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The Weekly Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

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Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $150,000.---Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at REDUCED RATES for Mercantile purposes. SPECIAL PERMITS for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.

Persons insured on this Company on the mutual plan—the "only plan," says Chambers, (see page 10 of Prospectus,) "which the public at large are concerned to support"—will have returned to them *all of the profits*, instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies.

Late annual dividend, *seventy five per cent.* on the premiums paid by mutual members. On Policies for Life, half the premiums vested in the party's own hands at simple interest.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in the country,) superintend all investments of the Company.

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Directors' Office, 68, State Street, Boston.

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W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John March 18, 1850.

WHAT IS A YEAR?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone that we
Account it but a dream.
'Tis but a single earnest throb
Of Time's old iron heart,
Which tireless now and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old brazen wheel;
Or but a page upon the book
Which death must shortly seal.
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er,
A few more steps and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old nostrils blown,
As rushing onward o'er the earth,
We hear his weary moan.
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,
Or dew upon the lawn,
As transient as the mists of morn
Beneath the summer sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of life's oft changing scene,
Youth's happy morn comes gaily on
With hills and valleys green.
Next, Summer's prime succeeds the Spring,
Then Autumn with a tear,
Then comes old Winter—death, and all
Must find their level here.

HORRORS OF WAR.—The city of Mexico was taken by Cortez in July, 1521. The population must have been immense, since the historian Clavigero, who had seen it with his own eyes, says that it contained 60,000 dwelling houses. The forces of Cortez consisted of nine hundred Spanish foot, eighty cavalry, with seventeen pieces of small cannon, thirteen brigantines, or small craft, and six thousand canoes on the adjacent lake. Besides these, were two hundred thousand Indian allies. How many Mexicans were present to defend the city is not known; but the population of the city could be hardly less than half a million. The siege lasted seventy-five days, during which time there were sixty bloody battles. According to the best computation, more than one hundred thousand Mexicans were slain, beside above fifty thousand who perished by famine and sickness. More than forty thousand Mexicans were slain in one day, the stench of whose unburied bodies compelled the Spaniards to withdraw for a while from the city. The entire loss on the side of Cortez is not known; but in one day only he lost above sixty Spaniards and four thousand Indian allies.

The Mexicans of that day offered human sacrifices to their gods; and, having taken forty Spaniards alive in one of the battles, they immediately sacrificed them in the great temple of Mexico. This partial victory they celebrated eight successive days with music and illuminations in their temples, commencing the celebration with the instant of victory. Bartholomew Diaz, one of the Spanish forces, says: "Before we arrived at our quarters, and while the enemy were pursuing us, we heard their shrill cymbals, and the dismal sound of the great drum from the top of their principal temple of the god of war, which overlooked the whole city. Its mournful noise was such as may be imagined the music of the infernal gods, and might be heard at the distance of almost three leagues. Then were they sacrificing the hearts of ten of our companions to their idols." Every quarter of the city was illuminated; the great temple shone forth in such brightness that the Spaniards could plainly see the people in motion, and the priests busy in hastening the preparations for the death of the prisoners. They imagined they could see their companions through the gloom, by the whiteness of their skins, as they were stripped naked and compelled to dance before the images of the god to which they were to be sacrificed. Diaz says that in one temple the Spaniards found the skins of the faces of two of their companions, with the beards on, dressed like leather, and hung upon the altars.

THE SEXES.—Many silly things have been written, and are now written, concerning the equality of the sexes; but that true and perfect companionship, which gives man and woman complete freedom in their places, without a restless desire to go out of them, is as yet imperfectly understood.—The time will come when it will be seen that the moral and intellectual condition of women must be, and ought to be, in exact correspondence with that of man, not only in its general aspect, but in its individual manifestations; and then it will be perceived that all this discussion about relative superiority is as idle as a controversy to determine which is the most important to the world, the light of the sun, or the warmth of the sun.—*Mrs. Childs.*

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—The following is a translation of the inscription upon Cleopatra's Needle:—"The glorious hero—the mighty warrior—whose actions are great on the banner—the King of an obedient people—a man just and virtuous, beloved by the Almighty Director of the universe—he who conquered all his enemies—who created happiness throughout his dominions—who subdued his adversaries under his sandals. During his life he established meetings of wise and virtuous men, in order to introduce happiness and prosperity throughout his empire. His descendants, equal to him in glory and power, followed his example. He was, therefore, exalted by the Almighty-seeing Director of the world. He was the Lord of the Upper and the Lower Egypt. A man most righteous and virtuous, beloved by the All-seeing Director of the world, Ramesis, the third King, who for his glorious actions here below was raised to immortality."—*The Builder.*

CARLOTTA GRISI, the world renowned *danseuse*, according to the London correspondent of *The Philadelphia North American*, has declined to enter into any arrangement with Mr. Le Grand Smith, Mr. Barnum's London agent, for a visit to America, unless the agreeable little sum of "sixty thousand dollars and contingencies" be paid for her performances. The amount seems to have horrified even the dauntless Barnum, and Mlle. Grisi is to stay at home. Cerito an' Tiglioni are equally coy; and the odds are that we shall have to dispense with all three of the graces, until their European reputations are subjected to some further wear and tear. There are things we might wait for less patiently.—*N. Y. Times.*

BALLOON MANIA IN PARIS.—For some months past a sort of Balloon Mania has been raging in Paris, and finally the Government has stepped in to regulate the exhibitions. The bold aeronauts have ascended with carriages and horses, and in one instance a gentleman dangled head downwards suspended by one foot from a rope hanging below the car. When up high in the air he climbed up the rope and joined the party above. Recently M. Poitevin ascended with his wife and child in a carriage, himself holding the reins of the steeds. A shower coming up they rose above the clouds, and landed after it some 40 miles from Paris.

M. Poitevin has constructed a mammoth balloon with a car to take up twenty-five persons. The establishment cost $12,500. The government would not permit him to take up more than seven. The car made its first trip Sept. 20th, with seven only. It proved a light load for the balloon, which whirled them above the clouds in three minutes time.

M. Petin has a model of his flying machine on exhibition, and many think it will work. It is a light open frame-work of wood, nearly 200 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth, which with all its apparatus of cordage, sails, two steam engines, ballast, crew of eight men, and with the three balloons to which it is attached, and which have an elevating force of 10,000 kilogrammes, weighs 7,000 kilogrammes, or 15,000 pounds. The model is described as looking like the skeleton of some enormous sea-monster. M. Petin is confident of success, and his scheme of air-navigation is the result of fifteen years study, and the expenditure of large sums of money in experiments.

A QUEER SUBJECT FOR A SERMON.—Bryant, in his "Letters of a Traveller," relates that while at Glasgow he attended one of the free churches, and listened to a sermon from Dr. Lindsay. At the close of the exercises the preacher announced that there would be a third service in the evening—"The subject will be the thoughts and exercises of Jonah in the whale's belly."

PROVINCIAL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK SOCIETY

For the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province.

At a Special Meeting of this Society, held on the 15th instant, in the County Court House, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking measures for holding a GRAND EXHIBITION of Agricultural Productions, Natural Resources, Arts and Industry, at the city of Fredericton, in the course of the year 1852, the following Resolutions were moved and passed *unanimously*, R. Chestnut, Esq., Vice President, in the chair:—

Moved by Hon. Judge Street, and seconded by D. S. Kerr, Esquire.—

1st. Resolved, That this Society immediately proceed with preparatory and efficient steps for having a General Exhibition of the Industry of the whole in the year 1852, agreeable to the 5th Article of the Constitution of this Society, and the 5th, 6th and 7th Sections of the Act of Incorporation, 3d Vict. cap 62 Resolution of March 1850, and Report 4th April 1851. See Society's Journal, p. 12, 89, 194, and Prov. Laws, 1850, p. 193.

Moved by J. A. Beckwith, Esquire, and seconded by W. Carman, Esquire—

2nd Resolved, That such Exhibition is intended to embrace all kinds of Agricultural, Mechanical and Domestic Productions, and Works of Art and Science, and every variety of Industrial product worthy of observation, manufactured and unmanufactured, within the resources of this Province, together with an account of the quantity available for supply, and the prices thereof, with a view to a sale or ultimate market for such articles.

Moved by Hon. Judge Parker, and seconded by Colonel Hayne—

3rd. Resolved, That His Excellency Sir Edmund W. Head, the distinguished Patron of this Society, be waited on with a copy of the proceedings of their Meeting, and respectfully solicited to advise and cooperate with this Society in the design of having such Exhibition as complete and beneficial in all parts of the Province as possible.

Moved by Mr. W. Watts, and seconded by Hon. Judge Wilmot—

4th. Resolved, That the General Committee of this Society by its Constitution composing the Legislative Councillors and Members of the House of Assembly in the respective Counties which they represent and in their private capacity, are especially requested to take a leading part and give their individual aid in promoting the objects in their Counties respectively.

Moved by the Attorney General, and seconded by C. Macpherson, Esquire—

5th. Resolved, That the respective County Agricultural Societies throughout New Brunswick, the Saint John Mechanics' Institute, as also the several Mechanics' Institutes in different parts of the Province, Manufacturing companies, and others who feel an interest in the welfare and advancement of this Province, are hereby invited to join with this Society in promoting the object in view.

Moved by J. Gregory, Esquire, and seconded by D. S. Kerr, Esquire—

6th. Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to prepare a Schedule of Articles suitable for exhibition, on the plan of the Industrial Exhibition of Great Britain, and submit the same to the Annual Meeting of this Society in January next.

Moved by J. Allen, Mayor, and seconded by J. Taylor, Esquire—

7th. Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary, John A. Beckwith, Esq., Hon. Judge Wilmot, Hon. W. H. Odell, Colonel Maclauchlan, D. S. Kerr, Esq., and John Grant, Esq., be a Special Committee to select the necessary Show Grounds and kind of Building for the Exhibition, and report on the same, with Plans and estimates of the probable expense thereof, at the Annual Meeting in January next.

Moved by Dr. Robb, and seconded by G. Roberts, Esquire—

8th. Resolved, That in addition to the Office Bearers and Committees of this Society, Local Committees be appointed to the different Counties of the Province, to attend to the interests of the said Exhibition.

Moved by T. R. Baker, Esquire, and seconded by the Attorney General—

9th. Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary forthwith correspond with the Vice-President of this Society, County Agricultural Societies, the several Mechanics' Institutes, Local Committees, Manufacturing Establishments, and individuals in different parts of the Province, to obtain their suggestions and active co-operation in respect to the said Exhibition.

Moved by D. S. Kerr, Esquire, and seconded by Hon. Judge Street—

10th. Resolved, That Subscription Lists be opened by the Local Committees in different parts of the Province to raise a fund for the specified purpose of aiding to transmit articles to the Exhibition where it may be required, and for the general purpose of such Exhibition.

Moved by R. Fulton, Esquire, and seconded by J. A. Beckwith, Esquire—

11th. Resolved, That the respective Editors of Newspapers in different parts of the Province are hereby respectfully requested to give publicity of the foregoing Resolutions, for the information of the public at large.

R. FULTON, SECRETARY.

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 Baxter'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 Mason, as they consider 10*s.* per day, without board, sufficient.

David Pickett's account, £7 10*s.* 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 Haviland's bill for £5 1*s.*, passed for £4 11*s.* They have deducted 10*s.* from the charge for attending the sale of the Grassy Islands.

John Brittan's bill passed for £1 5*s.* 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.

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

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

E. B. Smith's account, £33 0*s.* 9½*d.* They have to recommend that the charge for attending the examination of Hiram English be reduced to 20*s.*; they consider that 2½ per cent. is a sufficient charge for collecting the County Notes, and they have disallowed the 40*s* for stationary, as there is no voucher, and consider the charge extravagant.

Respectfully submitted.

R. CRUIKSHANK, *Foreman.*

21st October, 1851.

REPORT

Of AUGUSTUS F. KYNASTON, *Acting Commander of Her Majesty's Sloop "Persian," to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the Fisheries, &c., in the Bay of Fundy.*

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP PERSIAN,
Saint John, N. B, 4th September, 1851.

SIR,

A successor having been appointed from England, and being about to resign the command of H. M. S. Persian, I am desirous of laying before your Excellency, knowing the interest you personally take in the Fisheries of this Province, such remarks which I have had the opportunity of making during the period of my station within the Bay, and which I much regret has been so limited.

I trust that, short as has been my time for gleaning information on this important subject, you will give me credit for having taken a lively interest in the service to which I have been called; and that, therefore, whatever remarks on the present state of the Fisheries, or whatever suggestions I may wish to make to your Excellency towards their future improvement, have emanated from a close study, and I trust from a zealous line of action.

Having received notice of the appointment of my successor as far back as the middle of the preceding month, since I had the honor to report my return to Campo Bello, in a letter to your Excellency, dated August 2nd; rather than by endeavouring to gain a knowledge of the whole Fisheries of the Bay, which from my limited time could only have been superficial, I have preferred to confine my efforts to the vicinity of the Grand Manan, which may be viewed as the key to the whole Fisheries, and to which locality the new Act passed by the Provincial Legislature in April so materially pointed, and where, I confess, vigorous steps were required to save from utter ruin the Fisheries of that Island, more especially those of the Southern Head.

The steps hitherto taken by cruisers in the Bay have seemed to incline rather to the prevention than the detection. The intelligence of a man of war leaving her anchorage soon spreads far and wide: in a crouse of a few days, wind and weather permitting, she may cover a good deal of the ground; the sight of her top gallant sails will scare delinquents ten miles off, until the time when they are below the horizon or shut in by the land, when they may be again found at their unlawful pursuits on this point, without going any further, I would call your Excellency's attention to page five in Mr. Perley's able Report.

What I would point to, more especially as referring to the Grand Manan, is the necessity of establishing boats and smaller vessels not only for the prevention but for the detection of the law-breakers, and bringing them under the penalty of the Act.

While the "Persian" has been at anchor in Long Island Harbour, I have employed the time in cruising in her boats, and have visited every cove and fishing station that has been within my reach, and where the British flag has been rarely shewn; and while I have become thereby more or less acquainted with the habits of the fishermen, I have endeavoured to impress upon them, while I heard their complaints, that they are only to be redressed by a close attention on their part to the laws which were made for their benefit, and by supporting the Wardens and Overseers in the execution of their duty, which since it falls upon one or two, is an arduous one.

In the appointment of Mr. Alexander and Capt. McLaughlin, the Island must eventually reap the greatest benefit. They are very zealous, firm in their duty, without departing from a line of conciliation which is so necessary towards working out any sudden reform.

They, however, need more support than they have at present; more especially during the absence of one of Her Majesty's cruizers. I would wish to direct your Excellency's attention to the following facts:—That the Warden at present has no power independent of the Magistrate; he has not the power to detain vessels encroaching upon the Act, still less to arrest the parties themselves; all must be done by Summons of the Magistrates, whose residences are far removed from the Southern Head, even should they themselves be there. Mr. Craig, of Grand Harbour, is not within six miles, and Mr. Fisher, not within nine; while the avocations of the latter require his frequent attention at Eastport.

The consequences of this are evident; firstly, that transgressors of the law are enabled to profit by the delay, in making their escape; and secondly, the Warden subjected to much labour in vain, besides considerable expenses on occasions.

As regards the working Overseer himself, Mr. McLaughlin, he has had much work, with no remuneration; more especially, since, for the protection of the Spawning Ground, I thought proper to leave one of the "Persian's" boats at his disposal; I would beg strongly to recommend him to your Excellency's favourable notice.

The good effects of the boat system, I am happy to hear, have already began to show out, and vessels are taking codfish at within two or three miles, where three weeks ago they had a sorry day within seven or eight.

All these facts make it evident to me, that the preservation of the Spawning Ground, and a slight check on the weir system; is the sheet anchor of the Fisheries. Men, not weir-holders, all naturally complain of this wholesale way of fishing, as destructive to their less extensive means of catching the herrings, both to serve as bait and for shipping for the market. I will not attempt to offer suggestions on a subject which has been so repeatedly brought forward, and which must necessarily involve a war of party.

One fact, however, I could bring before your Excellency's notice; it is this—The limits of the Spawning Ground off the Southern Head of Grand Manan, as established by the recent Law, are between Bradford's Cove on the west, and Red Point on the eastern side of the Island. Had the Law *included* Bradford Cove, giving the Point usually called "Pandora Head" as the extreme limit of the forbidden ground during the Spawning season, much advantage might have arisen. I will state on personal and other authority, that there have been an immense number of herrings in Bradford's Cove, since the commencement of the Spawning season this year; and that fishermen, driven from the Southern Head by the "Persian's" boats, or a wholesome fear of the law, having Bradford's Cove under their lee, may set law at defiance, and have still a prospect of a bountiful harvest in the herring line.

To corroborate the truth of my assertions, I may add that on the 22d of August, Mr. Alexander, Warden of Grand Manan, started in the second gig of the "Persian," and in rounding the Southern Head found no vessels there, (in fact they had been scared from it on the preceding nights,) but at Bradford's Cove in spite of a heavy swell from the southward, several vessels were fishing; one, the property of Mr. Kay, of Deer Island, (an inveterate poacher,) against whom I have already lodged an information with Captain Robinson, for being anchored off the Southern Head with no good intents, and insolence to my boat's crew; and whom I trust your Excellency may visit with your displeasure. Five barrels of herrings, many amongst them spawning, were found in one boat alone; and other fishing boats engaged were seen at the same time taking them in as fast as possible.

With regard to the eastern boundary of the Spawning Ground, I may also mention that the herring is said to spawn in what is called "Long Pond Beach," still further to the northeast than Red Point, (I would here call your Excellency's attention to the enclosed chart), the affixed spawning limit; moreover, between Red Point to the north point of Wood Island, there are actually *weirs laid down*, which must necessarily interrupt the course of myriads of fish, which, had been allowed to pass the channel unmolested, would have deposited their spawn within the prescribed limits. Independent of this, these weirs offer a great obstruction to the free navigation of the channel between Red Point and Wood Island; and I would venture to suggest their entire removal.

For the protection of the Spawning Ground of Grand Manan, I consider a stationary force absolutely necessary: one which might be independent of all other fishing stations; and if my humble recommendation be held valid, I should say an establishment much on the principle of the Coast Guard Service 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, (it is to be feared), too often finds its way to the bottom, 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 Grannet 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 Deadmen of the present day might be rendered available; they are easily 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 thus 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 plying 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 bake 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 visiting.

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 of somewhat fragile construction, considering that it is of *single shingle*, through which in many places daylight may be seen.

Had the wall been raised a few feet higher a great point had been gained, as well for the security of the Light House as for the comfort and convenience of the watchmen; as it is, that portion of the building assigned for their six months stock of water, oil, &c., is not enclosed 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 lumbered up and pushed for room, which they can ill afford.

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

With regard to the latter, the two sperate machines are necesary in the event of accident to one; the one in common use is certainly somewhat worn, although still serviceable and tolerable regular in its movements; in summer there is less to affect this regularity than in winter, when the machinery is apt to get hard during the severe weather, and a greater weight is necessary.

In order to regulate the later to the temperature, I would strongly advocate the same kind of weights as used for the safety valves of our steam engines; whereby, with little trouble, it may be increased or diminished in proportion to the wants of the machinery.

The planking round the foundation should be flipped up, and the foundation of the wall looked to; the Roman cement wherewith 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.

Should it ever be the intention of the Government 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 Myrrh Ledges.)

To the N. E. again, on the eastern side of Whitehead 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 convey me to the assistance of a schooner on the Myrrh 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 highet 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 expense of the bell by subscription.

There has been good line fishing off the *Rips* S. E. of Whitehead Island this year, while further 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 out 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 be 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 boat 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 stragglers 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. KYNASTON,
Acting Commander.

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

Lady Franklin has given £10 to enable the crews of the Lady Franklin and Sophia to visit the Crystal Palace.