

spring in a safe condition at public auction, it being now considered in a dangerous state, and that the expense so incurred be chargeable on the Town.

The Grand Jury learn with surprise that the fine imposed on Hugh Ferguson is to be refunded to him. The fine is considered a just one, and as the money is now paid into the County, the Grand Jury do not approve of paying it back.

The Grand Jury recommend that when the new Lock-up-House Bill for the Town of Chatham passes, that an assessment as prayed for by the Inhabitants, may be laid on the District mentioned in the Act.

The Grand Jury remark no Auction Licences paid in any Parish but two, viz five in Chatham, and one in Newcastle. The Grand Jury thought there were more Auctioneers in the County. The Grand Jury recommend the sum of Ten Pounds be paid to Mr. Edward Williston, for extra services in 1852.

The Grand Jury observe that the sum of Seventy-three Pounds and Five Pence Halfpenny is due by five of the Parishes, to the County, and recommend that assessments be ordered on these Parishes for their respective amounts. Say, on Blackville Twelve Pounds Nineteen Shillings and One Penny. Blissfield, Ten Pounds Two Shillings and Eleven Pence. Ludlow, Seven Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Seven Pence. North Esk, Seven Pounds Two Shillings and Ten Pence. Nelson, Thirty-four Pounds Seventeen Shillings and a half penny. The Grand Jury recommend that no Commissioner of Highways be allowed to excuse persons on any pretence whatever, from performance of Statute Labour, without a proper Certificate, under a penalty. The Grand Jury recommend that all articles required for County use, be advertised in the local newspaper for at least two weeks. The Grand Jury recommend that the County Treasurer be authorized to open an account with the Commercial Bank, and that every warrant granted by the Court, should be cashed, or bear interest from the time of being presented for payment.

The Grand Jury highly approve of His Honor's remarks about the manner in which Assessors perform their duties, by dividing their Parishes into separate districts, and they recommend that it be made imperative on them to join together in Assessing the whole Parish.

The Grand Jury would also notice, that complaints are very general, that the Regulations passed by the Sessions from time to time, are not made known to the people. Copies of these rules, it appears, are furnished to the Officers whose duty it is to see them put into execution, but the inhabitants who are expected to comply with their requirements under certain penalties, have no opportunity to make themselves acquainted with their provisions. To remove these complaints, they would suggest that all regulations of Sessions in future, be printed in the local paper, that the public generally, may have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with them.

The Grand Jury recommend that a Market-place may be established in the Town of Chatham.

The Grand Jury recommend, that the Sum of Fifteen Pounds be paid to Mr. A. A. Davidson, for his very efficient services as Auditor, and also recommend that his faithful services be secured for another year.

The Grand Jury in closing this report, are glad to learn that the County is at length out of debt, and hope it will long continue so.

The Grand Jury made a Presentment of several individuals who have sold spirituous liquors without license; and expressed their astonishment that the Court granted Tavern Licenses to individuals in the town of Chatham, when the Magistrates knew well enough that they could not comply with the regulations of the Sessions, and that their sole object in procuring said license, was to enable them to sell liquor by the glass, over the counter.

JOHN MACKIE, Foreman.

#### THE FISHERIES.

We are indebted to the New Brunswick for the following admirable Letter from John Doran, Esq. of Shippagan. We hope its publication will have the effect of calling the attention of men of enterprise and capital to the subject, and if any such have a desire to embark in the Fisheries, we would advise them to visit Shippagan, and call on our friend Mr D., who we feel persuaded, will be pleased to furnish them with every information.

SHIPPAGAN, BAIE DE CHALEUR,  
January 3, 1853.

Sir—After the publication of Mr Perley's valuable report on the fisheries of the Gulf and Bay of Chaleur, it was expected that capitalists about Miramichi or St. John, would be induced to embark in the fishery business. I am sorry to say, however, that no action has yet been taken in the matter, although of late some enquiries have been made about fishing locations. The Citizens of St. John have recently been viadicating our rights in the fisheries, and have expressed a strong desire to retain the valuable fisheries in British waters for Colonists only. I trust this has been done with the full intention of prosecuting the fishery business themselves; because, if our own people will not embark in it, then let in the Americans, otherwise we play 'the dog in the manger' to perfection.

I invite all who feel an interest in the fishery business to seek information. They will find that Shippagan, Caraqueette, and Grande Ance are good positions for fishing establishments; and there are other fishing stations to the southward of these. All the prime fish (Cod) are caught on the Bradelles-Bank, which stretches along the coast, commencing about twenty miles North East of Point Miscon, and extending South West as far as Tabusintac or Neguac. I would challenge any part of the world to produce the same amount of wealth in the sea, as is to be found in that distance on the Bradelles Bank. Between this Bank and the coast, and within the Bay of Chaleur, from Point Miscon to Caraqueette Island, and along shore from Point Mizzinette to Bathurst, is our grand mackerel fishery.

The Cod fishery on the bank is within a few hours sail of Shippagan and Caraqueette, which have as good harbors and roadsteads as can be found anywhere. In summer, no boat or vessel need be cast away under proper management, as at all times, let the wind blow from what point it may, they have a fine roadstead or harbour under their lee, to which they may run.

If the Americans should obtain that right of access to our shores which they so much desire, all the good fishing stations will be taken up by them at once. Every one of our fishermen will jump at the chance of going along with them, and I should be sorry to see it, to the exclusion and loss of our own people. After that few of our own capitalists would be able to obtain a footing on this coast; and now is the time to secure the trade and the advantages which it offers.

Grand and Little Shippagan, Caraqueette harbour and island, Point Mizzinette, Grande Ance Point Miscon, with several stations South West of Shippagan, toward the mouth of the Miramichi, are the first places that will be sought after. At present in Grand Shippagan harbor, there is a fine station to be disposed of, well worth the attention of anybody disposed to embark in the fisheries. It is the site of the steam saw mill of Mr John A. Harding, which he is about taking down and removing to Miramichi. The large wharf built for piling deals, by Mr Harding, would be an admirable place for curing fish; and there are valuable buildings attached, with a superior dwelling house. The harbour admits vessels of the largest class up to the wharf, and all boats from Shippagan and Caraqueette, going to and returning from the fishing grounds, pass close by the establishment.

The Cod taken on the Bradelles Bank are of superior quality, and we catch them better than any that are sent to the Mediterranean or Brazilian markets. The fishing boats leave in the morning for the bank, and return in the evening, so that their fish are split and salted the same night; whereas at Newfoundland and Labrador the fish are chiefly caught in schooners, and salted in bulk on board, where they remain a long time after which they can never be cured so dry, firm, or white, as the fish are with us.

My only object in writing this letter is, to point out to the people of New Brunswick, that some of the most valuable fishing stations in the Gulf are now open to them, and a favourable opportunity presented which may not occur again. It will afford me pleasure to give any further information to persons in this Province, as to the fisheries in this vicinity, being my anxious desire, that they should be prosecuted by our own people.

Your obdt servant,

JOHN DORAN.

#### PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

We are indebted to the New Brunswick for the following report of the Revenue for the past year, which shows an increase over that of 1851 of £21,331.

We have been kindly favoured with a comparative statement of the general revenue of this province for the years 1851 and 1852, which is as follows:—

|                                 | 1851.  | 1852.  |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Loan duty,                      | £7,214 | £7,759 |
| Import duties,                  | 82,254 | 98,454 |
| Export duty,                    | 17,206 | 18,242 |
| Casual revenue,                 | 3,309  | 3,800  |
| Supreme Court fees,             | 450    | 871    |
| Auction duties,                 | 14     | 287    |
| Emigrant tax,                   | 987    | 583    |
| Light House dues,               | 3,536  | 4,222  |
| Sick and disabled Seamen's fund | 1,939  | 1,567  |

Totals, £117,363. £138,220

From this statement it will be seen there has been an increase on every branch of the Provincial revenue, except the emigrant tax, and the sick and disabled Seamen's fund. The falling off on these two branches however is only £474; while the increase of the duties on Imports is no less than £16,300. The total increase in the revenue of the year 1852, is £21,331.

We believe that the revenues of New Brunswick have never before reached so large a sum as £138,220; and this flourishing condition of the Provincial Treasury is highly encouraging, more especially when the Country is about to enter on the construction of railways on an extensive scale.

We sincerely congratulate the people of

New Brunswick on the clear and positive testimony we publish to day of the prosperous condition of the Province, as evinced by the large increase in its revenues. And this prosperous state of our finances is the more gratifying when we consider that it arises from the increase of sound and legitimate business, conducted in a substantial manner, uninfluenced by speculation, and calculated to be of a lasting character.

#### OUR ENLARGEMENT.

The Halifax Sun thus notices our desire to publish twice a week.

The Proprietor of the Miramichi Gleaner proposes to publish his paper twice a week, if his patrons will only pay up a "small percentage on what they owe" to enable him to procure the necessary materials. A request so reasonable, will surely be favourably responded to.

#### ST. JOHN.

It appears by the papers, that a number of the inhabitants of this city purpose petitioning the Legislature to pass an Anti-Tobacco Law. The News copies the Bill. We wonder what other ANTI Bill the good citizens have in store for the inhabitants of the Province.

#### NOVASCOTIA RAILWAYS.

Mr Howe has introduced into the Legislature of Nova Scotia, several Bills in connection with the building of Railways in that Province. We have only room to give them titles to day. They are as follows:

A Bill, entitled, an Act to authorize the construction of certain Railways in this Province.

A Bill, entitled, an Act to authorize a Loan for the construction of certain Public Works within this Province.

#### THE SEASON.

The weather is most extraordinary for this season of the year. There has been a thaw during the whole week, and the snow has rapidly diminished. Some rain fell on Thursday and Friday, and on the evening of the latter day, there were several very vivid flashes of lightning. It rained heavily all last night, and the roads are nearly bare of snow.

#### DIFFICULT QUESTION.

A late American Exchange contains the following paragraph. Rather a knotty matter to solve.

"If a man is seated on a broken bottle and can't rise without running a pitchfork into his head, which had he best to do—continue his squat, or undertake to get up?" The above question is now being debated before the Tilletodum Lyceum.—We shall issue the decision in an extra.

#### RECIPROCITY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer has the following statements relative to the proposed scheme of a reciprocal trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces.

On the important subject of Reciprocity of trade between the United States and British Provinces, much difference of opinion exists among the members of the party in the majority. Great difficulties are encountered in the Committee on Commerce in settling the details of the bills in such a manner as to conciliate interests likely to oppose it without concessions. The Bill will not embrace a long list of articles from either country. Of those going from the United States, coal fish, and pitch pine lumber of the south, naval stores, and some few other natural productions are the chief. On these the Provinces levy a duty of twelve and a half per cent. From Canada we shall receive the ordinary pine and oak lumber, staves, grain, furs and peltries.

The far eastern half of the Maine delegation oppose the contemplated change. The present duties are supposed to shut out a troublesome competition in the lumbering business, and they also encourage a profitable smuggling trade.—The coal of Pictou, which the New Englanders want without duty, obstructs the vision of the Pennsylvanians. Some of the members from interior New York apprehend danger to the agricultural interests, and the southern delegations are suspicious of a tendency towards annexation, which they detect in the greater intimacy of communication which a northern Zollverein of this character would be likely to develop and foster.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A Correspondent in the Lower District of Newcastle Parish, is received; but we cannot publish it to day. He complains that the Clerk of the Sessions has notified some of the Officers, that they have been duly elected by the Rate Payers, instead of by the Bench.

Our paper contains upwards of fourteen columns of Original matter on various subjects of general and local interest.

If Mr THOMAS McALPINE, Shoemaker, will call at our Office, we shall impart to him some information of importance.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, February 5.

The Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. There has been a steady demand for cotton throughout the week, the sales reached 58,390 bales, with an advance of fully 1-8d. per pound in ordinary qualities, and 1-8d to 1-4d. in the better descriptions. Markets closed more quietly in consequence of the Bank of England having rather unexpectedly advised per minimum rate of interest to three per cent. Improvement in prices is owing to a reaction in public opinion respecting the extent of the crops, which few now believe will exceed 3,000,000 bales.

In Manchester, the demand for yarns and goods, have been to a fair extent, at steady

England.—The English news this week is almost a blank; nothing has transferred in the political world worth chronicling. Mr Gladstone has been elected over Percival for Oxford University. There is some talk that the Duke of Newcastle will succeed Earl Dalhousie as Governor General of India. Apprehensions are evidently felt, though not admitted, of a *coup de main* of Napoleon against England. Among other symptoms, it appears that Government has been making enquiries of the various railway companies how many men and horses, and munitions of war they could convey to any specified point, in cases of emergency. Arrangements are making also to have the regular troops and militia available at a month's notice. A large militia station is to be formed near Birmingham, and no more regulars to be sent from home at present. In the Navy yards the greatest activity prevails since previous advices.

The celebrated trial of Achili against Newman is again before the Court. Last night Mr Ingersoll was to dine with the Merchants of Birmingham, the Report of the dinner was not received. Robert F. Pye charged with the immense forgery, has had a hearing, and was remanded. Wm. Mason, the Boston Pianist appeared with success in London. Near 2,000,000 sterling is reported shipped from Australia for England.

Rev. Dr. Rice, of London, has committed suicide. Charles Lawrence, governor of Falkland Island, announces that Guano is discovered there. Carlow parliamentary election resulted in the return of Mr Alexander, a Derbyite, over Sadler.

French news, to the exclusion of every thing else, is the Emperor's marriage with Madms. Demontijo. This has taken all Paris by surprise, and was universally received by the Bonapartists. The lady is a Spaniard 25 years of age, and a blonde. She is granddaughter of the British Consul at Malaga. Her mother was an Irishwoman, named Fitzpatrick. Her father was the youngest son of a Spanish family, who fortunately in the death of elder brothers succeeded to the title of Count Montijo, Duke of Teva. Her mother is the Duchess of Alba, and Madm. is herself Countess of Teva. The proposal of his hand was formally made by the Emperor on Sunday, and of course accepted next day. The happy bridegroom communicated to his ministry his determination was taken, and that it was a marriage of affection. 20 line of battle ships, screws, 18 frigates, and 15 smaller ships of war are building in the French navy yards.

Napier the shipbuilder in the Clyde, recently received orders for sixteen Frigates from France, but the British Admiralty cancelled the order and gave him a similar one for England.

The Australian overland mail brings Sydney dates of October 17, Melbourne of the 25th, and Adelaide Nov 6. Flour at Melbourne is down 40, to 47 pounds per ton. Gold is from 37 5. to 37 10 9. per ounce. A large emigration continued. The news from the diggings is of mixed character—some are doing well, and many are dissatisfied. Farm labourers are very scarce. Sydney papers apprehend a temporary inconvenience if bread stuffs do not arrive from America.—The Great Britain steamship arrived at Port Philip on November 12, she left the Cape on October 20.

#### Marriages.

On Tuesday, 25th January, by the Rev. William Henderson, A. M. Mr WILLIAM RUSSELL, of the Parish of Newcastle, to Miss MARY JANE ROLFE, of the parish of North Esk.

Also by the same, on Tuesday, 2nd February, Mr THOMAS BROWN, to Miss ELLEN MACKENZIE, both of the parish of Chatham.

#### Deaths.

At Douglasfield Settlement, on Friday the 27th ult., Mr JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, a hard-working, honest man, leaving a wife and five children, to mourn their loss.

At Chatham, on Sunday morning, the 30th ult., Mr JAMES O'NEIL.

At Chatham, on Thursday morning last, Mr THOMAS BLAKE, a native of Bideford, England, in the 59th year of his age.

#### ACCOMMODATION.

Three or four young Men can be Accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, on very reasonable terms. Enquire at the Post Office, Chatham.

#### DRESS-MAKING.

Plain and Ornamental Needle work, by the Misses HUNTER.  
Chatham 27th January, 1853.