

remedy for the increasing distress of the country, shall induce her Majesty's Government to anticipate me, by themselves proposing practical measures, which they can frame with so much more chance of success. At present I shall content myself with having laid these views before you, and moving for a copy of the act passed by the province of Canada in the 5th year of her Majesty, intitled "An Act for the disposal of Public Lands." (Cheers.)

Mr. G. W. Hoze said he regretted that his noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies was not present on this occasion; but he believed that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down was aware that the noble lord's absence was occasioned by no disrespect for himself, or of the subject which he had so ably brought before the House. Of course, in the absence of his noble friend, he (Mr. Hope) could not meet with any decided expressions of opinion, the plan which the hon. and learned gentleman had proposed in the course of his speech. There were one or two points, however, in the hon. gentleman's speech upon which he felt it necessary to make a few brief observations. He could assure the hon. gentleman, at the outset, that it was not from any want of will, but from want of powers, that more had not been done by her Majesty's Government in the cause of emigration (so we understood the hon. gentleman, for he spoke in a very hurried manner, and in a low tone, throughout his speech). In consequence of one observation, however, which had fallen from the hon. and learned gentleman, he wished to guard himself against assenting to the proposition that the right honourable baronet at the head of the Government was pledged to consider any measure of this kind. With respect to the sale of lands in Canada, he would not defend the system which was pursued in this matter, but he thought that the motives imputed to the hon. and learned gentleman to those engaged in these transactions had in some degree been coloured by his ready powers of caricature. He must certainly protest against the sweeping condemnation of the land commission in which the honourable and learned gentleman had indulged upon the subject of Prince Edward Island, although he thought that the hon. and learned gentleman had been a little misled. In justice to the proprietors of that island, he felt bound to say, that, from all the information which he had on the subject, he thought that so far from their having any wish to prevent improvement, the greatest pains had been taken by them in furtherance of such improvements; indeed, if he had been aware that a subject of such importance was about to have been brought before the House, he could have brought down documents which would have proved that the increase of productiveness and of the progress of general improvement in the island had been very remarkable indeed. Undoubtedly there were some misunderstandings existing between landlord and tenant, which arose, he believed, from the fact that the inhabitants of that place had but a very imperfect notion of the law relating to landlord and tenant. With regard to the comparison which the hon. and learned gentleman had made between the state of Canada and of the United States, and the opinion which he had cited from Mr. Buckingham on the subject, he could not at the moment go into details on the subject, particularly as to the price of land, but he could only say that he would cite the authority of Mr. Murray, a gentleman who had recently travelled in that part of the world, which was decidedly in favour of Canada. With respect to the re-emigration which the honourable and learned gentleman described as taking place from Canada to the United States, he believed that he could satisfactorily explain the state of the case upon that point. The fact was, that in consequence of the cheapness of passage by Canada, that route was taken by great numbers of persons; and thus many people crossed the frontiers of Canada, not for the purpose of remaining there, but on their way to other parts. This explained the apparent difference between the number of persons who went from the United States to Canada, and that of those who went from Canada to the United States. (Hear, hear.) Temporary circumstances also accounted to a very considerable extent for these differences. For instance, some years back, there was a great deal of speculation, and a number of public works going on in the United States, and the consequence was, that a great number of persons went there from Canada for the purpose of seeking employment. Now, however, the case was reversed; the preponderance of public works was in favour of Canada, and this led, for the moment, to a great influx of hands from the United States. (Hear.) In short, he believed that the preponderance of emigration between the United States and Canada was now in favour of the latter. At the same time, however, it must not be at all supposed that at the present moment Canada offered that ready and advantageous field for labour which seemed generally to be supposed. He held in his hand two returns, one of which arrived by the previous mail, and the other by the mail which arrived last night. "The first of these, dated the 17th June, contained a report from the commissioners of emigration, who stated that 'they regretted to learn, by accounts from the west, that the demand for labour at present was very slack—that several people, unable to find employment, had gone to their homes, and that many more would do so, but that they had not the means.' The report which he had received to-day, and which was dated Quebec, 1st July, stated that 'employment was very scarce; that wages were very low—only 2s. a-day—whilst many hands were to be got as low as 20d. or 22d. The price of farming stock was so low that they could not pay higher wages. It was, therefore, considered fortunate that there had been a decrease of emigration during the last year.' The report added, that 'carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and handicraftsmen of all denominations, found equal difficulty in obtaining employment.' He thought it important that these statements should get abroad, as much misapprehension had existed upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) The falling off in emigration of late years was very remarkable. In 1842 the number of emigrants was 35,000, whilst in 1843 it was 13,500. The hon. and learned gentleman had referred to the complaint against the wild land-tax, and proposed to do away with it by imposing another tax in its stead. With respect to the tax itself, however, he (Mr. Hope) would observe, that the proceeds of it were employed on public works of utility, and that the amount of it was not exorbitant, it being limited to 1d. an acre in Upper Canada; and though, in some cases, it had been pressed rather severely, he did not think such an amount of hardship had resulted from it as the hon. and learned gentleman seemed to describe. After some further explanations on this point, which were not heard in the gallery, the hon. gentleman said that this country had no desire to interfere in any way with the local finances of the colonies. The hon. member then referred to the hon. and learned gentleman's plan for the purchase of public lands in Canada, to which we understood him to offer some objection. His hon. and learned friend referred to the question of emigration to Canada, but refused to touch upon the most important point—the means of promoting it. The hon. and learned gentleman had said that Sir C. Bagot had only given effect to Lord Durham's recommendations. But it should be remembered that Lord Durham's recommendation was to denationalize the French Canadians. He should only state, in conclusion, that her Majesty's Government were by no means indisposed to entertain any practicable proposal for promoting emigration by means of the sale of the lands of Canada. Amongst the blue books which his hon. and learned friend referred to, he had omitted one which was presented on the 29th May, in which there was a despatch of Sir C. Metcalf, stating that the land and emigration commissioners had recommended that a portion of the proceeds of the lands should be devoted to the introduction of emigrants. It was true that the same book stated, as a matter of fact, that the Legislature did not entertain the proposition; but the notice of the subject showed that there was every disposition on the part of the Government to give effect to practical recommendations to attain the object the hon. and learned gentleman had in view.

Mr. C. BULLER: The assurance given on the part of the Government was all he expected, namely, that they would turn their attention to the practicability of co-operating with the Legislature of Canada, with the view of making the lands available for the purpose of emigration. He knew very well that nothing could be done unless the Colonial Legislature were a principal party in effecting that purpose. He owed an apology to the House for having brought this subject on in the absence of the noble lord the Secretary of the Colonies, who he knew was unable to attend from un-

avoidable causes. He could not but say, before he sat down, that there was one remark of his hon. friend which he thought might have been better omitted. His hon. friend said that Lord Durham proposed to denationalize the French Canadians. He proposed no such thing. He proposed to nationalize the empty and absurd pretensions of exclusive nationality advanced by some injudicious friends of the French Canadians; but he said that the real way to do it was to have such a union of the provinces as would prevent the French from ruling by the force of a mere majority, and at the same time reconcile them to our Government by securing to them the advantages of a representative and responsible Government. He was convinced that what had recently occurred in Canada would have been most satisfactory to Lord Durham had he lived. He was perfectly willing to say, however, that great honour was due to Sir Charles Bagot for carrying into effect the main recommendation of the Report of Lord Durham, and establishing a representative Government with an Executive in harmony with the majority.

Mr. HOPE trusted the hon. and learned gentleman would furnish his recommendations in writing, as by so doing it would facilitate their consideration. Mr. HINDLEY expressed his surprise that so important a question should not have attracted a larger House. There were millions of capital in this country that could not find employment, and abroad he had millions of acres requiring cultivation. He asked why, if corn was not allowed to be brought into this country, the people should not be enabled to go where they might get corn? He thought no time should be lost in adopting an extensive system of colonisation. He was sure that if it were not for the repudiation system adopted in America, the surplus capital of this country would have gone there before this.

The motion was understood to be withdrawn.

REFORM OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

(From the "Diary of a Grumbler.") It is well known that the colonial minister with the under secretary is removed, not only at every change of administration, but for the convenience of ministers, arrangements oftentimes during its existence. Thus, within a few years, we have seen Sir G. Murray, Lord Goderich, Lord Stanley, Lord Glenelg, Mr. Spring Rice, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Normanby, Lord John Russell, and Lord Stanley, at the head of colonial affairs; and, considering the extent of our colonial possessions—north, south, east, and west—with the mass of business which must present itself for consideration, can it be wondered at that, under a change of secretaries and under secretaries, the settlement of long-agoed questions should be procrastinated? that grievances should go unredressed, and those decisions which had been arrived at by one minister should be revised, amended, or forgotten by his successor? Looking, therefore, at the constitution of this office, its sectional divisions, its one permanent under secretary (the valuable depository of all the difficulties of colonial government, from Newfoundland and the Canadas to Australia and New Zealand), and, above all, to the complete absence of practical and local knowledge which prevails on colonial matters throughout the office, can it be a matter of wonder that this department should be stamped as the most inefficient, dilatory, prejudiced, and illiberal of the whole machine of the British Government?

And so long as its present constitution exists, and the extent of its dominion remains undiminished, it must be so. What then is the remedy for a system which has produced at divers times an utter alienation of the Canadas, serious difficulties in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, with a mass of discontent in every island of the West Indies where the public voice can be heard through their representatives or the public press? Place the office under a board of permanent commissioners, with a secretary of state at its head, and let no one be promoted to the rank of commissioner or higher clerk in the office who has not qualified himself for the duty by a five years' residence at least in the colonies; and for this purpose, after three years' initiation, every young man should be posted to a government abroad, as sub or extra secretary, to enable him to obtain some practical knowledge of our colonial system. Surely a department formed of gentlemen conversant with colonial society, would be more likely to unravel the meshes of colonial questions than those who have been educated among the eternal round of formal official correspondence. How often are the aggrieved colonial communities charged with disloyalty for attempting to set forth their complaints; and individuals who are forced into an opposition line of conduct, stigmatized as factious, interested parties, utterly unworthy of attention, from the absence of some individual to explain who and what the situation of the complaining persons may be?

If this view of the colonial department be thought exaggerated, let the style and tone of successive secretaries of state to the governors of colonies be examined. As a mild instance, let us take the language of a despatch of Lord Goderich (and no one will doubt his lordship's urbanity and kindness of heart) to Sir Lewis Grant, dated 14th January, 1832, in answer to a communication made to the colonial department by the agent of Trinidad, enclosing various papers respecting the revenue and expenditure (a legitimate object of solicitude on the part of tax-payers) of that Island. The despatch runs thus, and may be found in that mine of official palaver, the "Blue Book," presented to Parliament on the 21st of February, 1832:—

"I enclose herewith a copy of a communication which has been made to me by Mr. M., containing various papers in regard to the revenue and expenditure of the colony under your government, which have proceeded, it is said, from certain persons who are designated as the committee at Trinidad, and which are signed by a Mr. J., as vice-chairman. I have no knowledge of any such body, of the manner in which it has been constituted, or of the functions which it assumes to perform. Considering these papers, however, as proceeding from some persons who interest themselves in the welfare of the colony under your government, and recommended to attention by a gentleman of respectability in this country (N. B., an influential member of Parliament, and one of the first merchants of the metropolis), I have to request that you will call upon Mr. J. for copies of them, and that you will bring duly under my notice such remarks and explanations as they may appear to you to require. You will at the same time call the attention of Mr. J. to the circular instructions which have been issued from this department respecting the mode in which communications are to be made by the colonists to the local authorities, and, if ultimately necessary, to his Majesty's Government; and you will point out to him the uselessness of any other mode of communication, and the delay which is occasioned by adopting it."

Now, any person reading this despatch would conclude that the writer of it was not in the best of humours when he penned it, and that a Mr. J.—had presumed to put himself forward as the organ of some nondescript body of colonists, who took an interest in the affairs of Trinidad from a pure love of disturbing the quietude of the very sensitive gentlemen of Downing-street. It happens, however, in this very "Blue Book," containing in all 43 pages, there is a letter from the Trinidad agent to the Secretary of State, dated December 30, 1831, enclosing "The humble memorial of the undersigned planters and merchants of the Island of Trinidad, being the members of a committee appointed at a general meeting of all the inhabitants of the colony, in the month of November last," which memorial sets forth a long list of grievances under which the inhabitants of Trinidad were then labouring, from the defects in their legislative and judicial system, and signed, as the agent states, "by persons who raise and export four-fifths of the whole produce of the Island, and comprise all the considerable mercantile houses in Trinidad." On the 31st of December, 1831, a further communication is sent to the Colonial Department by the agent, enclosing documents relating to revenue and expenditure, from the same committee to which the letter just quoted and dated refers. And on the 30th of January, that is, 16 days after the above letter to Sir L. Grant was written, by the next packet, a long and elaborate dissection of the memorial follows, for the edification of the petitioners, a copy of which is directed to be communicated to that body: so that it would appear as if the ruffled dignity of the Secretary of State had calmed down between the 14th and 30th

of January, and "waiving every question of secondary importance"—that is, "the transmission of petitions to the department through any other channel than that of the Governor, which is not only inconvenient, but indicates some failure in that respect, which is due to every officer to whom his Majesty has been pleased to delegate the local exercise of many of his prerogatives;" and considering only the nature of the application, and the station occupied in the colony by the persons from whom it proceeds, he condescends to go through the complaints preferred by the petitioners.

To any one who knows Trinidad, the expression in the letter of the 14th January, "a Mr. J.," is amusing; for not only is he a very eminent man in the profession of the law, and a large landed proprietor, but, even looking back ten years, he was decidedly one of the most prominent characters of the community of Trinidad. What has been now stated is only a faint instance of the Colonial Department's style of dealing with the colonies: ten, twenty years ago, and the same complaints, the same grievances, re-appear, and the reason is clear—it is impossible to feel an interest in those things whereof we are ignorant; and until the senior officials acquire a local knowledge of the wants and exigencies of the communities which they control and govern, no reform can take place. To conclude this portion of the subject, on which volumes might be written, with a hint for the especial benefit of the Secretary of State: Send forth an under-secretary to visit the colonies in detail, to mix freely with society, and report on all subjects connected with their political condition, and much which now appears intricate will disappear.

WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—From Hyde Park corner to Ascot Heath, is twenty odd miles. Well, there was one whole endurin' stream of carriages all the way, sometimes havin' one or two eddies, and where the toll gates stood, havin' still water for ever so far. Well, it flowed and flowed on for hours and hours without stoppin', like the river; and when you got up to the race-ground, there was the matter of two or three tiers of carriages, with the horses off, packed as close as pins in a paper. It costs near hand to twelve hundred dollars a year to keep up a carriage here. Now for goodness sake just multiply that everlastin' string of carriages by three hundred pounds each, and see what's spent in that way every year, and then multiply that by ten hundred thousand more, that's in other places in England you don't see, and then tell me if rich people here ain't as thick as huckle-berries. Well, when you've done, go to France, to Belgium, to Prussia, three sizeable places they've got, and they ain't and scrape every private carriage they've got, and they ain't no touch to what Ascot can show. Well, when you've done your epherin', come right back to London, as hard as you can clip from the race course, and you won't miss any of 'em; the town is as full as ever, to your eyes. A knowin' old coon, bred and born in London, might, but you couldn't. Arter that's over, go and pitch the whole bilin' o' em into if Thames, husses, carriages, people, and all; and next day, if it warn't for the black weepers and long faces of them that's lost money by it, and the black crape and happy faces of them that's got money, or titles, or what not by it, you wouldn't know nothin' about it. Carriages wouldn't rise ten cents in the pound in the market. A stranger, like you, if you warn't told, wouldn't know nothin' was the matter above common. There ain't nothin' to England shows its wealth like this.—The Attaché, or Sam Slick in England.

STRANGE CASE OF JEWISH INTOLERANCE.—The Morning Post has the following:—A letter from Frankfurt says—"In one of our wealthiest and most respectable Jewish families the first case occurred a few days ago that the father of a newborn boy determined to avail himself of the optional power granted by the state, and to dispense with circumcision. The father's determination caused great sensation among all the Jews still adhering to the strict Talmuth doctrines, and strong efforts were made to change his mind. The head of one of the greatest banking firms in Europe was even so far led away by his Talmuthian zealotism, that he used threats as a means to change the father's resolution, declaring that, should the operation not be performed within a certain time, he would break off all business connexions with the father's firm, and would no longer recognise its mercantile respectability, although till now the firm enjoyed the very highest credit all over Europe. These menaces, however, have been without success, and have only called forth a dignified reply, that if these insinuations and menaces were carried above a certain point, the whole transaction would be laid before the entire Christian and Jewish public, and be left to that tribunal to decide whether circumcision had any thing to do with acceptance or bank accounts. On the other hand, the society of Protestant Jews, under the auspices of Dr. Kreizenach, obtains more favour every day, and not only amongst the Israelites here, but also abroad; and communications from Jews in Mayence, Cologne, Wurtzburg, Cassel, Berlin, Stettin, and even Amsterdam and London, have already been received by their brethren in those cities. Even Christian divines, although the doctrines of the new sect are purely Jewish, have with the most lively interest expressed their approbation, and promised their support. Besides this, several distinguished Jewish priests, whom it was not thought proper as yet to invite formally to join the sect, are ready to give a highly favourable opinion of the plan."

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE OF NAMES.—A correspondent says that the Wesleyan Conference list of preachers includes the following names:—One Orchard, one Crabtree, one Apple-wood, one Vine, one Eastwood, one Greenwood, one Ash, one Beech, and one Longtree. Two Hunts, one Roebuck, one Fox, one Badger, and one Hare. One Kid, one Wolf, and two Shepherds. Four Fowlers, two Birds, one Bustard, three Nightingales, one Swallow, one Dove, two Buntings, and one Drake. One Short, and one Longbottom. One Bolt and one Leech. Three Masons, thirteen Smiths, one Slater, eight Turners, and two Coopers. Three Colliers, five Bakers, two Millers, and one Draper. Two Beards, and one Barber. Eight Tailors, one Mann, one Batchelor, and one Wedlock. Ten Browns, three Greens, two Blacks, and one White. One Whitehouse, and two Whiteheads. Four Banks, one Highfield, five Hills, and one Dale. One Marsh, three Moors, and two Pools. One Fisher, and two Fish. One Pickle and two Cookies. Two Lords, one Squire, one Dean, and one Stewart. Two Parsons, and one Clarke. Two Days and one Knight. One Mayor, one Constable, three Burgesses, and two Freeman. One Castle, three Halls, two Churches, and three Garrets. One Cloak and two Coates. One Button, one Cap, and one Muff. One Officer, and one Sergeant. One Box and one Case. Three Bells, one Lock, and two Keys. Three Norths and four Wests. Five Johnstons and eleven Jacksons. One Strong, and one Quick. One Guard, one Hope, and one Way.—Liverpool Mercury.

Letters from Singapore, dated the 15th of April, have been received at Paris: they contain the results of the mission of M. Favin-Leveque, commander of the corvette Heroine, to Cochinchina. Five missionaries, who had been condemned to death and imprisoned for two years, were given up to the French. A part of their property, and the value of the remainder in money, was restored to them. The missionaries are strictly prohibited from returning to Cochinchina. The Cochinchinese authorities declined entering into a treaty of commerce with France, on the basis of preliminary conventions agreed to before the revolution. They also refused to allow the French to establish magazines in Cochinchina:—"Send seamen with cargoes, and we will buy their goods if they suit us—but no magazines on more."

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—The preservation of the complexion from the burning pernicious influence of the solar beam was for ages a desideratum in science. Half a century back Ladies suffered most severely from the effects produced by excessive heat. The rapid progress of science has happily brought to light a discovery of the highest importance to the Female Fashionable World. We allude to ROWLAND'S celebrated KALYDOR, the auxiliary friend, guardian, and protector of female beauty. In removing every unsightly irregularity of the skin, whether occasioned by illness, irritation of the surface from exposure either to cold winds, the sun, sea breezes, or other accidental causes, the operation of the KALYDOR is certain, expeditious, and delightfully soothing and refreshing—never failing to realize a healthy and radiant bloom.—See Advertisement.

RE-COLONIZATION OF CANADA.—It affords us no small degree of satisfaction to have it in our power, to-day, to re-deem the pledge we gave last week, by presenting our readers with the conclusion of Mr. BULLER'S admirable speech in the House of Commons, on the 15th ult., on this important subject, together with that of Mr. HOPE, who, as the organ of the Government (in the unavoidable absence of Lord STANLEY), replied thereto. In consequence of the large space occupied by these matters, our own remarks have been crowded out; we shall, however, embrace an early opportunity to revert to this subject.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—In another column will be found an article from the "Diary of a Grumbler," on the management, or rather mismanagement, of the affairs of the Colonial Office, to which the British Colonies have hitherto been compelled to submit. We are not prepared to say, that the remedy proposed by the writer of this article is the best that could be devised; but that a thorough and radical change is necessary in this Department, in order to its becoming as useful and efficient as it ought to be, is, we think, indisputable. This matter, will, we trust, in common with several others in which we feel deeply interested, receive the speedy and serious attention of the Home Government.

VISIT TO H. M. S. SPARTAN, &c.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, "after luncheon on board the Spartan, on Tuesday last," as we learn from our semi-official friend, the *Islander*, "landed on the south side of the Hillsborough, and proceeded, with the Hon. T. H. Haviland, to Georgetown." His Excellency returned to town, by way of St. Margaret's, St. Peter's, &c. last evening.

ON DIT.—That Her Majesty's Printer having, by some means or other, incurred the displeasure of a certain high functionary, a resignation or dismissal has become inevitable, and that the Editor of the *Islander*—as a reward for his disinterested services—is about to be appointed to fill the expected vacancy!

QUEBEC, Sept. 1.—The Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal has been held daily since Monday last. The *nolle prosequi*, entered on the part of the Crown on the indictment found some years ago by the Grand Jury of the District of Montreal, against Messrs. Papineau, Brown, and O'Callaghan, for High Treason, has naturally excited public attention. This proceeding, we believe, operates as a bar to all further prosecutions for the overt acts of Treason alleged in the indictment, which relate to the events of 1837.

MIRAMICHI.—The excitement and agitation at Miramichi, arising out of the late Election at that place, appear to have suffered little or no abatement. A short time since, some five hundred armed men assembled in a most riotous manner, and surrounded a place of worship during divine service, it being the Sabbath. The soldiery were called to the spot, and the rioters refused to disperse until the military actually presented their loaded muskets, with the intention of firing upon them! An inquiry has, we perceive, been instituted by the Government of New Brunswick into the conduct of the Magistrate of the County of Northumberland, with the view of discovering the cause of these disgraceful scenes, and preventing their recurrence.

INFLUENZA.—We are sorry to observe that this disorder is very prevalent at present in Bermuda, and that deaths, in consequence, are of daily occurrence.

Several parts of the United States have lately been visited by a series of storms of rain, by which a vast amount of property has been destroyed, attended, in some instances, we regret to add, with loss of life. The New York papers state, that on the 22d ult. the water came down in a perfect flood for many hours, and did immense damage, particularly by the overflow of cellars. Hundreds of poor families residing in the basements of buildings in certain low situations were turned out of house and home, and many of them narrowly escaped with their lives.

The Rev. Mr. Knowlan, the Travelling Temperance Lecturer, of Halifax, N. S., was introduced to Father Mathew, at a Temperance Meeting in London lately. Mr. Knowlan is said to have made an excellent and highly complimentary speech on the occasion.

The Halifax Literary Society, at one of its late Meetings, decided, very properly, we think, that it is incumbent on every one who desires the name of a Patriot to join a Temperance Society.

THE COLONIAL FARMER.—The publication of this useful little paper has been discontinued. The limited patronage it has met with, is assigned by its proprietor as the cause of this step. Increased attention will, in future, be paid to Agricultural matters in the *Novascotian*.

MACKEREL.—A young mackerel, weighing only one ounce and a quarter, which had been just caught at the Queen's Wharf, and which, by the bye, is quite a curiosity in its way, was left at our office yesterday, by a gentleman from this town. We understand that these valuable fish are very abundant in our waters just now, and we most ardently trust that, in the interim, measures will be taken to secure an abundant catch of these fish during the ensuing season. The only resource now left us, as a remedy for the depression of business so universally felt, is our Fisheries, and these—thanks to a bountiful Providence!—are inexhaustible. Who is willing to engage in this lucrative employment? A commencement has been made—the ice has been broken. Success, then, to the Fisheries of P. E. Island!

SIGNOR BLITZ.—This celebrated individual, who has been successfully exerting himself, of late, for the amusement and gratification of the inhabitants of St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., and some other places of less note, arrived here in the St. GEORGE, from Pietou, on Wednesday last. On the evenings of Thursday and Friday, the Signior astonished and delighted the numerous and respectable audiences assembled with his wonderful performances. On Monday evening next, Signior Blitz will afford the lovers of such amusements another—and positively the last—opportunity of witnessing his surprising exhibitions in this Town; on which occasion he will, doubtless, be happy to see as many smiling faces around him as can possibly make it convenient to attend.—See Advertisement.

NOT BAD.—We extract the following paragraph, *verbatim et literatim*, from that luminous production the *Morning News*, of Wednesday last:—"Our friends of the Colonial Herald of Saturday last, was fishing in deep waters; we shall be highly gratified, however, if we obtain an 'ephemeral existence.' We suspect they do not get more themselves." Our misinformed friend is evidently labouring under a mistake. Will nobody enlighten him, as to the meaning of the word 'ephemeral'?"

FIRE ENGINE, No. 2.—The company which was lately organized for the management of this fine Engine turned out last night for the first time, and tried its power in several parts of the Town. It appears to have fully borne out the character which was given to it by the gentleman who selected it, as, on trial, a stream of water was successfully directed against the vane of St. Paul's Church, being an altitude of 90 feet from the ground.—Gaz.

BEAR KILLED.—A large Bear, in capital condition, was brought to Town for sale yesterday, weighing about 300 lb. The skin was of course not in season, and comparatively of little value. This animal was killed by Mr. Donald Murray, of Dog River (only 7 miles from Town), who, having lost a prime Sheep, determined to watch for the marauder, and, what is singular, did not watch more than five minutes before Bruin made his appearance, and was instantly destroyed.—Ib.