

ter underneath retaining only the liver, which is thrown into a tierce to make oil. The next man splits the Fish, and takes out the backbone; on the manners in which these operations are performed, the quality of the Fish for market, in a great degree depends. They are then washed, and rubbed with salt, in which they remain for six or eight days; then, being again well washed, they are placed in what is called a "horse-pile," to drain. After draining 24 hours, they are spread out to dry on long narrow wicker frames or stages, set up on purpose, called "flakes." They require to be frequently turned to prevent their being "sun-burnt," or "salt-burnt;" and they cure in about 3 weeks. It is not well to cure them too fast; they are best when dried moderately.

[To be Continued.]

Colonial News.

Canada.

From the Montreal Herald.

On the House going to present the address voted on Saturday to the Governor, showers of stones, &c., were thrown at the members over the heads of the soldiers.

Captain Wetheral who was mounted on a white charger, and Mr LeBlanc, were the magistrates present. The latter proceeded to read the Riot Act, which he drew from his pocket, being a small piece of paper; but in our opinion, before he could read more than two lines, the order was given for the troops to charge, which they did. The crowd falling back in double quick time. No damage was done, and the crowd returned shortly after and gave the soldiers three cheers.

The members of the Assembly returned to the House soon after, when his Excellency's reply was read and the house soon after adjourned.

A long pause occurred in the street while the governor was within, which was diversified by several small street fights at the foot of lanes and streets running from Notre Dame street to the river side. The people still expected in vain the egress of the Governor General.

At length the troops were ordered to right about face, and the men in the street first learned by that signal that the Governor General had left the Government house. They were immediately on the alert, and with that instinctive decision with which a street crowd discovers their object, learned in a moment that instead of returning through Notre Dame Street to the Place d'Armes, the carriage had proceeded in another direction, and was travelling at the most rapid pace towards Sherbrooke Street. Some of the persons who had been standing about Gosford Street were of course aware of what was going on, and these followed the carriage as speedily as possible; others took cabs, and caleches—everything that would run. It was a chance. At length his lordship was overtaken at Mr Molson's corner, between Sherbrooke street and the main street of the St Lawrence Suburbs. At this point a furious attack was made with stones on the carriage: the back of it was completely smashed in, and its course, which appeared at first to be directed by way of Sherbrooke street, was changed to the road which goes round the back of the mountain.

In this sad manner did his lordship depart from the capital of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America.

In addition to the foregoing particulars, we learn that the Governor General, on coming to town was pelted from the end of Great St. James street, and that on entering the Government House he carried in his hands a large stone taken from the bottom of the carriage; and that Col. Bruce received a contusion on the back of the head by stones thrown into the carriage.

Answer of the Governor General to the Address of the Legislative Assembly, of Saturday last, on the subject of the burning of the building occupied by the two houses of the Legislature, and the outrages committed subsequently thereto.

GENTLEMEN.—I receive with gratitude your loyal and dutiful address. I lament the outrages of which this city has been the theatre, during the past few days; and more especially the building occupied by the houses of Parliament, with the valuable libraries, of which the Province had so good reason to be proud. My confidence in the good sense, moderation and loyalty of the body of the people is, however in no degree shaken by what has occurred.

It is satisfactory to me to receive the assurance that the course of justice and

impartiality which I have followed in the discharge of the functions of my high office, meets your approval. The course prescribed to me by my duty to my sovereign and to the inhabitants of the Province. A free people can hardly fail to discover in the faithful observance of all constitutional guarantees the best security for the preservation of their rights and liberties.

No effort will be wanting on my part to secure the preservation of the peace of the city; and I sincerely trust, by the exertions of the legislative and executive authorities, and the co-operation of all friends of order, this object may be accomplished.

Quebec Chronicle, May 2.

It is no easy matter now to write any thing at all. We cannot seize an idea. Nothing fits before us but, Montreal—members of Assembly—armed specials—laughing troops—the terrible British and Rebellion Losses. We knew not about what to write, to say or do, there is so much to be written about, said and done; yet are these no ordinary times, or times for jesting. We feel that something has been done of considerable magnitude; though we can hardly tell what that something is. We are convinced that the government is powerless, doing nothing, incapable of anything. We know that the Governor is no Governor at all, rather governed than governing. We know that the Ministry have not the confidence of the country, and are only retained in place, because unfortunately, he who might have dismissed them, and have appealed to the country, is now deemed unworthy of such trust himself. Positively, things are bordering on anarchy and confusion. There has in fact been a bloodless revolution, just such a revolution (in a small way) as that which drove King James II from the throne of England, and brought from the Netherlands William of Nassau; just such a revolution as not many months ago caused the abdication (the bloodshed excepted) of Francis of Austria, and gave a crown to his nephew Joseph. Lord Elgin is Governor General of this Province in name; but in name only. We condemn, and condemn as strongly as the English Constitutionists did of old, when James II. having fled from Whitehall, was maltreated by some unthinking people in Kent, the personal violence, which has recently been directed against Lord Elgin. We cannot imagine what end such disgraceful conduct may serve. Were we, ourselves, revolutionary, we would rather that His Lordship were let alone. It would be well, since our Governor has aped the king so well, that he should follow the example of kingly resignation. The country cannot be at rest, while he is even in name the Executive. A Prince of Nassau must come to the rescue, and that Prince must be Sir Benjamin D'Urban. Let the matter be done constitutionally—no violence be used; Sir Benjamin D'Urban is the legal successor of Lord Elgin, should anything suddenly occur, such as death or abdication. Let the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine resign, as did his noble relative, who as Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner governed these Provinces when he felt himself insulted. Let Lord Elgin abdicate and all will be well.

Return of the Deputation.—Report of the deputation who went up to Montreal and presented the address adopted at the great meeting on St. Paul's market, on the 29th ult., to His Excellency the Governor General.

The undersigned, composing the said deputation, do report that the address was presented yesterday to His Excellency the Governor General, and that His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer thereto:—

GENTLEMEN.—I accept with very sincere gratitude your loyal address. I deplore with you the excesses which have occurred in the city of Montreal, and I grieve to think that any section of persons in this free and intelligent community should act as though they deemed it justifiable to make their views, however unexceptionable they may believe them to be, prevail by violence.

I trust that the great body of the inhabitants of the province will discontinue all such attempts, and lend their support, as the citizens of Quebec have done, to the cause of peace and order.

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The last *Canada Gazette* contains a proclamation by the Governor General, offering a reward of £100 "of lawful money of Canada," for such information as will lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction of each offender actually engaged in firing the Parliament building in Montreal.

Quebec Gazette, May 3.

On Monday His Excellency proceeded

to the House to reply to the address, and on his return, a still more disgraceful scene than that of Wednesday occurred. Not only was he pelted with eggs, and his positions, horses and escort covered with filth, but he was assailed with such violence with sticks and stones, that his carriage was broken, Colonel Bruce seriously hurt, and Lord Elgin himself struck in the face by a missile—and this was the most ignominious part of the business.

For a long distance through the most populous streets of Montreal, His Excellency the Earl of Elgin & Kincardine, the Representative of Her Majesty the Queen in Canada, was absolutely chased by the mob; dragoons spurred covered with foam and mire, and postillions whipping for their lives on one side, and on the other, within a stone's throw, Scotchmen running at the top of their speed, and stopping here and there to hurl a brickbat, and an imprecation; carters driving *ventre a terre*, the bottom of their caleche filled with stones, men on horseback urging on the crowd by frantic gestures; every cross street which intercepted the path, pouring out new rioters, the whole one confused shout of anger, triumph, and exultation. At length the unfortunate victim finds a shelter: he creeps into Monklands by a back door; and for the present he has escaped his ruthless enemies. What a picture!

Up to the last dates from Montreal no new disturbance has taken place. The streets are still paraded by crowds, apparently without any fixed purpose.

Montreal Courier, May 4.

The city has remained perfectly quiet since Monday morning. A quiet organization is going on in the Wards for the preservation of the public peace, and an address has been issued by our leading men, which will be found in another column.

A great meeting has been held at Toronto to address the Queen for the recall of Lord Elgin, and the disallowance of the Rebel Bill. We understand that it was agreed to form a fund to send Sir Allan McNab home to England with the Address.

Quebec Chronicle, May 7.

We understand that His Excellency's brother—Col. Bruce—leaves Montreal for England to-day. The Col. goes by the next mail.

The *Transcript* says, a deputation from Hamilton has arrived in Montreal, for the purpose requesting Sir A. N. McNab to proceed to England as a delegate for the Hamilton petitioners, who desire the recall of Lord Elgin.

A private letter, the *Courier* says, states that 600 Englishmen of New York have made arrangements to come to Montreal when their services are needed.

New Brunswick.

St. John Morning News, May 9.

Valuable Minerals.—We are informed that a large field of most valuable ore has been discovered in this county, and that a portion of it was analyzed, which yielded 60 per cent of lead and 40 of silver; and it is believed that this mineral, as well as many others of great value, abound in almost every section of the Province. Yet with these inexhaustible mines of wealth lying beneath our feet, for want of means, markets, and so forth, they rest as quietly unproductive, as on the day when order was brought out of chaos by the Almighty fiat. Until some steps be taken to enlighten British or Foreign capitalists, as to the *California* value of this Province we shall never know the extent of our own wealth; indeed for that matter we might just as well be upon the rock of Gibraltar, or the barrens of St. Thomas, as to have treasure within reach, without being able to catch hold of it. A person has handed us, what he calls a specimen of gold ore—as we are not Alchemists enough to recognise gold in its virgin state—in fact have no knowledge of the article at all unless rolled up into rings and eagles, and "what not," we are not prepared to pronounce an opinion upon it. The specimen lies at our office where it can be examined—it looks as much like gold as anything can in a crude state. Call to day and examine it.

Novascotia.

Halifax Courier, May 8.

Small Pox.—We are informed that a vessel is now lying in the stream having a case of small Pox on board. We have also been told that a case or two have occurred in the city and that one at least has terminated fatally. Now with res-

pect to the latter, all we can urge is, that some effectual method should be adopted by the city authorities, to induce the poorer classes of the community to get vaccinated *without delay*.

Halifax British Colonist, May 6.

Well earned Tribute to a gallant son of Nova Scotia.—In Major General Whish's Despatch to the Adjutant General of the Army in India, dated "Camp Goojerat, February 22," we observe the following:

"Having but recently had my attention drawn to the circumstances I am about to mention, I think, in justice to the gallant officers affected by them I may be permitted so to do, though they refer to anterior conflicts with the enemy.—On the 12th September last, after Lieut. Col. Paltoun was mortally wounded, the command of the six companies of Her Majesty's 32nd Regt. devolved on Major Inglis, and through the exertions of the gallant troops employed, the enemy's strong position was carried; and a similar result occurred on the 7th of November last, when from Lieut. Col. Brooke having the command of one of the two columns of attack, that of Her Majesty's 32d Regt. again devolved on Major Inglis, whose conduct in that important trust was HIGHLY SATISFACTORY to the Brigadier commanding, and I have accordingly great satisfaction in soliciting the favorable notice of His Excellency to the same."

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernia.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Hibernia*, arrived at Halifax on the evening of Thursday last after a passage of 12 days. The news she brings is not important. We give a summary below, culled from *Willmer & Smith's European Times* of the 28th April.

The Halifax papers state that the *Hibernia* brought out the information that Her Majesty has given her assent to the "Nova Scotia Departmental Bill."

The fate of the Navigation-law is sealed. The majority of 61 on the third reading in the House of Commons renders the repeal of this Leviathan monopoly a matter of certainty—although the House of Lords, in obedience to their general character, may obstruct the immediate triumph of the measure.

In our last we expressed an opinion that, even under disadvantageous circumstances, a large quantity of breadstuffs would find its way across the Atlantic to our markets, and the rapid decline of prices at New York, since reported, only confirms us in our anticipations. Our able contemporary, the *Economist*, writing at the same moment as ourselves last week, when treating of the exchange, speculates upon the possibility of two millions of gold being sent forward to the United States to correct the present inequality; and although such an amount is very considerable, nevertheless we are prepared, as we said, for a heavy drain upon us during the next few months. The extent of this drain will, we think, chiefly depend upon the quantity of breadstuffs which will come forward. We see nothing in the present state of the Cotton wool trade with America disturb more than usual the equalization of the exchanges; but we are afraid that from causes going on in the United States, that the export of our manufactures will hardly be as great as we anticipated some few months ago. If this should be correct, and any large quantity of Corn and Flour find its way hither as soon as the spring trade fairly sets in, it seems inevitable that our present stock of bullion in the Bank of England will be greatly diminished; and, although we can very readily spare a couple of millions, such an efflux of gold will not take place without creating some little uneasiness.

The question whether a Rate-in-Aid or an Income-tax should be levied on Ireland has now been fairly discussed. We gave, in our last number, a report of the first night's debate on Mr Herbert's amendment for the imposition of an Income-tax; the discussion was resumed the succeeding evening, and, although Mr Herbert opened his views in a very fair and honorable manner, and was well supported, upon a division the proposition of an Income-tax for Ireland was rejected by a majority of 194 to 146.

The question of the Income-tax being disposed of, the Rate-in-Aid was approved by a majority of 291 to 106. Several Irish members who voted against the Income-tax equally opposed the Rate-in-Aid. The obvious inference would be that these gentlemen would leave their destitute countrymen to perish; but that is not the case, they only mean that England should go on contributing to maintain the starving poor of Ireland, without the Irish contributing one farthing. The "absenteeism" of 65 Irish members, upon a question exclusively Irish, is a painful feature in this sad affair. Whilst so large a number of Irish representatives rejected both modes of taxing Ireland, a still greater body kept away altogether rather than courageously approve of a measure which, however it might be obnoxious to some classes, was imperatively necessary to save human life. Irishmen at a distance will, however,