would answer every purpose, without involving the Province in any very great expense; in fact, it might almost pay itself. In the summer, during the spawning season, it would be most efficient in guarding the whole ground of the Southern Head, and in winter, and occasionally in summer also, the boats might be rendered, in the hands of Providence, the means of saving many lives and much property, which, under the present system on this dangerous part of the coast,

tom, or into the hands of mercenary and often lawless gangs of wreckers: a system not sufficiently to be condemned.

I would recommend a boat house, with boat and crew, (not residents of Grand Manan) stationed at Seal Cove, near the present residence of M'Laughlin, which commands a good view of the Gannet Rock Light House, from which signals of distress are always fired in cases of wreck or danger to vessels; and which is, in fact, in constant communication with the house, being kept by M'Laughlin's son.

For a boat I should say those in use of the Dealings of the present day might be rendered available; they are daily hauled up, pull fast, and stand well under canvas, and are constantly known in England to carry out a large anchor and cable, in a strong gale and heavy sea, to a vessel in distress.

Two boats and crews (one being spare) would be sufficient for the Spawning Ground; and a small Cutter or Schooner, say 30 tons with an active commander, would find it easy work not only to guard the whole coast of the Island against the intrusion of foreigners, but in a case of emergency, such as in bad weather, to carry a boat from one point of the station to another.

Moreover, when the ground is once distinctly marked out, the vessel and boats might be mainly instrumental in checking the practice of indiscriminately throwing the gurry overboard, which is universally complained of.

According to Mr. Brown, (Warden of Charlotte County,) not only the Americans but our own people, are in the habit of throwing their gurry overboard in every harbour of Passamaquoddy, more especially Head Harbour.

In the Grand Manan the same complaints have been made to me; many I have cautioned against it, but the question is immediately asked—"Where are we to throw it?" By referring to the Wardens, it appears that this point is not very accurately defined at present. The practice of throwing the gurry or offal indiscriminately is highly injurious, not only because it tends to scare certain kinds of fish—for instance, herrings—but that it renders the fish less dainty; and those which gorge it, such as codfish and haddock, totally unfit for the market; where it is thrown overboard or deposited on the beach near herring weirs, not a fish is to be taken.

It is then accounted for; the gurry becomes decomposed on the bottom where it has settled, and an oil is generated which seems to deter the herring from playing in shore; like as the bilge-water from the fishing boat is said by the fishermen (and I see no reason to dispute it) to scare the ravenous shark, whom they all hold in great dread.

Again, when the offal or gurry is left on the beach, the heat of the sun extracts the oil, and being blown off by a westerly or northwesterly wind on the fishing ground, tends to deter the herrings; however plentiful the hake be at the time, (I allude more especially to the ground between Swallow's Head and Long Island,) there will not be enough taken even for bait.

All this seems to advocate the necessity of some defined ground for "throwing the gurry" into the deep sea; that is whatever is not necessary for manuring the land. And now, having partially touched on the more important points of improvement, whereby judging by my own slight experience, aided by the sound opinions of men more practically interested in the way of catching fish, I would revert to another point of no less importance, that is the way of turning the produce of the fisherman's industry to a good account in the market.

That much yet remains to be effected in the way of curing fish, is an indisputable fact evident to the most ordinary experience; on this head it is unnecessary for me to dwell otherwise than briefly.

The establishment of Societies among the different Fishing Districts, so warmly encouraged by your Excellency, and so zealously and ably put in motion by Members of the Provincial Assembly, for exciting a spirit of competition among the fishermen, towards bringing their produce to the highest state of saleable excellence, cannot fail to work out the most beneficial effects; the formation of to of these Societies under the able direction and untiring zeal of a brother officer, (Capt. Robinson,) at Campo Bello, and Mr. Alexander, at Grand Manan, I have had the satisfaction of witnessing in person, and with real pleasure have attended their meetings during the formation of the Society.

From what I have gathered, the main causes of the inferiority hitherto of the fish in the market were these:—First—That fishermen returning from their cruise are often too wearied and exhausted to pay sufficient attention to the thorough curing and putting up of their cargo, nor have they the means of deputing the task upon others.

Secondly—The Grand Manan and Quaddy fish are said to be inferior in quality to those of Nova Scotia, for the reason that the merchants of Eastport (to which market the former is chiefly sent for sale) seem to care but little whether it be well or ill cured.

Thirdly—The weekly labours of the fishermen usually closing on Friday or Saturday, he is contented with the operation of the knife only, throwing his fish on the beach where it is left until Saturday evening, when he takes it to the merchant who is willing to buy it in that state; now, it is said that the fish taken immediately from the knife cures well but if kept any time its quality deteriorates considerably.

The best remedy against all these, must necessarily be that spirit of emulation which the prizes awarded by the Fishing Societies cannot fail to excite, as time will shew.

With regard to the intrusion of foreign vessels upon our Fishing grounds, I have certainly heard complaints in Passamaquoddy Bay, more especially about Head Harbour, where they are more or less secured from notice, but none have come under my immediate notice.

In Grand Manan, since many of the leases of weirs are held by Americans, there must ever be a certain degree of clashing interests; the latter having so ready an excuse for proximity to our shores.

The fishermen from Lubec seem to give most cause for complaint among those of Grand Manan, while those from other places in Maine are well disposed and fraternize with our British subjects; on Saturday evening, a whole flotilla of American boats may be seen steering for Woodward's Cove, wherein to spend their Sabbath.

The latter (chiefly owing, I presume, to the bounty on tonnage, long obsolete in our Fisheries,) are larger and better found generally; so that it is hard for the British fisherman, with his more primitive gear, to compete with his opposite neighbours in the deep-sea fishing. The Nova Scotia and Saint John vessels come more or less under the same head, and are loudly complained of by the more humble fishermen on the Grand Manan, as marring the products of their industry. And lastly, to touch upon such points relative to the safe navigation, and the dangerous rocks and shoal on eastern side of Grand Manan, which I have had an opportunity of viewing.

The Light House so judiciously placed on an isolated rock, (the Gannet,) a beacon for the most dangerous ledges, I could wish to bring under your Excellency's notice.

Within the last few years I am told, the stone wall four feet thick and eighteen in height, has been built round the Light House which is of wood, and it strikes me as somewhat fragile construction, considering that it is of *singlestrength*, through which in many places daylight may be seen.

This the wall been raised a few feet higher a great point has been gained, as well for the security of the Light House as for the comfort and convenience of the warehouse; as it is, that portion of the building assigned for their six months stock of water, oil, &c., is not sheltered by the stone wall; the consequence of this is, that during the rigours of the winter season, to prevent it being frozen, it is necessary to remove it to their own apartments where they are necessarily much incommoded up and pushed for room, which they can ill afford.

Complaints are also made of the bad quality of the oil supplied; while oil is recommended for summer consumption, that of porpoise and seal, which is less liable to be frozen, for the winter; on this fingers, of course, the regular working of the machinery.

With regard to the latter, the two separate machines are necessary in the event of accident to one; the one in summer can be entirely unnoticed work, although not so economical and suitable as regular in its movements; in winter there is less to affect this regularity than in summer, when the machinery is apt to get hard during the severe weather, and a greater weight is necessary.

In order to regulate the latter to the temperature, I would strongly advocate the extensible of weights on each for the safety valves of our steam engines; otherwise, with little trouble, it may be increased or diminished in proportion to the wants of the machinery.

The planking round the foundation should be ripped up, and the foundation of the wall looked to; the Roman cement whereswith it is secured to the solid rock is working out in more than one place; also that part of the building of residence attached to the Light House seems to require some protection on the southwest, where the rocks, either by their natural shape, or worn by the sea, offer little protection from the prevailing winds.

Enough is over on the subject of the Light House; I would recommend the establishment of a Fog Bell, to be rung in case of fog, or thick weather, at the discretion of the keeper; the sound of which, in the absence of a *large* and *substantial* fog whistle, would be inestimable to the mariner.

To establish a general system of Coast Blockade for the protection of the Fisheries of the Bay, or even to endavour to effect the same purpose by means of a certain limited number of small vessels, (which I have heard is in contemplation,) it may be incumbent on me to offer some few remarks on the different harbours of refuge which the locality offers, which I have made a point of visiting.

Two Island Harbour and also Three Island Harbour are well adapted for boats or small vessels—the latter of the two is the best sheltered from the S. W., or the prevailing wind in the summer; both are secured from the wind on the opposite quarter, and both command a view of the Southern Head spawning ground, and are within an easy distance of the Gannet Rock, and the scene of so many wrecks, (the Myrth Ledges.)

To the N. E. again, on the eastern side of Witehead Island, is another beautiful little harbour for fishing boats, or even large vessels driven for shelter from the fury of a southwester; and here may be seen, when the weather is threatening in that quarter, a whole fleet of fishing boats riding securely at anchor; as many as one hundred and fifty vessels, according to the account of Mr. Wm. Frankland, who resides there, (the best pilot on the Island, and whose services I lately hired to carry me to the assistance of a schooner on the Myrth Ledges,) have been at anchor together.

By an outlay of £150 expended in a Breakwater, the pool or upper end of the cove might be converted into a perfect minor harbour, where small vessels might ride secure from all winds.

The fishermen also of Gull Cove have petitioned me to move the higher powers of the Province to fix a bell worked by clock-work on *Gull Rock*, on the eastern side of the Island, as a guide in time of fog; they have all, moreover, expressed their willingness to defray the expenses of the bell by subscription.

There has been good line fishing off the *Hipe* S. E. of Whitehead Island this year, while farther south the fishing boats have had to go a greater distance with indifferent success. Herrings, however, have been scarcer this year on the Ripplings than any preceding one; thirty six vessels set on the 27th and 28th ult. caught none, whereas in former years one hundred barrels would commonly fall to the share of each vessel; and yet, this year, the shrimp, the favorite prey of the herring, is said to lie in great abundance.

I have merely alluded to the above facts, to prove that Whitehead Island is a profitable fishing station; and that, therefore, a little money spent in Gull Cove might not be thrown away.

On the western side of the Island there is but little shelter; Dock Harbour, with a small outlay, however, might rendered a host in itself. Vessels of any size might there find perfect shelter from any wind or sea in form nine to twelve fathoms!

A natural breakwater, sloping on both sides, and rising about ten feet above high water mark, crosses a snug Bay three quarters of a mile in length, and half across.

An entrance through the Bay or natural Breakwater has been already cleared one hundred and fifty feet in width at highwater, and about sixty at low; in depth, twelve in spring tides, and seven in ordinary ones.

By the temporary use of a Dredging Machine, (I believe there is one at St. John), working during the fine season, the channel might be rapidly cleared, so that even Her Majesty's cruisers or other vessels in distress might find shelter in all weathers, and the former might serve to detect certain breaches of the law which are carried on in this vicinity with the main land, and of which I have had of late some practical experience; not only are smugglers or deserters here shipped off, (on which subject I have already addressed your Excellency,) but also much of the Spirits, by which seamen are frequently stirred to desertion, is here landed in defiance of the laws, which, in fact, there are few there willing to enforce.

And now, having endavoured briefly to lay before your Excellency such remarks which my duty enjoins, and which it is my sincere wish may meet your approbation, I will conclude by saying, that should it ever be my lot to see any of my suggestions brought into effects, I should have the inexpressible satisfaction of feeling that my limited time within your Excellency's command, has not been thrown away

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
A. G. KYNGSTON,
Acting Commander.

His Excellency Sir E. W. Head,
Lieut. Gov. of the Province of New-Brunswick.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

CONSULTATIONS, RESIGNATIONS, &c.

Mr. Editor—In passing down street the other day, I picked up an old piece of parchment, much soiled and rumpled; on opening it, I found it contained some interesting information relative to the late political "Grand Farce" played off in this City and County. Without further comments, I beg of you to publish it *verbatim et literatim*.

MANIFESTO FOR OCTOBER.

"*Whereas*, in accordance with a suggestion made by the editor of the *Morning News*, a few weeks since, we did severally unite and agree to sign a lengthy and legally digested document, setting forth our disapproval of the political course which our colleagues, Robert D. Wilmot, and John H. Gray, had thought proper to pursue in joining the Executive Government of this Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick—in which document, we most strongly and forcibly made a demand upon the constituency of this City and County, to hold a Public Meeting to approve or disapprove of the conduct of those our aforesaid colleagues—which said meeting was positively and assuredly to determine how long or how short our political connexion with you shall exist. And whereas, the said document, after being signed, was published in the public Newspapers and promulgated in the aforesaid Morning News, as our said official call and demand upon the said constituency—and whereas, notwithstanding the most extraordinary exertions and influence were made use of by our friends to procure signers thereto, for many days and nights together, the said requisition was not and could not be obtained—and consequently no response was made to this our most earnest and importunate appeal and demand; we *Therefore Resolved*, to alter our minds, and postpone the consideration of our so resigning our seats until a more suitable season, notwithstanding some of us more conscientious than the others, then and at that time conceived we had pledged ourselves to do so, by the said meeting not being so called in accordance with our formal order for such meeting.

"And whereas, after the aforesaid appeal on our part had been treated with so much disdain or indifference on the part of the electors of this City and County; and they, the electors, had thereby given their sanction and expressed their willingness that the said Wilmot and Gray should so join the Executive Government of this Province, and represent our County in the said Executive, a new feature arose to perplex and trouble our deeply sensitive minds, and one which we thought should call for further and more determined action on our part, by the said Hon. R. D. Wilmot, in spite of what we had said and done, and in the face of the opinions expressed in the editorials of our aforesaid Morning News, accepting of the office of Surveyor General of this Province, which said office we did not desire should be filled by a native of the Province, or at least by a Member from this City and County, without our express and positive leave and permission—at all events, not without ourselves having a share with him of the loaves and fishes—and whereas, the said Wilmot would then have to come back for re election, under the system of Responsible Government *forced* upon this our loyal Colony. *We Resolved* to oppose and frustrate him by every means within our power, and to make due and diligent search for some able and *Sincere* Freeholder to oppose the said Wilmot, and thereby shut him the said Wilmot out of the said office of Surveyor General, which resolution was forthwith carried out, after due consultation and deliberation, by finding one Allan M'Lean, a decent and respectable man from the district of Quaco, in the Parish of Saint Martins—one possessed of as large influence and connexions as any other person in the County, and who we believed would only have to be brought out by us, to be certain of his election by an overwhelming majority, particularly as it so happened that the said Allan M'Lean had been nominated by Mr. Wilmot's friends at the last general meeting, in the place of one of us, which he then would not consent to;—and whereas, after due permission and guarantees made by us to the said Allan M'Lean, he consented to be put in nomination, although strongly advised against it by his former friends, (the said Wilmot's supporters)—we therefore et-

(meaning the United States,) yet we meet on the "broad common ground of the principles and practices of our Order, as brothers should meet, and I "believe the very circumstances of our meeting so "much in other points made our agreement in this "the more cordial."

Extract from a "Circular, to the friends of Temperance in the Province of New-Brunswick.

"Although originating in the United States, the "order is beautifully adapted to the genius of British feeling, and as all subjects of a political and "religious controversy, are carefully excluded from "our Divisions, nothing can possibly arise to offend "the prejudices of the most enthusiastically loyal "subjects of the British Crown."

This Circular is signed by the following persons, namely, A. Campbell, G. W. P.; Ad Cry, G. W. A.; F. H. Todd, G. S.; H. W. Peel, P. G.; Lawrence, D. V. Roberts, Chas. Stevenson, John Walker, H. E. Seelye, Wm. Ellis, Alex. T. Paul, and dated St. Andrews, 28th October, 1847.

I believe there exists a Bye Law in every Division in the Province, expressly forbidding the discussion of questions of a political or sectarian character.

The silly chuckle about the repeal of the licensing law, &c., with which Mr. Burtis attempts "to pull the wool" over his readers eyes, is foreign to the offence, with which he is charged, and therefore unworthy of notice.

October 24. A TEMPERANCE MAN.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 31, 1851.

THE ELECTION.

The Writs for the election of two Members for the County, and a Member for the City, (in the room of those gentlemen whose resignations have been handed in) have been received by the Sheriff, and the elections will come on with as little delay as possible. Several gentlemen have been already named for the vacancies, but nothing positive is known as to any one person being likely to come forward. There has been no open canvass made as yet—nor in all likelihood will there be, until the decision of the Protectionists, who hold their first meeting to night, is known. Should there appear the least chance of success, we opine the Liberals will be in the field with their "picked men." We trust the Protectionists will agree on candidates in whom they will confide their suffrages—if only united, they have it in their power to return "good men and true." Let them select tried men from their own ranks, and not those who are Protectionists only in theory—for the sake of their attaining legislative honours the more easily? We advise them to act cautiously, or they had better not act at all.

There are men in this City and County, who love to encourage the Mechanic of the country, and also so strong for preserving the interests of the Fisherman and the Agriculturist—let such be selected from the length and breadth of the City and County; we hope that any gentleman who may be nominated by the Protectionists will at once consent to serve—looking solely at the present exalted position of the Province, caused by the great measures now in progress to promote and advance its interests. Every man in New Brunswick, who raises any thing, makes any thing, or sells any thing, should feel that the time has now arrived to sink the nauseous and factious cry of party, and put his shoulder to the wheel to encourage *Labour in the country*, and consequently to cause customers for all the various articles of every day consumption. Let it be remembered by every shop-keeper and importer, that if all the Leather consumed in this Province, all the Iron-ware and Castings required by the people, all the Boots and Shoes and Clothing worn here, all the Agricultural implements which are needed, the Pails, the Brooms, the Brushes, the Fishing-nets, and a hundred other articles, of every day use, were manufactured by and among our own people—we should have from one thousand to two thousand more Mechanics' and their families industriously employed among us—purchasers and consumers of dry goods, groceries, and such like articles, that cannot be raised or manufactured here, which Protectionists would like to see brought in duty free, or at as low duty as the requirements of the country would admit. Just think of it—two thousand honest hard-fisted Mechanics' more in the City of Saint John, in addition to those we have already, with their wives and families, each expending his portion of the proceeds of his daily labour among the dry goods men, and the grocers. Landlords then, would have no empty tenements, carpenters would be in requisition to build more houses—our City would spread on every side; and instead of sending money out of the country to encourage the prison labour, and the labour of alms-houses of the neighbouring States, we should spend it among ourselves; then Mechanics' would be able to educate their children, and thus lay the foundation for an industrious peaceable population, large in extent, calculated to render Saint John the first City in British North America. Let every man who loves this his native or adopted country, bear this in mind when they vote.

DESTRUCTION OF "LIQUID POISON."—On Wednesday last at noon, some thirty casks of contraband rum, gin, brandy and wine, were destroyed opposite the Custom House when the contents were poured down the common sewer. Whether this proceeding, duly required by the Law of last Session, will advance the cause of temperance, is somewhat questionable. That it will impoverish the Provincial Treasury to the tune of £220—being the amount of duty which the liquor would have paid, if lawfully imported, and which must be paid from that source to the seizing officer, is a startling fact, which requires consideration, and more particularly, when we are apprised that £220 will pay the Provincial salaries for one year, of six first class male, and two female school teachers. Under the old system, one half the proceeds of sale were appropriated to the officers who had seized the contraband article, and the other half to the Province.

LAUNCHED this week, from the building yard of Messrs. Fraser, Lowe & Thompson, near the Marsh-bridge, a fine new Ship of 1170 tons, called the Persia. She is constructed of excellent materials, and the beauty of model and excellence of workmanship cannot be surpassed.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—The public examination of this numerous School took place on Friday 26th instant, at the School Rooms, corner of Princess and Sydney streets. We sometime since gave a short explanation of the manner in which the Infant department is conducted to which we refer our readers. This department gave much satisfaction

ing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, Natural History, and knowledge of the elements of the English language, acquired by oral communication. The Second or Commercial Department (consisting of five English Grammar Classes, four Arithmetical classes two Mental Arithmetic Classes, six Writing Classes, four Reading Classes, five Spelling Classes, two Geography Classes, two Globe Classes, and one Algebra Class, deserves the highest praise. It would be impossible to do justice to each class separately, without occupying more space than we can spare for the purpose. Let it suffice to say that each teacher works with his class—that almost all information is imparted by oral communication, and catechetical examination instead of memoriter repetition. We cannot omit mentioning that in the Mental Arithmetic department the speed with which the various questions given were answered was almost inconceivable. The reading classes showed a perfect acquaintance with the Historical connection of their lessons. The spelling classes readily told the parts of speech, meanings, and derivations, and also the other parts of speech derived from the same roots, with the prefixes and affixes of the same, and the writings both plain and ornamental were as good as any we have seen. The third or Mathematical department contains the higher Arithmetical and Writing classes, English and French composition classes, Theoretical and practical Mathematics, including Mensuration, Land Surveying, Algebra, Trigonometry, Navigation, Natural Philosophy, Ancient History, Chemistry, French and Classics; space forbid our entering into detail. But we must mention that the French class was accurately examined by Monsieur Guesnel, late of Waterville college, who expressed high satisfaction with the proficiency of the pupils. We hope the Government will extend that aid to the teachers of this institution which they expect and which they so well deserve, in order to enable them to continue the school as a public benefit.

The system upon which this school is taught, is we believe unknown in this Province, we like this system amazingly, and are anxious to see it get a fair trial, we believe it is admitted that the teachers have redeemed their promise of performing double the amount of improvement which can be effected by the existing method adopted in this Province, and that with double the ease or half the labour to the pupils, and last but not least, they preserve the most perfect school discipline without the infliction of corporal punishment. Surely such an institution deserves support and encouragement.—let it be given.

☞ We hear the name of S. K. Foster, Esquire, pretty freely discussed on all sides, as likely to be the Member to represent the City of Saint John, on Protective principles. If elected, he will be an honest, straightforward, and independent legislator.

Mr. John Goddard, of Indian Town, is spoken of as likely to fill one of the vacant County seats, and will no doubt make a very efficient member. He has our best wishes for his success.

☞ The Revenue of the Province, for the quarter ending on the 30th September last, amounted to £22,260 1s. 8d., and at the corresponding quarter of 1850, to £27,905 6s. 0d., shewing a net increase on the Quarter, £5,354 15s. 3d. Currency. The Import Duties collected at St. John during the last quarter amounted to £16,476 0s. 4d., and exceed, by more than £1000, the amount of the Import Duties collected in the whole Province during the corresponding quarter of last year.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, the subscribers for stock in this Company met, pursuant to notice, and elected the following Directors:—C. H. Archibald, Edward Allison, George Moffatt, Robert Jardine, D. J. M'Laughlin, W. J. Ritchie, and the Hon. John Robertson. Robert Jardine, Esq., was subsequently elected Chairman of the Board.

King's County Quarter Sessions of the Peace, October Term, 1851.

The Grand Jury beg to make the following special presentment to the Court.

They wish information to the following matters noticed in the presentment of the Grand Jury in attendance on the last Court of March:—Whether any action has been taken in regard to Joseph Batter's fence. Also, with regard to the leakage of the Gaol. They would also wish to be informed whether the Court took into their consideration the suggestion of the last Grand Jury as to the removal of the County buildings to a more suitable place for the business of the Court.

Respectfully submitted.
R. CRUIKSHANK,
Foreman.

October 21, 1851.

King's County Quarter Sessions of the Peace, October Term, 1851.

The Grand Jury beg to make the following general presentment to the Court.

The Grand Jury have examined the Gaol, and they have to express their approval of the clean manner in which that institution is kept by the Gaoler.

The Jury have examined the Court House, and have to recommend that a table three feet long, and two benches nine feet long, be provided for each of the lower windows in each room. They have to recommend that the outside of the sashes and frames of the windows of the Court House be painted as early in the Spring as possible, as they consider it is too late to do it this Fall.

The Jury have examined the papers laid before them, and remark as follows:—

In reference to H. B. Crosby's account, they recommend the deduction from it of the board charged for the Nurse, as they consider 10s. per day, without board, sufficient.

David Pickett's account, £7 16s. The Jury have not allowed this bill, on the ground of his discontinuance having been recommended at last Court, for the reasons stated in their presentment.

Isaac Hatchard's bill for £3 1s., passed for £1 11s. They have deducted 10s. from the charge for attending the sale of the Grassy Islands.

John Britain's bill passed for £1 5s. They have disallowed the charge for attending the putting out the fire, and also half of the charge for attending the sale of the Grassy Islands.

Petitions of parties as to the loss on the purchase of the hay on the Bulkheads. The Jury recommend that the parties be allowed till next month of March to pay the amount.

Moses Crawford's bill, 20s. The Jury think 6s. a sufficient allowance.

E. B. Smith's account, £33 0s. 9½d. They have to recommend that the charge for attending the examination of Brian English be reduced to 20s.; they consider that 2½ per cent. is a sufficient charge for collecting the County Notes, and they have dis-

WRITS FOR THE ELECTIONS.—Writs for the Election of two County and one City Member in the room of Messrs. Simonds, Ritchie and Tilley, have been received by the Sheriff.

The nomination day will be the 5th November. Polling days as follows:—For the County, 14th and 15th, for the City, 18th—Declaration day, 17th.

☞ We are indebted to Favor's and Street's Express, and to Mr. Tree, of the Creole, for late files of American papers.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Royal Mail steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, in 9 days and a half from Liverpool. She had 100 passengers, 12 of whom landed at Halifax.

Cotton had declined ¼d. for the week. The sales of the week amounted to 70,000 bales.

Trade in Manchester was less active, and prices were in favour of buyers.

There was less activity in Breadstuffs, and the quotations are somewhat lower. Indian Corn was in moderate request.

Money continued to be plenty.

There are still rumours afloat of approaching changes in the Ministry. In addition to the reasons already alluded to, it is said that Ministers are at variance as to the policy of enforcing the recent Act of Parliament against Papal Aggression, more especially in Ireland. Those of the cabinet who were opposed to any legislation upon the subject were reconciled, it appears, by the assurance that the Act would never be enforced. But ministers are urged to enforce the law, which has already been broken in several instances, both in this country and Ireland; and this is becoming a source of much embarrassment and dissension. There seems to be some mystery about the Premier's movements. It has been denied that he was at Dublin, as stated last week. But be this as it may, there is no doubt that the state of things in Ireland is giving the Prime Minister a great deal of disquiet, and that his communication with that country is constant if it has not been personal.

TIMBER MARKET.—Notwithstanding the unusually large supply of wood, the demand and consumption has been so extensive that prices were well maintained with the exception of Deals, which had given way—other descriptions continued to support tolerably fair and most ready sale. Saint John Yellow Pine cut, penny per inch. Birch, 13d. to 14d. per foot. Deals, £7 to £8. Lathwood, 40s.—Spruce Deals and Boards, £8 5s. a £8 12s. 6d.

The prominent event in England since the departure of the Niagara, is the final closing of the great exhibition on Saturday evening, an event which appears to have taken place with much less form or even order than might have been expected. The building was opened exclusively to the exhibitors and friends on the 13th and 14th, and the award of prizes took place on the 15th, on which day the closing scene of the Exhibition took place, a prayer of thanksgiving having been previously offered up by the Bishop of London.

The national anthem completed the ceremonial.

The award of the Jurors did not give general satisfaction, and in one instance the Council and Jury came into direct collision.

Letters from Glasgow state the suspension of Messrs. Slater and Robertson, merchants and brokers, with liabilities for £30,000.

The rage for emigration is unabated in Ireland. A letter from Cork, published in the Dublin Evening Mail, remarking upon the progress of emigration in the south, states that no less than forty tenants of one noble proprietor had decamped within a fortnight, carrying off the money realized by the sale of their crops. One agent in the city of Cork has acknowledged the receipt of £1000 in one day from emigrant passengers in chartered vessels.

The Roman Catholic Defence Society had its second great meeting in Dublin, but it was attended by few persons of note, and resulted in nothing more than a fresh manifesto.

Lord Lismore has been appointed lieutenant of the county of Tipperary, vice the earl of Donoughmore deceased.

Mr. Thomas Alsop, a wealthy member of the London Stock Exchange failed on the 14th.

A meeting was held on the 15th to make arrangements for the reception of Kossuth in London.

The flood of emigration from Great Britain, as well as Ireland, is beginning to excite the most serious apprehensions. The government demand for the repayment of the money advanced to the Irish unions during the famine, is causing much stir throughout Ireland, and some down-right repudiation.

The Neapolitan Government has utterly failed in the attempt to refute the charges of disgraceful cruelty brought against them by Mr. Gladstone, and sustained by the whole English press.

The queen of Spain had summoned the Cortes for prompt assemblage. The Madrid Herald states that a ministerial crisis has arisen, owing to the minister of marine, General Armero, tendering his resignation, in consequence of being opposed to granting certain recompenses demanded by the captain general of Cuba, to the persons who distinguished themselves in resisting the Lopez invasion.

A frightful accident occurred on the line of railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow. A long train conveying back to the former city a part of the soldiers, officers, and privates, who had attended the coronation fete in Moscow came into collision with a train on its way from Petersburg. Many persons were killed, and a great number wounded, but the exact loss of life had not been published. Some civilians who had obtained permission to go by the military train are among those who have perished.

Mr. Wilhelm Benedicts, a partner in the old established banking house of Michaelson and Benedicts, of Stockholm, died from apoplexy. He was in his 70th year, and was the largest landed proprietor in Sweden. He has left a fortune of eighteen millions.

The News from the Cape of Good Hope is the most disheartening since the outbreak commenced. Various districts had been devastated by the enemy.

Details of devastation and plunder continue to come in from the frontier districts of Somerset and Sudbury.

The news from the Australian gold diggings continued to be very favorable, and about 1000 people were already engaged in the diggings; provisions and goods of all kinds had doubled in value.

COMMUNICATION FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor—Sir—The editorial of the last *Courier* respecting the result of the election would try and leave the impression that the Honorable Duncan Wilmot gained his Election for the County mainly through the influence of the Hon. John E. Partelow. The article I allude to is of the most insinuating and treacherous material, and unworthy the columns of that journal, which I have always held to be one of the most respectable of our newspaper press. The writer must have well known he was stating falsehoods—and any person who will take the trouble to examine the poll books will bear me out in the charge. Let us see. In the Parish of St. Martins, and in the district of Loch Lomond, *nine-tenths* of Mr. Partelow's friends recorded their votes against Mr. Wilmot. In the City of St. John

would answer every purpose, without involving the Province in any very great expense; in fact, it might almost pay itself. In the summer, during the spawning season, it would be most efficient in guarding the whole ground of the Southern Head, and in winter, and occasionally in summer also, the boats might be rendered, in the hands of Providence, the means of saving many lives and much property, which, under the present system on this dangerous part of the coast,

tom, or into the hands of mercenary and often lawless gangs of wreckers: a system not sufficiently to be condemned.

I would recommend a boat house, with boat and crew, (not residents of Grand Manan) stationed at Seal Cove, near the present residence of M'Laughlin, which commands a good view of the Gannet Rock Light House, from which signals of distress are always fired in cases of wreck or danger to vessels; and which is, in fact, in constant communication with the house, being kept by M'Laughlin's son.

For a boat I should say those in use of the Dealings of the present day might be rendered available; they are daily hauled up, pull fast, and stand well under canvas, and are constantly known in England to carry out a large anchor and cable, in a strong gale and heavy sea, to a vessel in distress.

Two boats and crews (one being spare) would be sufficient for the Spawning Ground; and a small Cutter or Schooner, say 30 tons with an active commander, would find it easy work not only to guard the whole coast of the Island against the intrusion of foreigners, but in a case of emergency, such as in bad weather, to carry a boat from one point of the station to another.

Moreover, when the ground is once distinctly marked out, the vessel and boats might be mainly instrumental in checking the practice of indiscriminately throwing the gurry overboard, which is universally complained of.

According to Mr. Brown, (Warden of Charlotte County,) not only the Americans but our own people, are in the habit of throwing their gurry overboard in every harbour of Passamaquoddy, more especially Head Harbour.

In the Grand Manan the same complaints have been made to me; many I have cautioned against it, but the question is immediately asked—"Where are we to throw it?" By referring to the Wardens, it appears that this point is not very accurately defined at present. The practice of throwing the gurry or offal indiscriminately is highly injurious, not only because it tends to scare certain kinds of fish—for instance, herrings—but that it renders the fish less dainty; and those which gorge it, such as codfish and haddock, totally unfit for the market; where it is thrown overboard or deposited on the beach near herring weirs, not a fish is to be taken.

It is then accounted for; the gurry becomes decomposed on the bottom where it has settled, and an oil is generated which seems to deter the herring from playing in shore; like as the bilge-water from the fishing boat is said by the fishermen (and I see no reason to dispute it) to scare the ravenous shark, whom they all hold in great dread.

Again, when the offal or gurry is left on the beach, the heat of the sun extracts the oil, and being blown off by a westerly or northwesterly wind on the fishing ground, tends to deter the herrings; however plentiful the hake be at the time, (I allude more especially to the ground between Swallow's Head and Long Island,) there will not be enough taken even for bait.

All this seems to advocate the necessity of some defined ground for "throwing the gurry" into the deep sea; that is whatever is not necessary for manuring the land. And now, having partially touched on the more important points of improvement, whereby judging by my own slight experience, aided by the sound opinions of men more practically interested in the way of catching fish, I would revert to another point of no less importance, that is the way of turning the produce of the fisherman's industry to a good account in the market.

That much yet remains to be effected in the way of curing fish, is an indisputable fact evident to the most ordinary experience; on this head it is unnecessary for me to dwell otherwise than briefly.

The establishment of Societies among the different Fishing Districts, so warmly encouraged by your Excellency, and so zealously and ably put in motion by Members of the Provincial Assembly, for exciting a spirit of competition among the fishermen, towards bringing their produce to the highest state of saleable excellence, cannot fail to work out the most beneficial effects; the formation of to of these Societies under the able direction and untiring zeal of a brother officer, (Capt. Robinson,) at Campo Bello, and Mr. Alexander, at Grand Manan, I have had the satisfaction of witnessing in person, and with real pleasure have attended their meetings during the formation of the Society.

From what I have gathered, the main causes of the inferiority hitherto of the fish in the market were these:—First—That fishermen returning from their cruise are often too wearied and exhausted to pay sufficient attention to the thorough curing and putting up of their cargo, nor have they the means of deputing the task upon others.

Secondly—The Grand Manan and Quaddy fish are said to be inferior in quality to those of Nova Scotia, for the reason that the merchants of Eastport (to which market the former is chiefly sent for sale) seem to care but little whether it be well or ill cured.

Thirdly—The weekly labours of the fishermen usually closing on Friday or Saturday, he is contented with the operation of the knife only, throwing his fish on the beach where it is left until Saturday evening, when he takes it to the merchant who is willing to buy it in that state; now, it is said that the fish taken immediately from the knife cures well but if kept any time its quality deteriorates considerably.

The best remedy against all these, must necessarily be that spirit of emulation which the prizes awarded by the Fishing Societies cannot fail to excite, as time will shew.

With regard to the intrusion of foreign vessels upon our Fishing grounds, I have certainly heard complaints in Passamaquoddy Bay, more especially about Head Harbour, where they are more or less secured from notice, but none have come under my immediate notice.

In Grand Manan, since many of the leases of weirs are held by Americans, there must ever be a certain degree of clashing interests; the latter having so ready an excuse for proximity to our shores.

The fishermen from Lubec seem to give most cause for complaint among those of Grand Manan, while those from other places in Maine are well disposed and fraternize with our British subjects; on Saturday evening, a whole flotilla of American boats may be seen steering for Woodward's Cove, wherein to spend their Sabbath.

The latter (chiefly owing, I presume, to the bounty on tonnage, long obsolete in our Fisheries,) are larger and better found generally; so that it is hard for the British fisherman, with his more primitive gear, to compete with his opposite neighbours in the deep-sea fishing. The Nova Scotia and Saint John vessels come more or less under the same head, and are loudly complained of by the more humble fishermen on the Grand Manan, as marring the products of their industry. And lastly, to touch upon such points relative to the safe navigation, and the dangerous rocks and shoal on eastern side of Grand Manan, which I have had an opportunity of viewing.

The Light House so judiciously placed on an isolated rock, (the Gannet,) a beacon for the most dangerous ledges, I could wish to bring under your Excellency's notice.

Within the last few years I am told, the stone wall four feet thick and eighteen in height, has been built round the Light House which is of wood, and it strikes me as somewhat fragile construction, considering that it is of *singlestrength*, through which in many places daylight may be seen.

This the wall been raised a few feet higher a great point has been gained, as well for the security of the Light House as for the comfort and convenience of the warehouse; as it is, that portion of the building assigned for their six months stock of water, oil, &c., is not sheltered by the stone wall; the consequence of this is, that during the rigours of the winter season, to prevent it being frozen, it is necessary to remove it to their own apartments where they are necessarily much incommoded up and pushed for room, which they can ill afford.

Complaints are also made of the bad quality of the oil supplied; while oil is recommended for summer consumption, that of porpoise and seal, which is less liable to be frozen, for the winter; on this fingers, of course, the regular working of the machinery.

With regard to the latter, the two separate machines are necessary in the event of accident to one; the one in summer can be entirely unnoticed work, although not so economical and suitable as regular in its movements; in winter there is less to affect this regularity than in summer, when the machinery is apt to get hard during the severe weather, and a greater weight is necessary.

In order to regulate the latter to the temperature, I would strongly advocate the extensible of weights on each for the safety valves of our steam engines; otherwise, with little trouble, it may be increased or diminished in proportion to the wants of the machinery.

The planking round the foundation should be ripped up, and the foundation of the wall looked to; the Roman cement whereswith it is secured to the solid rock is working out in more than one place; also that part of the building of residence attached to the Light House seems to require some protection on the southwest, where the rocks, either by their natural shape, or worn by the sea, offer little protection from the prevailing winds.

Enough is over on the subject of the Light House; I would recommend the establishment of a Fog Bell, to be rung in case of fog, or thick weather, at the discretion of the keeper; the sound of which, in the absence of a *large* and *substantial* fog whistle, would be inestimable to the mariner.

To establish a general system of Coast Blockade for the protection of the Fisheries of the Bay, or even to endavour to effect the same purpose by means of a certain limited number of small vessels, (which I have heard is in contemplation,) it may be incumbent on me to offer some few remarks on the different harbours of refuge which the locality offers, which I have made a point of visiting.

Two Island Harbour and also Three