, with information that the treasure, with the exceptions of some corruptions, which it owes to Rome, belongs to the Church Catholic, and therefore is as much ours as the Romanist.' If this point could be established, it would certainly take away from the credit of the Church of Rome as the inventor of these services, (a claim which of course she never made, but would be much aggrieved by having it established for her,) but it would raise her credit immeasurably as the preserver and possessor of such treasures. And it is hardly necessary to say what would be its effect, as to their feelings towards our own Church, upon any readers whom the writers succeeded in inspiring with their own admiration of these offices. They were told indeed that they were theirs as well as the Romanists.' What they knew was, that they were in the Reformers' hands, and by them deliberately rejected from the service which they provided for their own Church. And that the wrong so committed had never been redressed in any of the authoritative revisions of the Reformers' labours which have since taken place. And that so in point of fact, our Church withheld them from its members up to this hour: while the Church of Rome preserved them unmutilated, tho' in some degree corrupted by later additions; which they were assured were easily detected and removed.

The Tract furnished, it is true, two services, *for social or private worship*, on the same model. One for Bishop Ken's day, and another for Commemorations of the Dead. But when these came to be used *socially or solitarily*, with their proper appendages of Invitatories, Antiphons, Responses, and Benedictions, however fitted they were to fill the heart of a shipper with gratitude to the authors of the Tracts it may be doubted whether they were likely to inspire him with the like sentiments towards Reformers who had robbed him of his patrimony; or indeed towards his own Church, which still withheld it from him: and, if he desired to enjoy services of such 'beauty and excellence,' compelled him to celebrate them in solitude, or at last, in privacy.

And what provisions did these publications make to repress the aspirations after a return of communion with Rome, which this and such like rash or insidious representations were so fitted to raise?—The authors were not insensible to the danger that existed, that such feelings would be produced, though they were not disposed to acknowledge their own share in exciting them. But they represented the Romanists as spreading themselves on all sides, and vaunting of their success real or apparent, and taunting us with our inability to argue with them. This inability, with something more than candour, they were ready to acknowledge, confessing that neglect of proper preparation through long security, and through contempt for the Romish cause, had left us, in the general, unarmed for the conflict, so that, in fact, it found us "ignorant why we are not Roman Catholics."—Then, the novelty, and other stimulants of popular devotion in which the Roman system abounds, and the "intrinsic majesty and truth which remains in it, amid its corruptions," must be attractive to different persons in different degrees. "And further, there will ever be a number of refined and affectionate minds, who, disappointed in finding full matter for their devotional feelings in the English system, as at present conducted, betake themselves, through human frailty, to Rome." Again, there is danger from their arguments. To protect the members of the Church under these varied dangers (which it presents at some greater length), a Tract was provided, which professes to give the reasons "why we remain separate from Rome." Now, though there are parts of the tract which are sound and forcible, it may be very safely said, that their value is far more than counterbalanced by the low and dispiriting tone which it adopts throughout, by its gross exaggeration of the difficulties of the controversy, and to the unpreparedness of the Church to engage it; and not less by the false view which it gives of the real state of our difference with Rome, and of the duties of our clergy, with reference to them.

* See *Newman's Letter to Dr. Faussett.*

British News.

[From latest English papers]

ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DUELLING.

The first public meeting of the members of this association was held on Friday at the British Coffee House, Cockspur street. The association is stated to consist of 416 members, including 23 noblemen, 18 members of the House of Commons, 20 baronets 35 admirals, and generals, 32 colonels, 56 captains in the navy, 20 majors, 42 captains in the army, 26 lieutenants, and 28 barristers.

About 80 persons were present at the meeting. Lord Lifford presided, and among those in attendance were Lord Howard, Lord R. Grosvenor, the Hon. W. Cowper, M. P.; the Hon. C. Howard, Sir R. Inglis, Admiral Sir F Austin, Admiral Oliver, Admiral Mangin, Captain Sir E. Perry, Capt. Sir H. Hart, Captain Hope, Captain Roberts, Captain Childers, Captain S. Trotter, Mr. S. Walpole, &c.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, The Noble Chairman said the object of the meeting was to agree to a memorial to be presented to her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that she would exercise her power and prerogative to suppress the pernicious practice of duelling.

The following memorial was then read:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, your Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects, members of an association founded on the 12th February, 1842, for the discouragement of duelling, having witnessed, with feelings of the deepest regret, that the crime of duelling is still sanctioned by custom, though alike, condemned by reason, by religion, and the laws of the land, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Majesty, in the humble yet earnest hope that the unchristian practice practice which your Majesty's goodness cannot fail to deplore may be visited with the marked expression of your Majesty's displeasure.

"It is needless for us to dwell on the evils and inconvenience which must ensure if individuals should be allowed to lay down a law for themselves, and it is quite needless to point out to your Majesty what injury is done to reason and justice, to charity and religion, as long as the world is induced to believe that the acceptance of a challenge is a mark of honor, while the refusal to engage in an unhallowed quarrel is deemed ignominious as an act of cowardice.

"Repugnant, however as such notions must be to all laws, human and divine, we cannot but observe that they are still defended, and even approved of, by the usages of society: as if it could be honourable to do what is unlawful—as if it were reasonable to adjust the differences between man and man by making it even chance whether the innocent or guilty should suffer: or as if it were manly (independant of higher motives) for any one to peril for a blow, or, perhaps, for a word, the eternal salvation of his adversary as well as his own.

"We are constrained to believe, and confess it with shame, that nothing will so far tend to restrain an evil hitherto unchecked by the fear of God and the ordinances of man, as the voice of public opinion, led by example and influenced by authority to assume a better and more exalted tone. And to this end we implore your Majesty to make known your royal will, by denouncing a custom which is barbarous in its origin, unjust in its principles, sinful in its nature, and disastrous in its consequences.

"If such an intimation were to emanate from your Majesty, to whom we all look up as the fountain of honour and the providentially constituted guardian of public morals, we confidently believe that, as men of honor and members of a Christian community, your Majesty's subjects would rejoice in obeying it.

"We would submit to your Majesty, whether there ever was a time when such an expression on the part of your Majesty would meet with more general concurrence. The character of the army and navy for personal courage never stood higher than it does at the present moment, and as it was nowise derived from duelling, it is not dependent on duelling for its continuance. If the high minded members of those gallant professions were enjoined by your Majesty to refrain from sanctioning an evil custom, which good men hate and wise men despise we are convinced that others would emulate an example so nobly set, and the crime of duelling would be a thing unknown except in history, the laws of the land would be upheld and obeyed, the precepts of religion would be observed and reverenced, and from that time forward, in the estimation of the world as well in reality, there would be much more honor in forgiving an injury than there has been hitherto in avenging an insult.

"We therefore, most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take this our memorial into your Majesty's royal consideration."

Capt. Sir E. Parry moved that the memorial be adopted and signed by the chairman on behalf of the Association. He rejoiced from the bottom of his heart to see so many gallant officers of both the navy and army raising their voices against the unholy practice. It was a good omen of the religious feeling that was growing up in both services.—(Cheers.)

Lord R. Grosvenor seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Admiral Sir F. Austin moved that Lord Lifford, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Sir R. Inglis, Admiral Sir Ft Austin, Lord F. Cholmondley, and the Hon. W. Cowper, be appointed a deputation to wait on Sir James Graham with the memorial, and request him to lay it before her Majesty.

Sir R. Inglis in a few observations moved a resolution relative to the change of that association from a private into a public one, and trusted that the memorial which had been agreed to would be presented with a most favourable recommendation from the minister to whom it would be sent, and receive from her Majesty such support as might tend to promote the great object the association had in view, for the honor of God and the good of their fellow creatures. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried *nem con.*

A model of a fire proof magazine, about nine feet square, and containing gunpowder, was on Wednesday, at Westminster, submitted to a heat of 1000 degrees Farenheit, without being at all injured.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—The following appeal has been circulated on behalf of the church and its missions in the colonies and dependencies of the British empire:—"The Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts most earnestly desires to call public attention to the duty of making increased provision for the supply of the spiritual wants that exist in the colonies and foreign dependencies of the British empire. That empire extends to every quarter of the globe. The tide of emigration continues to flow to British America and Australia: tens of thousands of poor labourers are to be found in the forests of Canada, without churches, or clergymen, or schools; while the Australian settlement, originally designed for a small number of convicts, have grown up rapidly into populous colonies, nearly destitute of the means of religious and moral improvement. In the East Indies, Great Britain has established her dominion over a hundred million of Hindoos or Mahomedans. The West Indian colonies are making great efforts for the education of their coloured population, while on the western coast of Africa, and on the Cape of Good Hope, are settlements which promise to open away into the immense region inhabited by the negro and the caffre. At the present time, moreover, the peace concluded with China affords the opportunity of extending the commercial intercourse of the English nation, and also of planting a branch of Christ's church in that large and densely-peopled empire. The society has, for many years, made the greatest exertion to carry on the work committed to its charge; and it has from time to time been induced, by urgent demands from every quarter, to make large additions to its establishment and expenditure, until its outlay, in the year 1842, has amounted to more than £80,000, while the number of clergymen in connection with it has been increased to upwards of three hundred. The faith of the society is pledged to these missionaries, who, with their wives and children, are mainly dependent upon it for their means of subsistence in the distant lands to which they have gone forth, in obedience to their Master's call. But it will not be possible for the society to fulfil its obligations, much less to take advantage of the opening which presents itself in China, without a very large and a permanent increase of its funds.

BIRKENHEAD NEW FIRE-ENGINE.—On Monday evening a public trial took place of a new and powerful-engine, which has been provided for the protection of the township of Birenhead from fire, by the liberality of the London Assurance Corporation, through the instrumentality of their agent, Mr. Kennedy. The engine has been built by Mr. Merryweather, of Long-achre, London, after his approved pattern, which has been extensively adopted by the government for the several departments, and is the standard of those employed by the London Fire Establishment. The engine consists of two forcing pumps, each seven inches in diameter, placed in a very compact cistern, mounted upon a spring carriage of the most excellent and substantial workmanship, although of great lightness. The trial commenced with a single jet seven-eights of an inch diameter, which was thrown to the top of the highest building in hamilton-square, and would have attained a much higher elevation but for the strong gale which was at the time blowing.—Two jets of five-eights of an inch were then attached, which were simultaneously thrown to a still greater elevation. The old engine belonging to the Norwich Union Society was brought out and set to work alongside the new one, but its single jet could not reach the altitude of the new engine. It is but fair to state that the new engine was worked by twenty-six men, while the old one was served by sixteen. Another experiment therefore was made by placing sixteen men at each engine, and equipping both with more pipes of the same size, three quarters of an inch. In this trial superiority of the new engine was abundantly manifest, a feeling which had been very industriously created against it was completely overturned, and it was hailed victor by the unanimous cheers of the assembled throng. The experiments terminated with the exhibition of a new fan or spreader, recently introduced by Mr. Baddeley, of London, by which the jet of water is so dispersed as to cover a surprising extent of surface, affording advantages of great importance under certain circumstances.—These spreaders are calculated to be useful in all *surface fires*, and tend greatly to increase the extinguishing powers of small quantities of water, as well as considerably to reduce the damage caused by that element. The Liverpool Fire Police have been provided with a couple of these useful apendages. The handles of Mr. Merryweather's engine are made to fold up at each end, so although the engine is exceedingly compact and takes up but little room, it is provided with abundant handle-room for the application of manual power adequate to every exigency.—The engine was set to work on this occasion by Mr. Baddeley, who was sent down by the London Assurance Corporation for that purpose, and in his hands this admirable machine fully sustained Mr. Merryweather's well-earned reputation in this particular manufacture.

D. W. Herzhell has discovered that the mixing of nitrate of silver with hyposulphate of soda, both remarkably bitter substance, produces the sweetest substance known.

During the week from the 28th ultimo on the 3d instant inclusively, the number of passages between France and England, who embarked from and landed at Boulogne was 1,559. At Calais the number during the same period was 629.

EXPORTATION OF BREEDING CATTLE.—The high estimation in which British cattle is held by continental graziers is evinced by the large orders which have been recently received from various distinguished foreigners, who have attended the great cattle shows of this country, are seeking to improve their own stock by a cross with the best English breeds, as well as in the adoption of our improvements in the feeding and treatment of animals.—Amongst the last weeks shipments from St Katherine's Docks were some very valuable young bulls and heifers of the Hereford and Durham breed, together with a number of superior tups and ewes of the Leicester breed, purchased on behalf of the king or Sardinia, from Mr. Fisher Hobbs, of Mark's-hall one of the most experienced farmers in Essex. The same gentleman has received orders from the other distinguished promoters of agriculture belonging to the continental states amongst whom Marshal Soult (Duke de Dalmatia) may be reckoned as particularly anxious for the adoption of our more improved system of husbandry. Marshal Soult's agent, M. Adarer, has been for some weeks on a visit at Mark's hall, for the purpose of selecting stock and observing the English system of husbandry. The animals were conveyed to London by the Eastern Counties Railway, and despatched by steam ships to their respective destinations. The importation of continental stock, which was pretty extensive for some time after the new tariff came into operation has greatly diminished, owing to the inferiority of the animals as compared with British produce. It should be remarked that those exported are intended solely for breeding purposes, and as the choicest breeds are invariably selected, the price is proportionally high.—*London Times.*

WILL OF JAMES WOOD, Esq.—After several years litigation, the will and codicils of James Wood, Esq. the late wealthy banker and draper of Gloucester, have been proved in Doctor's Commons. He gives to the corporation of Gloucester, 60,000.; Mr. Phillpotts, 50,000.; to Mr. Council, 10 000.; to Mrs. Helps, 30,000.; to Mrs. Goodlake, 20,000.; to Mr. Smith, 20,000.; to Mr. Cleveland, 14 000; and to the family of the latter gentleman, 6,000.; and the residue of his property, estimated at about 500,000. to his executors. The property has been sworn under 900,000., and the probate bears a stamp of 12,000. The executors named are Alderman Wood, John Chadborn, Esq (who committed suicide some time back under very extraordinary circumstances), Jacob Osborne, Esq., and John Surnam, Esq. The charges of the three procters engaged in the suit relative to the will amount to 17,536l. 3s 2d.—*Britannia.*

EFFECTS OF PERPETUAL DAY.—Nothing made so deep an impression upon our senses as the charge from alternate day and night, to which we had been habituated from our infancy, to the continued daylight to which we were subjected as soon as we crossed the article circle. Where the ground is but little trodden, even trifles are interesting; and I do not therefore, hesitate, to describe the feelings with which we regarded this change. The novelty, it must be admitted, was very agreeable, and the advantages of constant daylight in an unexplored and naturally boisterous sea, was too great to allow us even to wish for a return of the alternations above alluded to; but the reluctance we felt to quit the deck when the sun was shining bright upon our sails, and retire to our cabins to sleep, often deprived us of many hours of necessary rest; and when we returned to the deck to keep our night watch, if it may be so called, and still found the sun gilding the sky, it seemed as if the day would never finish. What, therefore, at first promised to be so gratifying, soon threatened to become extremely irksome, and would, indeed, have been a serious inconvenience, had we not followed the example of the feathery tribe, which we daily observed winging their way to roost with clock-work regularity, and retired to our cabin at the proper hour, when shutting out the rays of the sun, we obtained that repose which the exercise of our duties required. At first sight it will no doubt appear to many person that constant daylight must be a valuable acquisition in every country; but a little reflection will, I think, be sufficient to show that the reverse is really the case, and to satisfy a thinking mind, that we cannot ever rate the blessing we derive from the wholesome alternation of labour and rest, which is in a manner forced upon us by the succession of day and night. It is impossible, by removing to a high latitude, to witness the difficulty there is in the regulation of time, the proneness that is felt by the indefatigable and zealous to rivet themselves to their occupations, and by the indolent and procrastinating to postpone their duties, without being truly thankful for that all wise and merciful provision with which nature has endowed the more habitable portions of the globe.—*Captain Beechey's Narrative.*

Brandy, Tea, &c.

20 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA—of very superior quality;
20 Hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
Also, hourly expected in the *Argent*, from London:
20 Hhds. Martell's BRANDY.
July 28, 1843. W. H. STREET.

Tea, Sugar, Pork, &c.

Landing ex *Martha Brae*, from Halifax—
40 CHESTS FINE CONGO TEA;
8 hogsheads Bright SUGAR.
From Boston—25 Barrels Clear PORK.
For sale by J. DeWOLFE SPURR.
18th August.

New Store.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
at the store late in the occupation of Mr. J. D. MacIntyre, opposite McMillan's Book store, Prince Wm. street:
A Prime assortment of ROOM PAPERS, suitable for Parlours, Chambers, Halls, Entries, &c., with appropriate Borders.
—ALSO—
40 Dozen Brooms; 20 Dozen Pails; Children's Waggons, Cigars, &c. &c., at very low prices.
JOHN LEITCH.
July 28.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843

Arrival of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Family in this City.—On Monday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Lady Colebrooke and the Misses and Masters Colebrooke, A. Reade, Esq., Private Secretary, and Colonel Hayne, Provincial Aid-de-Camp, arrived in this City from Fredericton, in the steamer *New Brunswick*, and took lodgings at the St. John Hotel.

His Excellency, Family and suite, attended the Concert given in St. George's Church, Carleton, this afternoon.

To-morrow, we understand His Excellency returns to Head Quarters. Lady Colebrooke and Family proceed on a short visit to Boston, in Her Majesty's steamer Columbia. May their voyage be attended with pleasant weather and happy incidents.

The Regatta Ball takes place this evening, and we learn will be honored by the presence of His Excellency and Family.

THE FISHERIES.

We have often felt surprised that so little attention has been paid by the people of this country to the valuable Fisheries with which the British North American waters abound. While the Northern States of the neighbouring Union have derived great benefit from the systematic and regular manner in which they have cultivated this important branch of trade, it has been comparatively neglected by the British Colonists. The following facts bearing on the North American Fisheries we extract in part from a somewhat meagre article in a late number of the *North American Review*:—The quantity of smoked and dried fish cured in the United States in 1840 was 773,947 quintals, and of pickled 472,359 barrels; and yet the American's labour under great disadvantages in carrying on the fishing business: the best fishing grounds are within the limits of the British Provinces, and the citizens of the United States are bound by treaty to confine themselves in certain localities to the open sea; by which regulation they are excluded from the most lucrative mode of fishing, namely, that by seines in the narrow straits and inlets where fish chiefly abound at most seasons of the year. The best fisheries are those along the shore of the Bay of Fundsy, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Straits of Belleisle, the coast of Labrador, and the Banks of Newfoundland. Cod fishing at Newfoundland usually commences in April and ends in November. It is the most hazardous of any, the fishing craft being at anchor in the open sea and at a great distance from land. The coast of Labrador is frequented for Cod fishing to a distance of ten or twelve degrees of latitude. Arrived in some snug harbour, the vessel remains safely moored until she has obtained a full cargo, or until the departure of the fish forces the master to seek some other inlet. The fishing is done entirely in boats, and the number usually employed is one for about every thirty tons of the vessels burthen. If fish are plentiful, the boats are expected in good weather, to catch two loads per day. But the labor does not end here, as the dressing, the salting, &c., are yet to be gone through. The Americans generally carry their fish home to be dried; the English cure theirs on the coast. The bait used is capelin, a small fish found for a few weeks, in great numbers in these waters. The average produce of this fishery is about ten quintals to every ton of the vessels employed.

The Cod fishing in the Bay of Fundy differs in many respects from that of Labrador. It commences earlier, and is pursued more irregularly, while it yields larger and better fish. It is carried on chiefly by the people inhabiting the shores of the Bay, and by the fishermen of the Eastern part of Maine. The craft employed are of all classes and sizes, from schooners to yawls. Most of the fishermen have small farms, and fishing is an occasional rather than a constant employment with them.

The Herring fishery of the British North American waters is scarcely less important than the Cod. The Magdalen Island Herrings are of inferior quality, and the little care taken in curing often makes them almost wholly worthless as an article of food. The Herring procured on the coast of Labrador, on the other hand are now believe equal, if not superior, on the whole, to any in the world; and in the bay of Fundy good Herrings are caught in great abundance. Nearly the whole of the scaled Herring is taken in the Bay of Fundy and its tributary Passamaquody. The best are cured in Digby, Nova Scotia.

The Mackerel fishing is extensively carried on both by the people of the Lower Provinces and of the United States. In the latter country, in the State of Massachusetts alone the quantity of Mackerel inspected has amounted at one period to 308 000 barrels; but it has now much decreased. The course of the American fishermen after the Mackerel commences at the Capes of the Delaware in May, and ends in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in October. The vessel having arrived at some well known resort of the fish, her bows are brought to the wind; and the crew throw bait overboard to attract the schools or shoals of Mackerel. If successful, the scene is described as a most remarkable one. While the school remains alongside, and will take the hook, the excitement of the men, and beautiful evolutions of the fish in the water would afford a subject for the pencil of Reuben's himself. The numbers taken are sometimes beyond belief. Frequently the fishing ceases in a moment, and as if panic struck by the leaves made among them the shoal wholly disappears as if by magic.

We shall resume this subject in an early number. In the meantime, we would call the attention of the people of our Colonies to the vast field for enterprise, and the source of wealth and prosperity which they possess at their very doors in the British North American Fisheries. In that business if properly conducted, they need fear no rivalry. The advantages which they enjoy by proximity and right of property would enable them to laugh at all competition. Besides the localities which we have enumerated, the whole of our shores, from Metis in the Saint Lawrence, to the furthermost end of Nova Scotia, swarm with Cod, Mackerel, and Herring, with other varieties of fish whose name is legion. We would indeed be glad to see something done to cultivate this hitherto neglected field for enterprise and industry, which a beneficent Providence has conferred on a people who seem to reject the gift.

THE above is from the *Montreal Courier*, and is a subject worthy the attention and remark of all the periodicals of North America, and the more especially so those of Nova-Scotia and this Province. All that is above stated is perfectly correct, yet the writer appears to be in the dark as to the cause of the seeming apathy of the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces on this vital subject. There are several very substantial causes militating against the more successful prosecution of the fisheries on our shores; the first of which may be found in the circumstance that the Legislature, whose especial province it is to foster and protect the fisheries, have in the multiplicity of their *schemes* for getting rid of the public Revenue, wholly neglected this never failing and all important branch of Colonial wealth; while the Americans taking advantage of our mismanagement, have by a liberal bounty on fish taken and cured for foreign markets, made worth their while of her citizens to steal the fish out of our waters—cure them, and thereby enable them to undersell us in all our own Markets of the West India Islands. Here then, at the very threshold of the inquiry, we find a stumbling block. But where does the fault rest? WITH OURSELVES. Again! so very bold have they grown in their depredations, that the fishermen of the Bay of Fundy have been driven by them off their own ground,—had their nets destroyed, and themselves personally abused. Here again it may be asked, where does the fault rest? certainly with ourselves; as it is quite within the power both of the Legislature, and the Chamber of Commerce, to obviate the difficulty. The former by employing armed vessels for the protection of the fisheries, the latter by making a proper complaint to the British Government, and suggesting the remedy, which would we feel assured meet with a ready compliance. A third and last reason may be found in the circumstance of the Americans, (from necessity) being a more persevering people,—their fishing schooners may be seen off our Harbours riding out a gale, and their lines still employed, while British vessels of the same class are snug in harbour *waiting for fine weather*. The American fishing vessels being prohibited from sheltering in our harbours, are also better found, consequently enabled the better to ride out a gale; and the consequence is, that on an average, they catch double the quantity of fish that are caught by our own vessels of the same class. The remedy lies perfectly within our own reach;—cruisers should be established all round our shores; the fishing retained for the benefit of the Colonies only, and encouraged by legislative bounties. Then, and not till then, shall we feel the benefits of those blessings which the British arms, under a benign Providence have bestowed on the people of these Colonies.

THE REGATTA.

Yesterday our City presented a scene of gaiety such as has not been witnessed for some time past, and to a stranger coming into the town, that a vestige of that depression which has so long afflicted us, was visible. The day was fine, the racing was fine, the Ladies were fine, indeed every thing appeared to contribute to heighten the splendour of the scene and to increase the general happiness.—Her Majesty's steamer *Columbia* was moored in the centre of the Harbour for the purpose of rendering what assistance was in the power of Captain Owen, and his officers toward the exciting scene. The Band of the 30th were stationed on the deck of the Commodore, and continued throughout the whole period to discourse exquisite harmony. Five steamers laden with light hearts and cheerful faces continued to sweep gaily across the tracks of the Rowers. The bosom of the harbour was literally covered with crafts of every description dressed in their gayest banners from the dashing schooner to the very minnow of the floating family, and laden with holiday citizens. The steamer Fredericton formed rather a prominent feature in the sports of the day, like a great leviathan she went puffing about the scene of action, panting and belching forth smoke and steam in every direction; she was freighted with the *élite* of the Metropolis, who had *descended* for a day to witness the aquatic sports of their maritime neighbours—they too had their band composed of Amateurs from Head Quarters. At 12 o'clock, His Excellency and Lady COLEBROOKE, and family, embarked for the steamer to witness the sports, when a detachment of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, under command of Major Nicholson, fired from the Carleton side a complimentary salute of 17 guns.

The signal for the vessels coming to the starting point, were given from the Columbia, by the firing of a gun. Shortly after His Excellency and suit had embarked, the *Hunter*, entered by Mr. Dryden, R. N., and the *Charles Stewart* entered by Mr. Jas. Reed, two beautiful sailing schooners came to the starting point, and at the signal being given started in fine style, sailing round Partridge Island and back again; the latter coming in half a mile ahead of her competitor. The winning vessel was built by Mr. McDougal, of Carleton, and the distance sailed seven miles. The second race was a contest between the *Will Watch*, and the *Never Mind*, the latter beating the former by a mile and a quarter. The winning vessel was the handy work of Mr. Hilyard of Portland. The third prize was contended for by third class boats. The *Duck, Lady Colebrooke, Efficacious, Wandsworth, L'Hirondelle, Dancing Feather*; the former took the prize after a close contest. Then came the Row Boats, and here appeared to be the great attraction. The first prize was contested for by two boats only, 8 oared gigs, the one from Indian Town, the *Wasp*, the other from Carleton, the *Pert*, two beautiful boats the latter a new one, built by Mr. Olive, of Carleton. The distance was about four miles, which was done in a very short time, and the prize (as usual) taken by the Carleton boat. Our friends at Indian Town do not yet feel satisfied that the 'Carletonians' are more than a match for them, and they attribute their failure more to the boat than the men; we understand that they have expressed themselves ready to change boats and row again for any sum named by them; they acknowledge they are (on this occasion) beaten but not conquered. The next match was rowed by the *Foxgrove*, and the *Hazard*, both Carleton boats, 6 oared gigs, and won by the latter, a boat that has never yet been beaten; she is also the fabrication of Mr. Olive, of Carleton. The four oared gig race was a failure, the *Sylph* having withdrawn, her opponent had only to walk the course. The whale boats *Mechanic*, and *Dasher*, were the next that came to the scratch; this was a well contested race, and was won by a short distance by the Mechanic, built by Mr. F. Marvin, of this city. Mr. Marvin's Boats took the gold cup at Hobart Town, Australia, rowing against a number of American boats. The last race was the Wherries, two in number, and was taken by the Madawaska, entered by Mr. Dalton. Then followed the Canoe races the *Barks* being rowed by *Indians* and *Squaws*. As a matter of courtesy prizes were awarded to all the contending parties, who went through their exercise with much good humour and hilarity, and in the most friendly manner divided the money equally between the old and young. In this race a very old Indian, who toiled at a humble distance in the rear of his companions much amused the spectators, by continually grunting out "Old Man no good"—'Old man no good.' They very quietly deposited their 'light barks' on drays and marched off to Indian Town, *all sober*. The finale was a race between a Punt and a Gig, the latter to catch the former in a chase of fifteen minutes. The rower of the Punt was a fellow not only of great agility, but also of 'infinite mirth', he was bedecked fantastically with a cocked hat and feathers, and gave the gig's crew their hands full to get hold of him, indeed he would have eluded them the stipulated time had he not have been annoyed with the boats of the spectators. The whole sports of the day went off exceeding well, and 'thus ends the eventful history.'

Owing to the admirable arrangements made by the Stewards, and carried into effect on board the Columbia, the numerous performances were all accomplished in about two hours and a half from their commencement.

After the Regatta shall have terminated at Halifax, it is much to be desired that some measures may be taken to ensure a meeting of the winning gigs at an intermediate port. We are satisfied such a thing only wants starting by some influential persons, to insure its accomplishment, and decide to which of our rival cities the palm belongs.

PAPER MAKING.—Among the many manufactures recently set on foot in this Province, we have looked with some degree of anxiety for the establishment of a Paper Mill, but we are still without such a desirable addition to our domestic manufactures.—It is rather surprising that the Printers of this Province, who so frequently experience the annoyance as well as inconvenience of not being able to obtain a suitable supply of this very useful article, have not concentrated their forces and established a Manufacture of this description. In this Province there are fourteen or fifteen newspaper offices, and two or three job offices; the consumption of p[illegible] by which, would in itself be full employment f[illegible] mill on a moderate scale, while the manufactu[illegible] Wrapping paper and the courser kinds of br[illegible] paper would greatly add to the profits of such undertaking. Rags can be obtained, suitable [illegible] for printing as well as wrapping paper in this [illegible] at a mere nominal price; water privileges on w[illegible] to erect mills, abound in our immediate vicin[illegible] and labour procured at as low a rate as in the U[illegible] of states. The article therefore manufactured [illegible] would have as a bounty to be added to the reg[illegible] profits, the amount of the freight of rags to the [illegible] nited states, as well as the freight of the manu[illegible] tured article back again, together with duty, c[illegible] missions, and insurance, as well as the raw mate[illegible] at a lower rate than is paid by our western ne[illegible] bours. These then are the inducements which [illegible] sincerely trust will be sufficient to cause some p[illegible] otic individuals to come forward and embark in [illegible] laudable as well as profitable undertaking.

[illegible] have only one word more on the subject, which [illegible] let those well disposed towards such an enterp[illegible] look to the quantity of paper used in the Provin[illegible] —the great price paid for it; and lastly the all [illegible] portant circumstance that owing to the working [illegible] our beautiful tariff, the importation from G[illegible] Britain is wholly stopped, and importers in th[illegible] unprecedentedly hard times, have to hunt up [illegible] Corn with which to purchase the article from [illegible] wily and chuckling neighbour, Brother Jonathan.

The 52d Regiment are about leaving the garri[illegible] at Fredericton, for Halifax. The Head Quar[illegible] of this fine Regiment arrived in the steamer [illegible] Brunswick on Monday last, and proceeded the [illegible] lowing day for Halifax, via Windsor, in the stea[illegible] Nova Scotia. On Tuesday another detachm[illegible] arrived from Fredericton, and proceeded yes[illegible] morning in the same steamer for their destinatio[illegible]

CONCERT.—On Thursday evening last a Con[illegible] of Vocal and Instrumental Music was given by [illegible] Sacred Music Society of this city, in the Mechan[illegible] Hall. His Excellency, Lady Coleb