

ents, which I take it, no rich person can enjoy properly. Of course a rich man or woman can give away, if he or she be disposed to give; but they are not obliged to do without something themselves, that they may enjoy the pleasure of giving to a friend. Now, this pleasure of *doing without* is no chimerical one; and I firmly believe that, harsh and unpleasant as the practice of self-denial may seem at first, there is no virtue which, when we are accustomed to it, brings such ample and immediate return of pleasure. Let us take a very trifling case. Which enjoys the pleasure of giving in the highest degree—the young millionaire, who lounges into a jeweller's shop, and orders half-a-dozen rings and chains of the newest fashion to be sent as a present to his affianced bride, or the young clerk who, having heard his lady-love say she 'should so like a certain locket, in a certain shop, in a certain street,' goes off to countermand the dashing new waistcoat he ordered yesterday, and runs thence to the locket shop, and purchases the identical locket which his mistress has set her heart upon? Which enjoys the pleasure of giving most? And if we think of the result of the two presents, we shall feel that the one damsel will probably forget the giver in the multiplicity and richness of the gifts, if she be not too much accustomed to such things, and do not put them aside in her casket, to be worn when wanted; while it is ten to one that the other damsel required the locket for the sole purpose of putting into it a lock of her dear Edward or Henry's hair, which is put into it before his eyes, and, suspended by a ribbon, is placed next the heart of the happy girl, to be worn there day and night. The pleasure of a holiday or a treat is one of the pleasures of poverty. The life of the rich man is all holiday. *Lant pis pour lui*; but the poor man, to whom a holiday comes once in six months or so, knows what a depth of enjoyment lurks in the word *holiday-making*.

The pleasure of contriving, and managing, and making old things look 'maist as weel' the new, are by no means contemptible. Then that one great pleasure which sheds its azure light over a man's whole life—the pleasure of hope that something good will turn up for him; that, if he keep on steadily and actively in a right path, he must succeed, and learn at last what are the joys of competence. This pleasure of hope is perhaps the pleasantest, as it is assuredly the best grounded, of all the pleasures of poverty. I will say no more on the subject, feeling convinced that enough has been said to suggest much more to the reader who is acquainted with it by experience; and to establish this fact in the minds who are not, that there is some reason, some very good sense, in these words—'The pleasures of poverty.'

Communications.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

THE FISHERIES.

(To the Editor of the Gleaner.)

Sir,  
Will you be so kind, as to allow me, through the medium of your columns, to invite attention to a subject of public importance, in which the whole province, and this neighborhood in particular should feel a lively interest. The subject to which I refer, is that of the Fisheries. It has already been brought under the notice of the House of Assembly during the present Session, and the house has shewn a disposition to afford every encouragement, in order to induce persons to engage in this neglected, but valuable branch of business. So much has been said and written, respecting the culpability of our Colonies, in failing to take avail of one of the most productive of our provincial resources, and of the superior skill of our neighbors of the United States, in the successful prosecution of the Fisheries in our waters; that to enlarge upon this topic might be detrimental rather than beneficial. We are more likely to attain the desired end,—the promoting a spirit of enterprise among our own populations, in connection with the fisheries, if he can suggest what would be the best method of carrying on this business, in which, I believe, much is yet to be learned. This is of the greater consequence, as more capital will probably be expended, in this direction, in the course of the ensuing season, than for a length of time past. Many years ago—when a whaling company was formed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the plan adopted was, to get the company's ships officered by Americans, who were men of character and experience in the business of whaling. While the Captain, Mates, and other officers, were of this description, a large number of untutored lads were received on board the vessels, who might become properly qualified seamen and whalers. Should not we, from this derive a salutary hint in the carrying out of our Fisheries? Suppose any number of small, suitable vessels, fitted out by some company for the purpose of fishing in the Bay of Chaleur, and its vicinity: would not the best mode of proceeding be, to make arrangements for having

these vessels commanded by American masters, thoroughly conversant with the duties required of them, to have a subordinate class of officers from the same source, and then to furnish the crews from the people of our own shores? In this way, it might be expected, we would obtain in a few years, a class of seamen skilled both in the work of the vessels, and in that of the fisheries. They could also be trained as coopers, and to the whole details pertaining to their occupation.

It cannot be too much impressed upon the minds of all, that in order to success in such an undertaking, not only is *strict integrity* in the highest degree necessary, on the part of all connected with it, there should also be *honourable dealing* throughout. The American method of giving every man engaged on board the fishing vessel, a share, so as to render him a partner in the loss or gain, is undoubtedly most worthy of our imitation and adoption.

The object is well entitled to the attention and aid of our capitalists or companies—all enlightened members of the community should feel an interest in it. It is nothing else than following an opening presented to us by a kind and bounteous Divine Providence. Hoping that these few simple remarks, may be of some benefit,

I am, Sir,

Yours very truly,

A GLOUCESTER RESIDENT.

Bay Chaleur, 30th March, 1848.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Mr. Editor,

You would confer a favor on many of the undersigned, by inserting the following remarks:—

As Reform and Retrenchment is now the order of the day, I am at a loss to know why it should not apply to our small, and almost insignificant county, with respect to our Parish affairs. I beg leave to ask, (through the columns of your valuable Journal), of our most worshipful Bench of Magistrates, why they do not—as in other places—insist of the Overseers of the Poor, appointed by them, letting by public tender, the supplies and necessaries for the support of our Paupers, as I feel confident, it would be a great saving to our parishioners; and not to allow our rights, as rate-payers, to be trampled on, for the sake of benefiting a certain 'clique,' who have always had the handling and picking of our public and parish monies in KENT.

A TAX PAYER.

Richibucto, April 7, 1848.

GASPE COMPANY AFFAIRS.

'I will be hang'd if some eternal villain;  
Some busy and insinuating rogue,  
Some cogging, cozening slave, to get some office,  
Have not devised this slander.'

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,  
My attention having been called to an article in a late number of the Gaspé Gazette, upon the affairs of the Gaspé Fishery and Mining Company, in which misrepresentations, antruth, and malice abound. I am induced from a feeling of respect for the gentleman whose character has been exposed thereby, and a wish to inform the public of the leading facts, to request your insertion of this article in the next number of the Gleaner.—The business of the company, it is generally allowed, has been grossly and shamefully mismanaged, not only by the servants, but also the Directors, and the Messrs. Tobin, as the agents of the company, authorised to investigate its affairs, could not have selected a more fit and proper person for that purpose, than Mr. Murray, a gentleman, who, from his intimate knowledge of the business, general acquaintance with the people, and his undoubted integrity, is eminently qualified to satisfactorily discharge that important trust. Whether the directors or the servants of the company are equally to blame, or in what degree, it is not my purpose to enquire. Nor yet am I at all disposed, to censure those interested, for the course they have pursued, my business is altogether with the Editor of the Gaspé Gazette. Impartiality, and a strict adherence to truth are essential requisites to the Editor of a public journal, and in proportion as he possesses or wants these qualities, will his paper be esteemed by the public, and its circulation extended—man is not infallible, and due allowance should be made for errors in judgment; but when we see wilful and malicious representations, such as those indulged in by Mr. Kelly, it is the duty of every man to hold out the finger of scorn and cry shame! Mr. Kelly in his notice of the Gaspé Company, has shown himself deficient in the qualifications of an Editor, and wanting in those nobler attributes of humanity which all honest men possess, for he has not only subverted the truth to suit the purposes of a party, but has also endeavoured to hurt the feelings and injure the reputation of a man, whose only provocation was the faithful discharge of an onerous and important trust. A journal to be beneficial to the pub-

lic, and profitable to its proprietor—both most important considerations—should be free from even the suspicion of local influence, but the Gaspé Gazette has so plainly shown itself to be the partial advocate of party interest, that Mr. Kelly's statements must hereafter be received with distrust. The simple facts of the case are these—the evident want of judgment in forming its Establishment, the reckless and extravagant manner in which its operations were conducted, and the notorious want of cordiality among its officers, made it soon perceptible to every one, that their affairs could not long progress in the way they were doing; hence it created no surprise when Mr. Dyken, the Secretary of the Company, arrived from England two years ago with authority to investigate its affairs, and make such alterations as he conceived necessary. After a short stay, during which, important changes were made in the management of the company, Mr. Dyken returned to England, and has since, at intervals of a few months, revisited the concern several times. On each of those occasions further changes were made, but still the old want of unanimity prevailed, and business seemed as loosely conducted as of yore. Last season Mr. Dyken again arrived, and having dismissed the chief agent, (Mr. Sinclair), assumed the active management, assisted by Messrs. Bruce and Jenne, and then a pretty game began:—Each one acting upon his own responsibility, and denying the right of the other to interfere except when it suited his purpose, did as he thought fit, and a chaos of confusion and disorder is the result. Mr. Dyken purchased a considerable quantity of fish, and drew bills to a large amount to pay for it, and for other purposes. Many of those bills were dishonoured, much no doubt, to the annoyance of Mr. Dyken & Co. and truly to the serious inconvenience of the parties in whose favour they were drawn; when finding embarrassment and difficulty surrounding him, he went on to Halifax, and got from the agents there (as I have been informed) a large sum of money. On his return matters did not improve, and he in January took his departure for England, Mr. Bruce intending shortly to follow. About a month after Mr. Dyken left, Mr. Bruce followed, and in a few days thereafter, Mr. Murray arrived, and presented his credentials to the servants of the company, all of whom acknowledged its power as ample and complete. Mr. Murray then took charge, and proceeded with the investigation of the affairs, taking stock, &c. without opposition, or objection. About a week after his arrival, Mr. Bruce returned, having gone no further than Halifax, and refused to deliver up possession of the property at Port Daniel, until paid the amount of his claim against the company, reported to be from £7000 to £17000!!! After several consultations with Mr. Bruce, Mr. Jenne, to the astonishment of Mr. Murray, took a similar stand, denied that he had ever given Mr. M. possession of the property, and stated that he would not do so until he was paid the amount of his salary up to the expiration of his engagement, and also certain undefined responsibilities, to a considerable amount, which he asserted he had assumed for the company. Mr. Murray, thus finding Messrs. Bruce and Jenne inflexible in their determination to resist his authority, shortly proceeded to New Carlisle, with the avowed object of obtaining legal opinion, as to the extent of his authority, and the proper steps to be taken in order to obtain possession of the company's property. Upon the advice there received, Mr. Murray subsequently acted. He first visited Port Daniel, where he obtained possession of the keys from the clerk in charge—who, to escape the ire of Mr. Bruce, made (in accordance with a previous understanding with Mr. Murray) a feigned but sleight resistance. He then returned to Pabos, and having obtained an entrance for the purpose of making a purchase, he, on the exit of the clerk and himself, locked the door and put the key in his pocket. The clerk collared him, and attempted to retake the Key, when Mr. Murray after having repeatedly told him to desist, presented a pistol and threatened to shoot him; this threat was all-powerful, for the young man immediately took to his heels and vanished. Mr. Jenne then caused the doors to be broken open, and again took possession, a messenger was also despatched to Perce, for a warrant to arrest Mr. Murray, for taking the keys, but without success. The Perce Magistrates, of whom Judge Bowen is one, refusing to grant it. Mr. Bruce, after the stores were broken open, immediately started for Port Daniel, and Mr. Murray, in the evening for Perce. On the latter's returning to Pabos, a large number of the inhabitants between those places, voluntarily offered to accompany him, and repossess him by force. This he objected to, but consented that about fifty should attend unarmed for the purpose of intimidation, hoping thereby to effect his object. They reached Pabos in the morning; and Mr. Murray, crossed over with his men, as if with the intention of using force. Mr. Jenne had a number of armed men drawn up on the beach, prepared for resistance, headed by the valiant Editor, with a sword as long as himself. He had also sent a messenger to his assistance, who refused, but replied that if Mr. Murray would say he would pay them their wages, they would go down and clear the beach for him in a few minutes. This proffered assistance, however, Mr. Murray declined, as his object was merely to intimidate, and he had already a sufficient number present for that purpose. Upon Mr. M.'s arrival at the house of Mr. Jenne, to demand possession, the Deputy Sheriff approached and

informed him that he he was his prisoner, a warrant for *feloniously* taking the keys of the Port Daniel establishment. Mr. M. dismissed his followers, and started in a company of the sheriff for New Carlisle. At Port Daniel he was taken in a second warrant and held to bail to keep the peace. The case of the crown was requested when applied by Mr. Bruce for the warrant, to make it on a charge for *feloniously* taking possession &c., which he refused to do. Judge Thomson was then applied to, to sign it as a magistrate, but refused, as he did not consider the case required it. A Mr. Carter, a magistrate was then applied to, who signed it, as would anything else coming from the same quarter. On this warrant, upon a margin of which was inserted the word *feloniously*, was Mr. Murray apprehended. What inserted this word is not known, however, as it is possible for a mere observer to guess them, and they bear quite a different construction to that forced upon them by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Murray was not at Pabos, simply held to keep the peace, but taken for purpose before stated, on a warrant for a criminal offence, and Mr. Kelly's object in making it appear otherwise, was to shield his patrons from the opprobrium of a published statement of the surreptitious conduct, he well knowing it to be such. Mr. Kelly has endeavoured to the embarrassments and difficulties that occurred, altogether upon the directors, and however much implicated in the previous operations, were in authorising the Messrs. Dyken to interfere, and in refusing to sanction Dyken's acts, obliged to do so in consequence of the gross mismanagement of their service and the violation of their instructions. Dyken was authorised to draw for £5000 Mr. Bruce and Mr. Jenne admit that he drew for £5000—they know not how much they neither know what bills have been drawn, dishonoured or paid, nor even became of the money obtained in Halifax the secretary. They may not be altogether to blame for their ignorance in these matters, but taking an active part with Mr. Dyken in the management, it shews that they have executed their duty in a very improper manner, as their books neither give any information on these subjects, nor shew what turns have been made. Mr. Kelly, who states that Mr. Murray refused to give the rantee demanded, omits to mention that not only offers to guarantee the payment of the mens' wages, but also all *just claims* both Mr. Bruce and Mr. Jenne; and why cause he is aware that his subscribers and others would allow that every thing had been offered which could reasonably be expected, or that Mr. Murray would be justified in doing. My object, Sir, is not to show who is most to blame, the Directors or Agents, the unfortunate position in which the company's affairs stand, but to present the public (who, with myself would be benefitted by prosperity, and consequently feel an interest in its operations) with an impartial statement of facts.

The second article in the Gazette of 17th inst., is such an uncalculated, malicious and vindictive communication, that every man who reads it, can regard its author with no other feelings than those of indignation and contempt.—Even Mr. Kelly's friends will feel that its insertion is a degradation to his paper, and blush for the effrontery of the low who penned it. The want of the courtesy where Mr. Murray's name is mentioned, a gentleman who occupies a most respectable position in Society, in the settlement in Nova Scotia; of which he is a native, and who is universally known and respected on both sides of the Bay, "facts known to Mr. Kelly," is too contemptible to deserve notice, and the foul-mouthed insinuations which the article contains, are alike honourable and untrue. The liability to dictum, Mr. K. well knows, rests in another quarter, and to give expressions to its assumption in the manner he does, savors more of presumption and uncharitableness, than of prudence or discretion. I hailed the appearance of the Gaspé Gazette with delight, and gave the proprietor much credit for his enterprise, in the confident hope, that it would be the means, under judicious management, of diffusing much information; and it is with sorrow I now see that its usefulness is already impaired; and its reputation blasted under the baneful and withering influence of a party partizanship. Mr. Kelly's quotation is with a little variation, peculiarly applicable to himself, for if present disorder indicates coming destruction, the Gaspé Gazette presents unequivocal symptoms of decay, and that a rapid kind, tending to an ignominious end, and if he can devote his paper to no other purpose than the fanning public and party discord, the sooner it dies a natural death, the better for the place and people. Mr. Kelly's principles, as expressed in his motto, are much at variance with his practice, and would have been well, had he, previous to giving publicity to his rabid effusions, made learned, and inwardly digested the whole of the paragraph he chose his motto from, which I shall transcribe thus and recommend to your especial attention,