

but, as your father's friend, I am compelled to wave ceremony. Captain L— yesterday morning publicly passed an affront on you, which both your own honor and the credit of the regiment require you to notice." "What do you think, sir, I ought to do?" quietly inquired Lord Mark. "Call on him for an explanation," rejoined the colonel. "It is, I fear, rather too late for that," replied the young ensign. "I shot him at eight this morning; and, if you will take the trouble to look out of the front window, you will see him on a shutter!" "A thousand pardons, my dear young friend," said the colonel; "I shall never again presume to meddle in your private affairs. I see you understand thoroughly how to regulate them."

Communications.

HALIFAX, 14th August, 1852.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—I observe in your paper of July 19, only now received, rather a vicious reply of Mr Forbes's to my letter regarding the Asphalt from Albert. I see Mr Forbes has got hold of an analysis of this substance, which I performed about eighteen months ago, in order to ascertain its commercial value relative to the manufacture of gas, which he has taken the trouble to publish as my report after performing my numerous experiments. Allow me to inform the public that Mr Forbes is laboring under a great mistake. I will not encroach upon your columns with a copy of my report, but the results of my experiments were, that the subject in question contains no nitrogen, which all coals do, more or less; that it was perfectly soluble and feasible, which *no coal is*. When exposed to the temperature of melted tin, it could be cut like cheese with a knife, which cannot be done with any coal. When powdered and thrown upon water it floats, being not porous, which all coals are; and lastly, when rubbed it became highly electric. In these respects corresponding *exactly* with the asphalts, and differing *entirely* from coals.

Mr Forbes's letter by no means disturbs my tranquility of mind; and I hope that this notice of it may not disturb his, as much as my former letter to you appears to have done, for I do not wish to trouble you with any more scribbling.

I am, Sir your obedient servant,
JOSEPH OUTRAM, JR.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1852.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Mail Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the evening of Monday last. We obtain our files of papers by her to the 7th instant, from which we have taken a few extracts. The news is not important.

ST. JOHN.—The inhabitants of this city entertained Com. Perry and the Officers of the U. States steamer Mississippi, at a Ball and Supper at the St. John Hotel. Lieutenant Colonel Murray, the Administrator of the Government, the officers of the 72d, several members of the Executive Government, and a number of other officials were present. The Band of the 72d were in attendance, and came down from Fredericton for the purpose. The affair passed off in a manner which reflected credit on all concerned. On the same day Commodore Perry entertained His Honor the Administrator of the Government, the Provincial Secretary, the Attorney General, &c., at dinner on board the Mississippi.

At 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, after a salute from one of the Lower Cove batteries, His Honor the Administrator of the Government and Suite, accompanied by Captain Kynaston of the Netley, went on board the Mississippi, to take leave of Commodore Perry. The same morning His Worship the Mayor was waited on by Lieutenant Contee, with a message from Commodore Perry, conveying his acknowledgments of the attentions shown him and his officers by the citizens of St John. At 11 o'clock the Mississippi steamed out of the harbor, on her way to Halifax in charge of Captain Finley, of this port, as pilot.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Rev. Dr. Conolly was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, on Sunday week, at Halifax.

P. E. ISLAND. The Editor of the Islander reports that the hay crop is rather under the average. The disease has appeared in the Potatoes. Upon the whole

he says, we have at present every reason to anticipate an abundant crop.

THE FISHERIES.—This subject is still kept prominently before the American public by the debates in Congress, and the remarks of the different editors. There is every prospect however that the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

A Correspondent in the Boston Times, under the signature of "An Old Fisherman of Massachusetts," says—that they do trespass on the British; and then goes on to say:—We must catch the fish where they are to be caught, or not at all, and mackerel for the most part are to be found only within three miles of the land. I mention this so that you may know that we must give up our Bay fishing, or have liberty as near the shore as we desire. Now the mackerel business has dwindled down so much on our own coast, that we must have access to both places, or our mackerel fishery must go down."

The Portland Argus makes the following dispassionate and sensible remarks on the subject:

"The fact is, and it is better to own it frankly, the language of the treaty is against us. Whether its authors were humbugged or not is another question. We gave up all right to fish in any of those bays and harbors, or within three miles of any shore. There is no evading this fact and it is unmanly to try. If we want a better bargain, make it if we can.

"But we have no doubt, as stated above, that our fishermen have abused their rights, as well as the indulgence of their neighbors. Such complaints are not new, nor the charge of gross personal misconduct by a large portion of those men."

The subject has occasioned considerable anxiety in Britain; and some of the public journals express considerable dissatisfaction that any matter affecting the interest of the Colonies only, should be countenanced by the Ministry, and condemn them for allowing the remonstrances of the Colonists to do anything that would affect the harmony that exists between the two nations. To preserve the trade of the two countries appears to be the sole object of certain classes in Britain; and to accomplish this, they appear to be content to sacrifice the British dependencies, and to forego the obligations of the most solemn treaties.

There are other parties who, while they regret that any question should arise to disturb the good feeling which has so long existed between the two Governments, contend that our neighbors have been allowed to trespass too long, and approve of the course which has been adopted to arrest the evil.

The London Times contains a Letter from the Earl of Dundonald on this subject, in which he says:

The result of authentic information derived from official documents, most of which were obligingly furnished by the zealous and indefatigable Governor then presiding in Newfoundland, proved that the British bank, or deep sea fishery, formerly employed 400 sail of square rigged vessels, and 12,000 seamen, and that now not one of these follow their vocation, in consequence of the ruinous effect of bounties awarded by the French and North American Governments. The former pay their fishery £10 for every quintal of fish debarked in the ports of France, and £5 additional on their exportation in French vessels to foreign States, once exclusively supplied by England—a transfer which cannot be viewed simply as a mercantile transaction, seeing that the substitution of a number of foreign Transatlantic fishing vessels, having more numerous crews, constitutes a statistical difference amounting to 26,000 sailors against England, (without including the United States), a fact that ought not, and, being known, cannot be looked on with indifference. How then can the policy of granting a premium, thus forced upon us, in order to preserve our nursery for seamen, be considered otherwise than the cheapest means of manning our ships of war? Such premium, for the deep sea fishery vessels restoring to Europe, ought to be accompanied by immunity to our inshore colonel fishermen from the tax on food, (from which the parent State is, happily, free,) and by a release from other imposts, from which the French fishermen, under naval authority, is wholly exempt. Vessels of war are obviously not required for the protection of the deep sea fishery which has ceased to exist; nor are they necessary for the security of the undisturbed colonial punts which fish inshore. The stationing more vessels of war to guard the fishery is therefore a mistake, originating in a want of knowledge of facts. Fish caught by British subjects cannot be sold with profit either in continental Europe or in the United States. In 1849 the duty paid on British fish in the ports of the United States was \$163,000, while the premium awarded to their own fishermen was \$243,432.

CANADA.—Among the measures which it is reported will be brought before the Legislature, is a Bill for an Elective Legislative Council, a Bill to increase the Representation of the Province, and a Bill to

exact a duty on all lumber shipped from the Province. This last measure is introduced to remove the present unsatisfactory and expensive system of collecting the duty.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—It is singular to observe the different views which are taken by individuals and nations on the same subject. A cotemporary gives an instance of this kind in reference to the Guano Islands on the coast of Peru. He says:—"The British Government observe that all the *prima facie* evidence goes to prove that the Lobos Islands belong to Peru, and however advantageous it might be to Great Britain to appropriate them, or declare them common property, it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to violate international law for national interest. But the question being asked of Mr Webster, the American Secretary of State, by Captain Jewett, of the Philomela, "whether citizens of the United States can take guano from the Lobos Islands, without infringing upon the rights of the citizens or government of any other nation?" that distinguished individual replied to this effect:—"The Lobos Islands are more than a marine league from the main land; they are uninhabited; it is quite probable that Benjamin Morrell, who is master of the schooner Wasp, of New York, visited these Islands in September, 1823, may justly claim to have been their discoverer; and, under these circumstances, it may be considered the duty of the Government to protect the citizens of the United States who may visit the Lobos Islands for the purpose of obtaining guano."

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.—The Editorial chair of the Fredericton Head Quarters is occupied by a new editor—William Watts, Jun., Esq. The last number received contains the following article, which we copy with pleasure for the valuable advice it gives, which we recommend to the attention of our readers:

It is idle to argue in the teeth of a current and almost universal opinion, that the prosperity of these Provinces has kept pace with that of the United States. Lord Durham and other celebrities, British and European, have presented contrasts which the world has accepted, and which do us little favor, until somehow we seem to be 'belittled' in our own eyes, and in the eyes of all who do us the honor to remember our existence. Now we may admit the more rapid progress of our Republican neighbors, and yet decline to see anything desirable or necessary in their republicanism; indeed, may admit it, and yet deny that their republican institutions have in themselves anything to do with it. These institutions pervade the entire Union, and yet the Northern and Southern States present contrasts to the full as violent as any that can be alleged between the former and the North American Provinces. The whole philosophy of the disparity in both cases may be resolved into that *dependency on others*, which is characteristic of the Southerner and the Colonist, and that intense personality—that supreme independence and self reliance which constitutes the very essence of that New Englandism which has carried the blood of enterprise and fortune through so many of the States. It matters little to our argument whether a man looks below or above himself for assistance—it is the looking anywhere for assistance—whether to Hercules or the Gentleman in black, instead of placing a hardy and resolute shoulder to the wheel ourselves which makes the difference, and republicanism here or there has nothing to do with it. But the democratic element in the individual heart is here and there essential. This is just as possible with us as with them. Our institutions are just as friendly to it; the Government and people of England encourage us to exhibit it, and unless we submit to be persuaded, will shortly compel us to employ it—why then not 'up and at it?'—Let us work harder—practice more thrift—produce more—sell more—buy less—do our own work, and at leisure help our neighbors. Love all—lean on none, and we may laugh at the world—treat annexation as a joke, and clap both hands upon full pockets. With such fields, forests, mines, rivers, harbors, and shore fisheries as we have, all we lack is the strong arm and the bold heart to enjoy a material prosperity equal or superior to that of the United States, and a moral character unstained by the leprous curse of slavery.

THE SEASON.—FIRES IN THE WOODS.

Last week we noticed that the weather was excessively dry and hot; we are sorry to have it to say that there has since been no change for the better. We have had but two light showers of rain during the last fortnight, and those of but brief duration. The crops in consequence are suffering very much; and to add to the distress and anxiety of the farmers, extensive fires are raging in the woods, which have already destroyed much valuable standing wood, fencing, hay, &c.

It is a pity that some examples are not made of individuals who set fire to the woods, or attempt to clear land at such a time. We know there is an aversion on the part of settlers, to give such informa-

tion to the proper authorities as would lead to the conviction of the offending parties. They would sooner suffer loss, and be put to much trouble and anxiety in extinguishing the fires thus kindled, than lodge such information; but this is a mistaken notion. It is a duty they owe themselves, their families, their neighbors, and the inhabitants of the county generally, to bring such heartless and reckless individuals to justice.

An individual who sets fire to one's premises or property, is called an incendiary; another person has a quantity of brushwood piled, and is anxious to have it burnt. He deliberately sets fire to it at a season when everything around is as dry as tinder, knowing when he does so, that if a seasonable shower of rain does not fall, or should the wind spring up, that the dwellings of his neighbors, their fences, crops, standing wood, &c., will all be placed in jeopardy. The wind raises, as is usually the case, the rain does not fall, and the natural consequences ensue. The former person, the incendiary, it would be considered a dereliction of duty not to ferret out, and to bring to condign punishment; but the latter is allowed to go unpunished, because the parties who have suffered have some qualms that they will be stigmatised with the title of *informers*. In our opinion there is but little difference in the conduct of the parties.

We should like to see an effort made to put an end to such a practice, which is every year pursued to the injury of individuals, and of severe loss to the county generally. To accomplish this we would recommend the inhabitants of the different parishes to meet together at an early day, express their indignation at such heartless conduct, and resolve that they will consider it a duty to use their utmost endeavors, individually and collectively, to bring such offenders to justice. A few lessons of this kind would have a most salutary effect, and if prosecuted with rigor, would in a short time stop the evil.

We are daily hearing of the destruction of houses, crops, bridges, &c, in different parts of the County, but as we cannot speak with certainty of these losses, we decline noticing them at present. We will feel obliged to any correspondent who will furnish us with any intelligence of the ravages of the fire in his neighborhood.

UNITED STATES.—It appears by our exchanges that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, has resigned his situation of American Minister at London, and is to be succeeded by the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia.

STEAMER ALBATROSS.—We perceive that the proprietor of this vessel still continues to advertise in the Colonial and American papers, that she plies between the ports of New York and Quebec, calling at Halifax, Charlottetown and Miramichi, and solicits freight and passengers.

This vessel was but once in our port, on her first trip to Quebec. Since then she has passed our river twice, and each time landed her passengers at or near the lighthouse, and proceeded on her voyage. This building is about 45 miles below Chatham, without a road for nearly half that distance, and passengers thus landed must expect to experience considerable delay, and be put to much inconvenience before they reach their destination. We mention these things to put strangers on their guard, as from persons acquainted with our river the proprietor cannot expect to receive any patronage. We would therefore advise the withdrawal of the word Miramichi from the advertisement, as it is only calculated to allure and deceive strangers. If he expects by the present unsatisfactory arrangement to obtain the Provincial Grant, he will find himself mistaken.

POST OFFICE.—We understand that it is likely that before long the mails will be despatched three times a week to the northward.

FIRE.—We understand that Mr McDonald, a farmer residing in the village below Bay du Vin, lost his dwelling, barn, &c., by fire on the night of Thursday last, together with the greater part of their contents.

Deaths.

On the 19th instant, after a short illness, CAROLINE, wife of Mr James Griffin, and daughter of the late Perry Dumaresq, Esq., of Dalhousie, in the 31st year of her age. Also, on the 22d instant, their infant son, aged 12 days.

During the short period of Mrs Griffin's residence in this place, she had secured a number of warmly attached friends who deeply lament her early removal.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BATHURST.

ENTERED, August 17—brig Gipsy Cook