

move beyond the reach of the fishermen in a single night. Their stay on the spawning ground varies from four to ten days, and this is the time when the fishery is prosecuted.

The set of nets employed in fishing by each boat is termed a drift; and the number varies from sixteen to twenty-six. The length of each is sixteen fathoms, and the depth four. The upper edge is bordered by a strong rope laced through square perforated pieces of cork, and termed the cord-baulk. The lower is bound with a cord called the ground-baulk, and furnished with loops for sinkers. These baulks, both lower and upper, are about four feet larger than the body of the net, and by their ends the whole nets of the drift are tied together. At each fastening, that is, between every two nets, a buoy is attached. By all these means, the nets hang or float in nearly a sloping direction, and present a barrier to the progress of the herring shoal, and as the boats sail to and fro, but chiefly against the tide, the herrings strike the meshes of the nets, and being thereby entangled, they are hauled up by the boatmen as soon as a sufficient weight of fish is in the net. The fishermen are first apprised of the nets coming in contact with the shoal by the sinking of the buoys. When the wind is high, the tract of a moving shoal is shown by the appearance of the water, which however rough in other places, is of a dead smoothness over the herrings, and looks as if coated with oil. When one of these calm patches crosses the line of the drift, the fishermen prepare to haul, and are seldom disappointed of a fishing. A slight pull is sufficient to bring to the surface a net charged with five herrings, which, if suffered to remain in the water until the fish died, would defy the united efforts of the crew to raise from the bottom.

The profession of the herring fisherman is one of the most laborious, and most exposed both to hardship and danger. From the commencement to the close of the fishing, the men who prosecute it pass only two nights of each week in bed. In all others they sleep in open boats, with no other covering than the sail. In wet weather their hard couch proves peculiarly comfortable; and even in the most pleasant it is one upon which few besides themselves could repose. The watchfulness necessary in their circumstances becomes so habitual that during the fishing their slumbers rather resemble those of the watch-dog than of men. They start up on the slightest motion or noise, cast a hurried glance over the buoys of their drift, ascertain their position with regard to the fishing bank, or to the other boats around, and then fling themselves down again. During the height of a stream-tide their occupation is doubly harassing. It not unfrequently happens, that when shooting their drift, the nets thrown out are caught by the vortices of an eddy, and ravelled together in such a manner that hours elapse, those too, it may chance, the hours of midnight before they can be disentangled. At such seasons also, these drifts come in contact with those of the other boats, and to free them is one of the most laborious employments of the fisherman. The herring caught in the Moray Frith and adjacent seas on the eastern shore of the north of Scotland, are cured in various towns along the coast, and after engaging the industry of a large portion of the population, are exported to all parts of the world.

The preceding sketch has been abridged from a pamphlet, entitled "Letters on the Herring Fishery in the Moray Frith," which originally appeared in that intelligent provincial print, the Inverness Courier.

EUROPE.

From Papers by the Packet, up to Oct. 7

FRANCE.—On Tuesday week, the ex-Duke of Brunswick was expelled from Paris by a detachment of the municipal guard, who hurried him into a travelling carriage, and conducted him beyond the barriers.

PRUSSIA.—Extract of a Letter, dated Berlin, Sept. 14.—All appearances here are beginning to assume a more peaceful aspect. No one speaks any more of war in serious form, though in these days it has passed our eyes in very faithful copy in the autumnal manoeuvres. People are exceedingly anxious to know the purport of Lord Minto's mission to our court, but the generality hold themselves persuaded that if the advancement of durable peace be its object, he will fully succeed.

Prussia begins to feel that it need not grudge to France the alliance of England—nay, that she may even congratulate herself on this alliance, since there is a greater surety that France will not be carried to excesses—that her ministers will do every thing to refrain that revolutionary violence of the red caps, which would forfeit her that alliance. On the other hand, the persuasion gains more and more ground that the recognition of Belgium and her king will not disturb the political balance of Europe—indeed there is every reason to believe that the change which the revolutions since 1830 have brought about in that political balance will place the peace of Europe on a more durable basis; hitherto it was more the numerical strength of nations that was brought into the account—in future more regard will be paid to the distinct individuality of nations. The troops attending our autumnal military exercises have only the numerical strength of the peace establishment; they consist of 30,000 men infantry, 9,000 horses, and 1,000 men artillery—together with 40,000 men.—The number of foreign officers is incredible, almost every European army except the French is represented. There are certainly French officers here, and they attend the manoeuvres, but not in their uniforms. This may be discretion, but I assure you they would, in their uniforms, have been as well received as the officers of any other nation.

SWEDEN.—The commerce and trade of Sweden seem to be in a very miserable state. In an intended address of the citizens of Gottenburg to the King, which is given in the Hamburg papers of last week, the addresses say—

Our mercantile navy, which, before the year 1816, consisted of about 200 ships, the tonnage of which was 15,000 lasts, is now reduced to 73, in all only 6,825 lasts; most of which ships are now old, and perform their annual voyage at a loss. For several years past, not a ship has been launched in our dockyards, the owners of which now look upon the day as a festival on which an old ship is given them to repair. We cannot more forcibly describe the decline of our trade in a few words, than by stating, that the reserved revenue, which in 1811 brought to your Majesty and the crown 134,000, six dollars banco, left last year only 56,000, while the expenditure for the poor amounts to more than 36,000. The course of Exchange, which, at the fall of the King, who was deposed for his incapacity to govern, was at 55 schellings only of Hamburg, is at this moment 148.—How are we to account for such circumstances, which, unhappily, with few exceptions, may be said of the whole kingdom?

They do not blame the intentions of Government; but they deprecate its perpetual interference, and the irregularity and uncertainty which such interference tends to introduce in all mercantile undertakings. The people of all countries are beginning to learn this lesson.

HOLLAND.—The Dutch engineers have completed their labours respecting the rail-road to Cologne as far as Ammersford, and are now proceeding further.

ITALY.—ROME, Sept. 6.—Pope Gregory XVI., yielding to the wishes of the Emperor Nicholas, as conveyed to him by the Russian Ambassador, M. Gagaryn, has just signed a brief by which he declares, to the Clergy and Catholics of Poland that all the well-beloved of Christ ought immediately to obey the ukases of the legitimate sovereign established in the Polish possessions.

TURKEY.—This once mighty and extensive empire is tottering to its fall, and should the Egyptian forces follow up their recent successes, it seems difficult to say at what point the disasters of the Sultan will cease. The personal energies of that potentate may prolong the struggle, but nothing, we surmise, but a speedy and degrading peace can save him from final ruin. Turkish courage has disappeared with the ferocity that so long distinguished it, and the 'true believers' have apparently suffered a moral emasculation in parting with the savage and lawless habits that their present ruler has so philosophically corrected. Such animals resemble their fellow-brute, the horse, which, as Johnstone remarked, is never cured of his vice without losing his vigour.

GREECE.—The departure of Prince Otho of Bavaria for Greece, is to be deferred until August, 1833, at which period he will have attained his majority, and

be competent to make a formal cession of his rights to the throne of Bavaria to his younger brother. The regency, however, will go out immediately. In order to remove the jealousy existing between the Peloponnesian and continental Greece, it is intended that Athens and Argos shall be both considered as capitals, and enjoying the alternate honours of Government, in the same manner as the Hague and Brussels did during the existence of the kingdom of the Netherlands. A rail-road across the isthmus of Corinth is also projected. The posts in the various administrations are to be exclusively filled by Greeks, but a member of the regency will be at the head of each department.

Austria has recognised the Belgian flag, and admits it into all Austrian ports.

The Swiss Cantons have received the ambassador from the King of the Belgians, the Viscount Vilain.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 8th instant, state that the house of William Brandt and Sons, of Archangel, has equipped two ships at its own expense, commanded by officers of the Imperial Navy, to sail on a voyage of discovery to the great gulf of the Icy Sea, between the government of Archangel and Tobolsk, to explore the entrance of the river Jenissey. Should this undertaking succeed the attention of our merchants will be drawn to the opening of a new and hitherto unknown course, nay, of a great part of the long-desired north-east passage.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The quarterly meeting of the proprietors was held on Thursday. The hall was unusually crowded. A motion was made to exclude the reporters, which was exposed by Mr Selwyn as ungracious and unusual. He contended that the bank was under obligations to that part of the press which had detailed the evidence—whatever might be its feeling towards the other part which have dealt largely in comment without offering facts. The previous question was carried. The governor declared a dividend of four per cent. interest and profits for the half-year ending October 10. The Governor also said, 'The Rent' was at present greater in amount than it was in February last. In answer to a question, the Governor said, that the late ministry had lessened the public debt in 1829, by changing £135,000,000 from a higher to a lower stock. This was done without the aid of the bank—(hear).—Mr Weeding supported the dividend, and hoped no time would be lost in petitioning for the renewal of the charter.—Mr Blackburn said, the Ministers had dealt hard with the bank, perhaps a dividend like the present would never be declared again. The dividend was agreed to.—Mr Yonge moved that a general resolution to the effect that the fluctuations in the capital, and the risks and losses of the bank had been produced by political causes—by the interference of government compelling the bank to return to cash payments, &c. The public must not be led to believe that the bank made all profits. The motion was negatived, and one of confidence in the directors, was carried unanimously. The Governor returned thanks: he observed, that the directors were no party to the motion for excluding the press; they feared no publicity.—Adjourned.

Insurrection in the Mauritius.—The Government Orders in Council for ameliorating the condition of the slaves were lately transmitted to the Mauritius, and Mr. Jeremie (author of rather a violent pamphlet, which contained a plan for the ultimate extinction of slavery) was sent out as Attorney-General, with direction to enforce the orders. The planters, whose slave trade was not effectually abolished for some time, either unwilling to see their gains curtailed by the Orders, or unable to carry them into effect, were alarmed at these determined measures of government. When Mr. Jeremie arrived in the harbour on the 1st of June, the planters addressed the Governor, Sir C. Colville. The memorial contained the following passages:—

"Since this morning the inhabitants, filled with the most lively alarm, have assembled on the quay. The knowledge of the pamphlet published in London by Mr. Jeremie, and letters received this day from the Cape of Good Hope, have made them fully aware how much his designs and principles are hostile to the colony. Your Excellency knows that his arrival is expected by the slaves as a signal of liberty, and that the greatest excesses will be produced by his pre-