

therefore from the Seigneur, or proprietor of the Seignior, to which the same may appertain or be held, by virtue of a location certificate from the Crown or title derived therefrom; Provided also, that such new occupier shall, when thereunto required by the preceding possessor or his lawful Attorney, such demand being made within one year after possession taken, pay him for such part of the Flakes and Stages, as such new occupier shall have taken possession of; and provided further, that the said preceding possessor not having been paid as aforesaid, may remove any building or other improvement erected or made by him on the unoccupied beach aforesaid, so that such removal be not made during and before the close of the fishing season, in which the new occupier shall have taken possession.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or held in any wise to alter, prejudice or affect the rights of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or of any body corporate or politic, person or persons whomsoever; other than those to whom this Act may relate.

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and no longer.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

TERMS.—New subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the Office of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are:—

BOSTON.—Society's Building.

NEW YORK.—Tribune Building.

PHILADELPHIA.—N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Streets.

### THE FISHERY QUESTION.

We give below some extracts from the Canadian and American Journals, relative to the treaty said to be entered into between the Governor General and the American Government, relative to the settlement of this vexed question. We have not room for any remarks.

"THE VICTORY WON.—Ere this sheet can reach our distant readers and friends in the Colonies, the glad tidings will have been conveyed to them, that the consummation to which they have been eagerly looking forward for years, has at last, through the sagacious and statesmanlike management of Lord Elgin, backed by the influence of the Imperial Government, been triumphantly obtained. Reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and the British Provinces in North America, is so far as that object can be obtained by treaty, is henceforth to be the object of the day. The irritating and perplexing question of the Fisheries is set at rest; the American fishermen are henceforth to have free access to the fishing grounds; the navigation of the St. Lawrence is to be thrown open to the star-spangled banner; and in return for these concessions, our Provincial brethren are to have their wheat, lumber, coal, fish, and other staple productions admitted into the ports of the United States duty free. These concessions leave little to be desired, but even that little will as surely follow as effect succeeds to cause. We would have wished, for instance, that the privilege of registration in American ports had been conceded to British shipping, and the free list had been a little more comprehensive. Still, we accept this much with thankfulness; and trust to the sure diffusion of liberal and enlightened ideas, before which the flimsy barriers that even yet obstruct the flow of trade shall be swept away.—*Boston International Journal*, June 17."

"RECIPROCITY SECURED.—THE TREATY.—We are enabled, this morning, to announce the important fact that the mission of Lord Elgin to Washington has been crowned with the most ample success; that the Reciprocity Treaty has been successfully negotiated and signed, on behalf of the contracting parties. This is the most important intelligence, in a material point of view, which has been conveyed to the public of this country for ten years. Our previous references to the subject since Lord Elgin's mission to Washington will have prepared our readers for this result; though they could not have anticipated the success of the mission at so early a date. This important business concluded, Lord Elgin and party left Washington and will arrive at Quebec to-day.

As we have already stated, the treaty includes more articles than the American Government were ever before willing to permit to be exchanged, duty free, between the two countries. It disposes of the irritating and dangerous question of the fisheries, which for more than three quarters of a century has been a source of difficulty between the two foremost commercial nations of the world. It admits the Americans to a full participation in those fisheries, along our coasts, the protection of which has put England to the cost of maintaining a squadron in those waters. At best, after all the expenditure which was incurred, the defence of our exclusive rights was lax and inefficient. Poaching could not be entirely prohibited on preserves, the exclusive right of the subjects of Great Britain to which there was always a disposition to dispute. Collisions were ever liable to occur between American fishing vessels and the preventive force; while bad blood was sure to be engendered. A slight collision in those waters might have led to difficulties the end of which no one could foresee. The removal of this source of irritation is a mutual advantage to both countries. What the American gain by admission to our fisheries we do not lose. There is room enough, as there is fish enough, for the fishermen of both countries in those waters, the exclusive right of fishing in which has hitherto been a subject of contention. Indeed all the advantages of the treaty are mutual; each nation having gained much and never having lost anything.

Never perhaps was the mutual necessity of con-

cluding such a treaty so strongly felt as at the present time. The Americans desired free access to our fisheries and we to their markets, with our raw produce. The object of each has been accomplished; the desire of both fulfilled. The Commerce between the two countries will be almost infinitely increased. The general effect of the measure, so far as Canada is concerned, will be to increase the value of the productions of the soil. The results of the aggregate labor of the people of Canada will bring a higher remuneration. Labor will yield more and property become more valuable.—*Toronto Leader*, June 8."

"RECIPROCITY.—That a Commercial Treaty, or bargain for reciprocal advantages, has been concluded between Secretary Marcy and certain British negotiators, appears to be well settled. It is further understood that this Treaty stipulates for what is termed Reciprocity in the free transit of raw products between the States and British America—that is to say: the Colonies are to send their Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, Lumber, Nova Scotia Coal, &c., into the States without paying duty; in return of which we are to have the privilege of sending the same articles, into Canada free of duty—whenever we take a fancy to sell them for ten or twenty-five per cent less than they will bring here at home.

With regard to Coal, we consider this treaty one of genuine Reciprocity; that is to say: Nova Scotia can supply some of our Eastern States with Coal cheaper than they can get it at home; while Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois can doubtless do the same by Upper Canada. So far, the treaty is advantageous to all parties. It may be that it is best for us to receive Canadian wheat, Cattle, Lumber, &c., free of duty; but certainly this is not Reciprocity. Had Canada proposed to take of us some staples that we produce cheaper than she does—Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, Clocks, Books, &c.—free of duty, in return for our free admission of her exportable staples, that would have been Reciprocity; but this is not. However, we don't object to a trial of the experiment now in contemplation, and only wish its authors could afford to call it by its right name.

Mind we are not averse to a genuine Reciprocity with the Canadas. On the contrary, we should be willing to remit all duties on the products of British America on condition that all products of this country were received by her free of duty. This however, her rulers will by no means consent to. It seems hard that they should nevertheless be accounted champions of Reciprocity and we stigmatized as its enemies—but no matter.—*New York Tribune*.

[This is the treaty alluded by the Attorney General yesterday, which he said was to bestow such extraordinary and incalculable benefits on the people of the Colonies. The St. John papers inform us that Messrs. Partelow and Chandler have gone to Canada as delegates from this Province and Messrs. Johnston and Young, from Nova Scotia, to confer with the Governor General on this important subject.]

### COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

By the Mail we obtained the following intelligence of the Election in that County from two Correspondents:

On the 14th inst., the nomination of Candidates for the Assembly took place here, Mr. End, (who was brought from Boston, by requisition of upwards of two thirds of the Electors), and Mr. Patrick McNaughton, were nominated by the people in opposition to the present Government as advocates of impartial Justice—Free Trade, and Reform in its most comprehensive sense. Mr. Read, of course was the nominee of that small but influential party, which has too long ruled the County with an iron scourge. Then commenced a struggle, bitter, determined and vigorous, which will be memorable in the annals of Gloucester. The arrogant voice of power almost plethoric from long indulgence, but still greedy and unscrupulous, against the fresh, clear, ringing cry of the multitude for Freedom.

The polling took place on the 20th, and the result so far as ascertained, proves what a feeble and unpretending people can successfully accomplish, when earnestly united in a common purpose. The votes from all the parishes except Shippigan, have been received, and they stand thus, End 665, McNaughton 514, Read 483.

No poll it seems was held at Shippigan, one of the polling places prescribed by Law, and where the Electors were almost to a man for the Reform Candidates. This omission has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for. If this omission in Shippigan turns out to be a scheme, (as is very probable) of the late dominant party, to defeat the efforts of the people, they will find themselves terribly mistaken, although they may rely upon a corrupt Government covering all their delinquencies; the new House of Assembly it is to be hoped will not.

The dissatisfaction that has long prevailed in this County at the mode in which public affairs have been conducted, has lately been much inflamed by the removal of a public officer, who was held in high esteem in a tyrannical and unhuman manner, as well as by the confinement of all places of distinction and profit to a very narrow circle, and to men who are generally not deemed worthy or efficient.

Matters, it is to be hoped, will improve after this, for the great obstructive power is now removed. It was severely wounded at the last Circuit Court, but now it has certainly received its death blow: who shall write its Epitaph?

The nomination of Candidates for the Provincial Assembly, took place in the Court House, Bathurst, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., after the Sheriff read the Election Law. Dr. Gordon, thanked the Electors for past kindness, and intimated his intention not to come forward on the present occasion.

Mr. End was then nominated by Mr. Meahan, Mr. Read, by Mr. Woolner, and Mr. McNaughton, by Mr. George Smith.

The Candidates then addressed the meeting. Mr. McNaughton spoke first. He complained of the patronage of the government being one sided, and confined to the few and not given to the many; stated his intention to advocate the cause of the people, and to support liberal measures, and to respect all without distinction of creed or country. Mr. End denounced the government for its abuse of patronage, proclaimed its tyrannical and bloody character, and its treatment of himself, every member of which without exception, he said had led to him: spoke favorably of his reception in the United States, when he was forced to leave the Province, and concluded an eloquent speech by referring to his connection with the United States, and stating his intention to continue to advocate equal rights to all.

Mr. Read justified the patronage of the government, and the conduct of himself and his late co-

league in their recommendations: referred to his attention to the business of the County while in the House of Assembly, and challenged any one to say that he had neglected anything intrusted to his care, and concluded by avowing his intention, if returned, to promote the general good of the County.

The returns from the three upper Parishes show a majority for Read over End of 9, and for End over McNaughton of 147 in Sumner, and Caracquet, End and McNaughton head their opponents by 230, giving them a large majority. There is no return from the Parish of Shippigan, no poll having been held there. The presiding officer from some unexplained cause, not having been present.

### COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

Extract of a letter received by the mail yesterday morning:

Tuesday the 20th inst., was our nomination day. The Hon. John Montgomery, Chipman Botsford, Esq., and Dr. D. R. Carter, were proposed and seconded. Each of the Candidates spoke—The first alluding to the past, and hinting at the future—The second prospectively; and the last, fault-finding and accusatory, which had the usual result, and perhaps the one generally desired by a speaker using such mode of address, namely that of leading to hasty and bitter expressions of affirmation and denial—with the usual ebullition of party feeling, and passion, among the audience. Besides the speeches of those seeking that proud position, we had excellent specimens of quaint Scotch, and genuine Irish oratory. Mr. Lloyd was expected on the platform by nomination, but he was not spoken of, to the disappointment of many, who expressed sincere regret; why I do not know, but think a desire for fun was at the bottom of it. The day passed over without any serious occurrence, with the exception of the maltreatment of two respectable persons Messrs. L. Murray, and J. Walker, who were severely abused; it is hoped they may yet survive. The two said to have the best chance of being returned to represent the County are Messrs. Montgomery and Botsford. The polling takes place on Friday 23d instant.

### COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

The following is an extract of a letter received from our Correspondent in this County:

"Herring has been very plentiful on this side of the Bay this spring, and large quantities have been caught. On the 20th ult., the Barachoi, as it is called, at Paspébiac—a large salt marsh into which the tide ebbs and flows, literally filled with herring at high water. Immense quantities were secured. Messrs Charles Robin & Co took upwards of 150 barrels at one haul of the seine. The Capelain have struck on this part of the coast and the people are busily engaged in securing all they can for manure—for which purpose almost incredible quantities are taken yearly. The Cod fishery will now be actively prosecuted along the shore, as it only ascends the Bay in pursuit of the first shoal of Capelain. The Adeline belonging to Messrs. Le Boutillier Brothers, left this on Sunday for the North Shore, with no less than 100 hands engaged for the fishery, that enterprising Firm having two extensive Establishments in that quarter. One at Forté the other at the Isle of Bois. H. M. Brig, Daring, 12 guns, Capt. Napier arrived here on Saturday and left again on Monday for the Eastward."

### DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The numerous members and friends of the the Church Society in the northern portion of the province, will be glad to learn from the Report first issued that "a larger amount than heretofore has been this year placed at the disposal of the Society. This increase is small indeed, compared with what it might be, especially considering the general prosperity which exists, and the wants which the Society is anxious to relieve, yet encourages the hope that the most High will be pleased year by year, to make it more effective in carrying out His gracious will."

The following contributions have been sent from this and the adjoining Counties, but nothing appears to have been received from the members of the Church of England in the Bathurst and New-Bandon missions.

and Nelson	£24 16 4
Glenelg—Church of St. John the Evangelist	7 0 0
Newcastle—St. Andrew's	6 1 4
Nelson—St. Peter's	7 10 8
Blackville—Church of the Holy Trinity	4 19 11
Ludlow	2 15 5
A Ludlow Landlord	1 3 4
Boies Town	1 19 7
Sundry Offerings	1 8 10
Sale of Books	4 4 0
Richibucto—St. Mary's	36 5 0
Welford—St. Paul's	9 12 9
Cocaigne—St. Alban's and Buetoche	2 15 0
Shediac—St. Martin's	10 0 0
Dorchester	9 0 5
Sackville	9 10 7
Westmorland—St. Mark's	14 6 0
Moncton—St. George's Church	5 5 8
Harvey—Co. Albert	5 11 3
Hopewell—Co. Albert	2 10 7

### INQUESTS.

ON Saturday the 20th of May, an Inquest was held by John McLeod, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Marie Meausereaux, who was supposed to have come to her death by violence. Some rumours having got about that the deceased died by violence, the Coroner deemed it necessary to have the body disinterred, and examined by a medical man; but no evidence

could be produced to connect the death with the alleged ill-treatment, and the Jury found a verdict of—Died by natural causes.

Thursday, June 1.—An Inquest was held by Stafford Benson, Esq. Coroner, on the body of THOMAS GAUGHBY, a lad of about seventeen years of age, who was accidentally drowned in Barnaby's river, on the Sunday fortnight previous: he had been amusing himself by pulling a log along shore, but the freshet took him into the stream when he fell off and was drowned. Verdict accidental death.

An Inquest was held by Stafford Benson, Coroner, on Friday, the 9th of June, on the body of NICHOLAS QUINN, who was found suspended to a tree on his farm, on the Richibucto Road, the day previous.

It was found that his manners were always eccentric, almost amounting to insanity, and no reason could be given for his having committed the fatal act. Verdict—Hung himself in a fit of insanity.

### OUR ELECTION.

The Sheriff held his Court yesterday at Newcastle, for the purpose of receiving the returns from the different polling places, and the result is—that Messrs. Kerr, Street, Johnson, and Sutton have been returned.

We have not time or space to make any remarks to-day, further than to say, that the election was conducted with the greatest order, and in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the constituency of the County.

The following is a return of the votes taken at the different polling places:

	Newcastle, Goodfellow's, North, Cuppage's, Pitt's Cove, McHugh's, Chatham, Glend's, Hardwick's, Blackville, Ludlow, Ashwick, Total.	
Street.	111	
Kerr.	145	
Williston.	56	
McCarthy.	5	
Johnson.	114	
Cranney.	6	
Sutton.	104	
Fraser.	47	

Before the High Sheriff announced the number of votes polled, and declared the names of the Candidates returned, Mr. Williston notified him, that he intended entering a protest against the return of Messrs. Johnson and Sutton, for bribery and corruption, and also declared that he demanded a scrutiny of the votes of Mr. Sutton. The latter gentleman then retorted by demanding a scrutiny of Mr. Williston's votes. The Sheriff then announced that he would open his Court at the Court House, Newcastle, on Monday next, to enable those gentlemen to prosecute the scrutiny. Mr. Williston then said, he did not intend to proceed in the matter before him, but would lay it before the House, by Petition.

The Candidates then addressed the Freeholders—who did not muster in force—at some length. Mr. Street honored the Editor of this paper with some special remarks, to which we shall reply at a more convenient season.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The English mail arrived here yesterday and put us in possession of papers to the 10th June, from which we have gleaned a few extracts, which will be found under the proper head.

### COUNTY KENT.

A Correspondent in this County, informs us that there was an error in our report of the state of the poll at the close of the Election. According to the Sheriff's return it stood thus.

Cutler	903
McPhelim	886
DesBrisay	707

Total 2496

PREACHING.—Rev. B. Scott, Baptist Missionary, will preach at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Temperance Hall, Chatham, (D. V.) on next Lord's day, the 25th inst.