

ourselves such considerations? Surely the admonition of St. Paul may with propriety and in conclusion be quoted, "I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say."

Colonial News.

New-Brunswick.

St. John New Brunswick Sept. 14. The Ex-Mayor — We have the utmost satisfaction in recording a tribute of commendation, to the integrity of the late Mayor of our City, the Hon. Wm. Black. However we may, in the exercise of our duty as public Journalists, have formerly expressed our opinions relative to the efficiency of the Hon. gentleman as a public officer, we never entertained a doubt of his moral integrity and uprightness; and although, with much pain, we were compelled to announce (in publishing details of the financial condition of the City,) a deficiency of about £300 in the accounts of the late Mayor, it is now with the greatest pleasure we make known that the balance so due to the Corporation was, on Tuesday morning last, paid in full by the Hon. gentleman. Mr. Black, it appeared, has always felt much annoyed at the apparent discrepancy in his official accounts; and his feelings were more especially wounded, on observing that the statement of his alleged deficiency had been copied from the St. John papers into some of the Colonial Journals. Anxious, therefore, to retrieve his reputation in the eyes of the world, at any sacrifice, and to prevent the further circulation of imputations on his integrity, the Hon. gentleman did not hesitate to sell his property in Prince William-street, in this City for the best price that could now be got for it, viz. £1725, and out of the proceeds of this sale, the whole balance due from the late worthy Mayor to the corporation was paid over on Tuesday to Thomas Merritt, Esq., the city Chamberlain. When it is considered that after the great fire of 1837, Mr. Black refused the sum of £3500 for this same property, and has now disposed of it at so much less a price, for the sake of preserving his good name; we cannot but admit, that an act involving such a sacrifice, for the maintenance of principle and uprightness, is worthy of all praise; and we would earnestly pray all others, accountable for public monies which have stuck to their fingers and who cannot boast the same integrity as characterizes the Hon. Wm. Black, to follow his example, and so make peace with their creditors, and their own consciences. We hope that those Provincial newspapers in which the Ex-Mayor's alleged deficiency has appeared, will also publish our present statement of its honorable and complete liquidation.

Quarter Sessions — Dismissal of Mr Partelow as County Treasurer. — There was a full meeting of the Magistrates at the General Sessions on Tuesday, when a variety of public business was transacted, and some discussion occurred on the state of the county accounts. Mr Partelow sent in his resignation as county Treasurer, which was not accepted; but a resolution was moved by B. L. Peters, Esq., and seconded by Alderman Smith, that Mr Partelow, for reasons set forth in the resolution, should be dismissed, which resolution was carried UNANIMOUSLY. We have not space to-day for further particulars, which we will give hereafter. Isaac L. Bedell was appointed County Treasurer in place of Mr Partelow.

The Fall Fleet. — The westerly winds which have prevailed for the last few days have caused the arrival of a number of vessels from England, mostly of a very large class. The fall fleet this season is expected to be very large.

Insurrection at St. Domingo — Another insurrection has taken place at St. Domingo. An action had taken place in which a large number were killed and wounded on both sides. Jealousy between the Blacks and the Mulattoes is said to have been the cause of the insurrection.

On Thursday last, the Presbytery of St. John met in this City for the purpose of Ordaining the Rev. Andrew Halket to the Pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Church, to which he has been recently appointed.

St. John Chronicle, Sept. 1. This Province, and indeed the whole of the North American Colonies, have within the last two or three years experienced a state of depression, unprecedented in the annals of the history of this Country. Distracted by rebellion in the Canadas, impoverished by devastating fires, and finally the climax of our miseries is capped by an almost total annihilation of our commerce in the once prolific source, ships and timber, and last not least a dishonest system of Legislation, that while it has ruined the name and fame of the Province, has also brought it to the verge of destruction. Our Commerce is smitten down, our Banks are paralyzed and profuseless, and what is of infinitely more consequence to us, the working man is driven out of the country, and our once stirring city, has become like a city of the Plague, almost tenanted. We had fondly anticipated that the rubicon of our difficulties had been passed, and that a brighter day was about to break in upon us. But alas short sighted mortals that we are—how have we been disappointed.—Instead of a change for the better, both our Legislature and the imperial Parliament have so arranged matters as to destroy for us the little remaining hope of employment for our operatives, to which we had so fondly clung. It has recently been the policy of Great

Britain to extend, as far as she possible can, a free trade to surrounding Nations, which they very wisely considering a boon from a country with which they could not possibly compete, so long as she properly protected her commerce of course did not reciprocate, but in the case of America (always liberal.) she was met with an unjust and grinding tariff, calculated in its operation to prohibit the importation of British manufactured goods into the United States. The excessive cheapness of provisions in the United States, the scarcity of a circulating medium, together with the absence of taxation and a rapidly growing population, backed with a prohibitory Tariff, have enabled the Americans successfully to compete with the British in their own Provinces, the effects of which are now sensibly felt throughout the length and breadth of the North America; scarcely an article of wood or iron used in these Provinces in Agriculture or the manufacture of timber, but is now imported from the United States.— And as if we ourselves would anticipate our coming downfall, our Legislature at its last sitting, in the plenitude of its wisdom, passed a Revenue Bill, fraught with the most deadly and direful consequences to the little domestic industry that yet remained in mockery of its former magnitude. Indeed the whole drift and aim of that celebrated Bill, appeared to centre in this, to tax the raw material and reduce the duties on all Manufactured articles; thereby giving the Americans the manufacturing as well as the carrying trade. Again while the duties have been seriously reduced on all imports from America, they have been as seriously increased on British imports. This state of things may last a few years until the Colonies are completely drained of every farthing of their specie; for it must be remembered that they the Americans, will not, do not take any thing but coin in exchange for their Cloaks and Wooden Nutmegs. Will our Legislature never awake from their lethargic dreamings? Are we to experience entire destruction, without an effort being made to stay our downward course? We sincerely hope not, but we hope the public will bestir itself ere it be too late and by a desperate struggle put things in such a position, as will cause our dreamy Legislators to exert themselves in behalf of a desperate and drowning people.

Canada.

Montreal Courier.

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

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

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

tributary Passamaquody. The best are cured in Digby, Nova Scotia.

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

We shall resume this subject in an early number. In the meantime, we would call the attention of the people of our Colonies to the vast field for enterprise, and the source of wealth and prosperity which they enjoy by proximity and right of property would enable them to laugh at all competition. Besides the localities which we have enumerated, the whole of our shores, from Metis in the Saint Lawrence, to the farthest end of Nova Scotia, swarm with Cod, Mackerel, and Herring, with other varieties of fish whose name is legion. We would then be glad to see something done to cultivate this hitherto neglected field for enterprise and industry, which a beneficent Providence has conferred on a people who seem to reject the gift.

FROM BAHIA.

Destructive Land Slide — The New Bedford Mercury says that Capt Gray, of ship Hector, which vessel arrived at New Bedford from Pernambuco yesterday, states that information had been received at Pernambuco, that during the late rainy season which had continued without intermission for more than thirty days, at Bahia, a part of the hill towards the Pillar had given way from the action of the water, and in its course destroyed about twenty buildings, besides killing fifty or sixty of the inhabitants. Among the buildings were some sugar warehouses, about 400 boxes of which article were destroyed.

GREAT GALE AT PORTO RICO.

We are informed by Capt Hatch, of the brig Mary Averile, who arrived at this port yesterday from Ponce, that information had been received there just before he left, by a letter, that the eastern part of the island was visited by a tremendous gale on the 7th of August, doing immense damage.—We are without particulars.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Miramichi:

Entered—September 18, bark Don, Thompson, Falmouth, 60 days—Gilmour, Rankin & Co. schooner Mary, Bartlet, Newfoundland, 14 days—Joseph Cunard & Co. ship Metea, Brown, Hull, 71 days—do. 19th, bark Acadia, Younger, Liverpool, 46 days—A. Fraser, Jun. Humber, Hopkinson, Hull, 56 days—Gilmour, Rankin & Co. 20th, ship Importer, M'Pherson, Liverpool, 52 days—Joseph Russell. 21, brig Pomona, Beveredge, Leith, 42 days—Duncan & Loch schr. General Wolfe, Wolfe, Quebec, 4 days—Sundries. Surprise, Roi, Bathurst, 2 days—Joseph Cunard & Co. 22nd, brig Sarah & Marianne, Lester, Maryport, 52 days—Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

Port of Richibucto:

Arrived—September 12, schooner Packet, Potty, Saint John, Newfoundland. Cleared—September 8, schooner Betsy, Harney, Pr. Ed Island 12th, Catherine & Elizabeth, B-nois, Canso. 14th, Packet, Potty, Pictou. 16th, bark Buctouche, Kinner, Cora.

Port of Shippegan:

Arrived—September 5, brig Tagus, Tinwith, Ireland, 56 days—Joseph Cunard & Co. Sailed—September 12, ship Aurora, Firth, Liverpool.

PERSONAL ORNAMENT!—A highly interesting work might be composed on the various and dissimilar modes of Personal Embellishment practised among different nations, and the chapter devoted to the teeth could not but prove one of the most attractive in the volume. Among many savage nations the practice is well known to prevail of dyeing the teeth black which is esteemed a high degree of ornament; while, on the contrary, our Fair Beauties relying on nature for their attractions, seek only to preserve the charms which she has so richly bestowed on them, and endeavour simply to preserve the white and pearly character of the Teeth. Among the various means suggested for this object, we would select the celebrated "ODONTO," prepared by Messrs ROWLAND, of London, as the most admirable and perfect Dentifrice yet submitted to the Public.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1843.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Agreeably to our promise, we publish a half-sheet to-day, and shall continue so to do for two or three weeks longer. We have sent an Agent to the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, on a collecting tour, and an individual will be dispatched to the southward next week, on the same business. Our subscribers in this vicinity, will be waited on in a few days, and upon the success with which we meet, in collecting our outstanding debts, will depend the future existence of the Gleaner. We therefore hope, our friends will be prepared to meet our demands.

CORRECTION.—The Editors of the St. John Courier, and Fredericton Head Quarters, will confer a favor on us, by correcting an error into which they have, no doubt, inadvertently fallen, in giving a Correspondent of our paper credit for the absurd story about the riot in Chatham, on Sunday the 27th August; in which a large force, amounting to several hundreds, in red shirts, were made to take a prominent part. If they will refer to our paper, they will perceive that we were indebted to the St. John Weekly News, for this piece of intelligence. The object and aim of parties writing such glaring untruths as have recently appeared in several journals of this Province, respecting the doings in this quarter, puzzles us not a little. The mind must be vitiated and base, who could thus deliberately pen, for the purpose of publishing abroad to the world, such gross and scandalous falsehoods.

MIRAMICHI POETRY.—The Editor of the Palladium, a new paper published in Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, in his notices to correspondents, thus acknowledges a Poetical effusion from this quarter:—

"The person who has sent us the score of two of verses on the Miramichi Election squabbles, is informed that they are inadmissible, and may be obtained by calling at our office. The Miramichi people must fight their own battles, and get their own poets to celebrate their victories. Ours have enough to do near home; and we would, at the same time, recommend our friend to cultivate his poetic talents a little more."

FALL FLEET.—Several vessels on their second voyage, arrived during the week. They have had very long passages.

52ND REGIMENT.—This Regiment, which has been for some time stationed at Fredericton, have left that place for Halifax. A congratulatory Address was presented to Colonel Blois and the officers, by the inhabitants, on their departure.

COLONIAL FARMER.—This admirable little Agricultural Journal, published by Mr Nugent and edited by Mr Titus Smith, has, we are sorry to perceive, been discontinued.

AGRICULTURE.—The St. John Courier puts us in possession of the following piece of Agricultural information:—

"The important discovery of raising wheat by means of covering the seed, when sown, without being harrowed, with straw, for the last year or two, has been tried in this Province, and found to succeed admirably.—In a letter and found to succeed admirably.—In a letter published in the Head Quarters of Tuesday last, that gentleman states that he sowed a ridge of that gentleman's ground, harrowed, with wheat, and poor clay ground, harrowed, with wheat, and covered it with straw, at the rate of a ton and a half to the acre, and found the crop to be much better than that on a piece of old potatoe ground, cultivated in the usual way. Mr. H. thinks that the wheat would not have been worth reaping if it had been harrowed in with the straw covering."

EARLY FROSTS.—We are sorry to perceive by the Colonial papers that the frosts which have recently been felt in this and the neighboring Provinces, have done much damage to the crops. Potatoes with us, have suffered a little.

The St. John Courier says that a Wolf Hunt is to take place at Magaguadvic. [Charlotte county.] on the 26th instant.—The district which it is proposed to traverse abounds in these animals, and which have proved very destructive in that quarter. The line will be formed at Peter Goss's, near the Magaguadvic River.

—We were sorry to learn that there was a delay in the delivery of our last week's paper, in Newcastle. We sent them up as usual, directed to our Agent, not being aware that he had left the place.