PAPERS BY THE ACADIA.

THE BRITISH FISHERIES AND COLONIAL MISRULE.

(From the Arbroath Guide.)

We beg to call the attention of our readers to a few observations we purpose making on the British fisheries, as also on the system of misrule pursued in the British colonies. The great importance of our fisheries, as a nursery for seamen of the hardiest class, has often been talked of, and, formerly, great expense was incurred in the way of encouraging this description of seamen; but a system of misrule, common to all our colonies, has thwarted these intentions, and generally discouraged that most important and national object. It will be observed that the Americans, who, by the treaty of 1783, were admitted to share in the fishing grounds on the shores of Newfoundland, actually derive ten times more benefit from their participation in the advantage than Great Britain derives from the whole of her extensive coasts. The Americans are not more hardy nor more enterprising than British seamen; and our British merchants have, assuredly, capital far exceeding that of the merchants of New England; but, true as all this is, the Americans very far exceed us in the profits they derive, and in the seamen they raise by the fishing. To what is this owing? It is worthy the inquiry of the representatives of the people; and we are persuaded they will find the cause in the long existence of monopoly continuous in the colonies, and misrule and jobbing in Downing Street. Surely it is time to look to these matters.

We have seen a report, dated 28th March, 1841, from the committee appointed by the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, to consider and report the best means of promoting the deep sea fishery of that colony. The committee complain of the frequent encroachment of foreigners on the limits of the reserved right of the fishery, and call on the British Government to afford them protection. Captain Milne, of H. M. S. Crocodile, had lately reported on the fishery of Newfoundland, and pointed out the necessity of the limits being better defined, to prevent collision with the American and French fishermen; and it appears to be worthy of attention at this time, when other matters in dispute with the United States are in progress of settlement, that no new cause of collision should exist, to be left to produce future dispute.

The report states, that an illicit trade between the French islands and Newfoundland is carried on, by which Newfoundland has many articles of provision smuggled into it by these fishermen. We approve of the act of the colony in this case, as we hope to see *free trade*, for all articles of supply, allowed to all our colonies, except such duties only as the Assemblies of these islands shall impose for the expense of Government. We believe that the British North American fishery has not been prosecuted with that spirit nor with the advantage which other branches of British trade have been carried on, and we consider it a subject worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received by the British Government. We regret to state that the British colonies, which, *under a wise and free Government*, ought to be one of the greatest blessings to this populous country, have generally been misgoverned and oppressed. They have been overwhelmed by monopolies and misrule at home, and treated with perfect indifference by the British Parliament, so that the colonies become a cause of great expense to the mother country, and of comparatively little advantage to her and her children. The reasons are evident. The Parliament pay little attention to the interests of the settlers in our colonies, which are left to the tender mercies of the colonial Minister or Governor. We offer, in proof, the case of injustice done to Newfoundland in this session of Parliament. The Newfoundland fishery has hitherto been, and we fear still is, chiefly a monopoly in the hands of a very limited number of merchants, from the ports of Poole, Dartmouth, Bristol, and Liverpool, and that they have generally derived large profits on their employed capital, at the expense of the inhabitants of the colony, as well as to the loss of the mother country, is generally admitted. We are too well aware that the evils of the colonial system have been extended to all our fishing stations, and that restriction and monopoly have borne hard on their inhabitants and working classes, the hardy fishermen of these parts. We have it on clear and distinct evidence, that the merchants enjoying the fishery of Newfoundland had the power, until of late years, of preventing the land from being cultivated in that colony; nor could any man build a hut or a house without special license from the Governor, who was always ready to act according to the wishes of the *mercantile* monopolists of *Poole*, &c., his only supporters; and by that most impolitic, and we will call it barbarous proceeding, continued from the settlement of the colony to a very late date, the population of that colony was kept in a state of vagrancy, ignorance, and dependence, which was much to the disgrace of any, but especially to that of the British Government. We see by petitions to the House of Commons that there was not one good road, or one school, in the island of Newfoundland, until it obtained, in 1832, a representative constitution, and since then the representatives of the people have exerted themselves to civilize the colony. In 1840 there were fourteen schools in different parts of the island, besides roads and other internal improvements made. The fishermen, who formerly were entirely dependent on the British merchants' stores for food and clothing during the winter, at such prices as the merchants thought proper, have, since 1832, gradually become settlers in huts, with patches of gardens attached, to a certain extent dependent on other sources. They have, in fact, become civilized men, and have directed their attention to improve the state of that society, as well as the fishery, by which alone they can support themselves. These Newfoundlanders were thus becoming quickly in a situation to shake off the thraldom of their oppressors, the colonial monopolists, and to enjoy the benefits of their industry by free constitutional government, when the merchants of Liverpool, Poole, Bristol, and other parts of this country (who began to find the profits of their long misused monopolies to diminish), by private and false representatives to the Colonial Office in Downing Street, poisoned the ear of Lord Stanley, and induced him to bring in a bill in the late session to deprive the colony of Newfoundland of the popular branch of their constitution, by abolishing the Legislative Assembly, and nominating ten persons by the Colonial Office to sit in the people's Assembly of fifteen representatives of the inhabitants of that island. Such an act of injustice has been perpetrated by the reformed House of Commons, without any remonstrance from the people of England—without the inhabitants being allowed to be heard in their defence—and the popular rights of 80,000 or 90,000 British inhabitants thus swamped by the agents of the Crown. The extent of this violation of the popular rights of the colonists of Newfoundland will be understood, if we suppose the House of Lords in England to be abolished, and that the Crown took the right of sending 434 Peers or nominees into our House of Commons of 658 representatives. The united assembly would thus consist of 1092 persons; and, with that proportion of nominees of the Ministers thrown in upon the representatives of the people, what vestige of popular independence would remain in the British Assembly? Such is the proportion that the united assembly of Newfoundland will now consist of; and we submit that the power and influence of Downing Street and of the Poole merchants will be, as in former times, supreme, and the interests of the people neglected and overpowered.

But to return to the report on the fishery of Nova Scotia, it appears that in the year ending 5th January, 1841, the value of the fishery exports from that colony alone exceeded £500,000, and had employed 60,000 tons of shipping and 20,000 seamen, and consequently the value of the whole fisheries of British North America, if properly encouraged—*i. e.* if let alone, and not interfered with by monopoly and bad legislation—would be of great value and importance to the over populous country in which we live. The half million of exports from Nova Scotia consisted of

327,026 quintals of dry fish.
71,676 boxes
1,137 tierces } of pickled fish,
3,643 kits
27,788 boxes of smoked fish.
2,553 barrels } of oil.
4,661 casks

17,735 seal skins; and
2 casks of seal skins.

When we consider the great number of hardy seamen that that fishery affords, and might further supply—the mine of wealth in which they labour being inexhaustible—its lying contiguous to their home for 450 miles of ocean along the rugged shores of Newfoundland, which are the favourite resort of the cod-fish, its importance is at once obvious. The clear waters of the lower provinces are also the favourite habitation of mackerel and herrings; and it affords a nursery for seamen of the greatest value to a naval power like Great Britain. We have not room to state further the great importance of that fishery to Great Britain; but our acts, we regret to say, instead of promoting, actually check the enterprise and limit the products of those hardy British sailors. We harm and injure them by monopoly, and the narrow and selfish restrictions of colonial misrule.

The Americans, our neighbours there, make the best of the privilege they have in having a portion of our fishing grounds, which they do by treaty. The following official statement of the products of the fishing in the state of Massachusetts will show the magnitude the British fisheries might arrive at, if we would allow our colonists to enjoy the advantage of *free institutions*, such as would best promote the industry of our valuable possessions there:—

EXTENT OF THE FISHING INTEREST IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Statement, compiled from the statistical tables published by order of the Legislature of Massachusetts, indicating the extent of the fishing interest of the commonwealth, for the year ending 1st April, 1837. The whale fishery not included.

Vessels employed in the Cod and Mackerel Fishery,	1,290
Tonnage of the same,	76,089
Number of Quintals of Codfish caught,	510,554
Value of the same in dollars,	1,569,517
Number of Barrels of Mackerel caught,	234,059
Value of the same in dollars,	1,639,042
Number of Bushels, of Salt used in Cod and Mackerel Fishery,	837,141
Hands employed,	11,146
Capital invested in dollars,	2,683,176

Our possessions, which are annually a drain upon the taxes of this country for the maintenance of governors and other useless and overpaid officers, might be productive of much wealth, and all expenses be paid by the colonists. We know that the colonists would willingly pay every expense connected with their government, if we would withdraw the meddling and pernicious interference of Downing Street.

The fisheries would be the source of great wealth, and an outlet to our unemployed people, if we would govern them on enlightened and liberal principles. But when we see the constitution of Newfoundland taken away without notice, and without a hearing, we ask, with what confidence, and with what security, can Englishmen settle in any of our colonies or apply their capitals and industry in their products, when such signal and arbitrary proceedings are allowed by a reformed Parliament? The fault lies in the House of Commons, and sadly do we want a better house for that and other useful purposes.

(From the London Standard.)

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PORT NATAL.—A Government *Gazette Extraordinary* reached town this morning from the Cape of Good Hope, dated July 15, bringing advices from Port Natal of the third of the same month. They announce the junction of the reinforcements sent from Cape Town, with Captain Smith's gallant little band, who, with twenty six wounded within his closely confined camp, and no other food than horseflesh for upwards of a fortnight, and a most desperate and vigliant foe around him, had managed to maintain his post. Aided by the Southampton frigate, Capt. Ogle, and the Conch schooner, commanded by Mr. Bull, Colonel Cloete landed his troops, although the headlands at the entrance of the harbour were armed with guns, and the Boers had collected in force to oppose him, with very few casualties. Immediately after his disembarkation, Colonel Cloete marched with detachments of his force, and only two days' provisions, upon Congella, the Boers taking flight with the utmost precipitation. In this place were found their stores and a foundry for shot. The Boers had retired from their encampment, 12 miles off, where they had mustered to the number of 400, Colonel Cloete having had no time to land his stores from the Southampton, was unable to make any forward movement, but in the event of the Boers not accepting his terms would lose no time in so doing. The conduct of Captain Smith and his devoted little band appears to have been most praiseworthy. Notwithstanding the extremity to which they were reduced, they persisted in refusing the proffered services of Panda and his hordes.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Though we think the re-delivery of our prisoners by Akhbar Khan a *sine qua non* for the effectuation of any arrangement, and though we are also inclined to consider that, with those prisoners safe in our hands, there would be very little further reason for carrying on the war, or retaining possession of one foot of the Affghan territory; yet we cannot agree with a contemporary in arguing as if it were almost indifferent by what means the captives were liberated, so long as that liberation were effected. It is and it is not true that the only or main object of our advance would be to save these persons. The main and immediate object it is; but its importance is denied, not from the intrinsic value of the lives at stake, though God forbid that we should underrate that importance, but from the duty which lies on the British Government, for the sake of future generations of its subjects, to enforce upon the world, savage and civilized, the knowledge that a British subject is never deserted by his Government. Take the parallel case of M'Leod's arrest at New York. England would have been bound to go to war in his defence. Why? Not because his life would have been of equal value to those of the hundreds, or perhaps thousands, who might have perished in that contest, but in order that every English subject, in whatever country his lot is cast, may be protected by the consciousness, on the part of himself and those around him, that for any indisputable wrong done him he has the power to force redress, though it may require the gigantic powers of the British Empire to pursue it with effect. Every great nation is bound to teach the world, that to maltreat one of its subjects is always, and everywhere, and inevitably, to draw on themselves the whole power of his country. It is for this individual immunity from wrong, that national greatness is principally valuable to an honourable and unambitious people. The assertion of this immunity it is, and not the mere anxiety to avert certain bodily evil from M'Leod, or Shelton, or Mackenzie, which justifies the terrible remedy of war. Is the care exercised by this country over all her subjects—her unshrinking readiness to assert all their rights and redress all their wrongs, at whatever cost of danger and expense—is this determination evidenced in buying back from the hands of an enemy, mediately or immediately, the persons of those whose detention we consider to have been effected by a treacherous violation of all natural and conventional law? Are we not, by such an act, holding out an invitation rather than a warning to future transgressors—a prospect of reward instead of punishment to wrong-doers—teaching our enemies to fleece, not to respect us? No, it must be by menace, and by performance, if necessary, of that menace, not by ransom—"*ferro non auro*"—that our countrymen must be regained. And as we are content to risk our armies, to sacrifice our treasure, rather than leave them unvindicated, so must they submit, grievous as such a thought is, to an extension of their bitter captivity, rather than that their country should descend to unworthy concession for their redemption. Here, however, we must guard ourselves against one possible misconception. The relinquishment of what we at present hold in Affghanistan, we do not count among concessions. In occupying Candahar and Jellalabad, or, if it so happen, Cabul, we are not appropriating those cities, nor in restoring them should we be making any payment to the Affghans. We hold them as pledges till justice is done us; they are 'vantage ground from which we dictate the terms of arrangement. Justice satisfied, and our countrymen delivered, we have no further plea for retaining them, and they fall back, of course, to their old masters.—*London Times.*

For ourselves, we are quakerly enough to wish that every British soldier was out of Affghanistan,—first and mainly because we think the war cannot be prosecuted without the certain commission of further wrong, and the certain incurring of enormous loss in life and money. The journals in India are much divided in opinion as to the real intentions of Lord Ellenborough, and are fiercely contesting the policy of continuing or abandoning the war. We believe every other nation except ourselves look upon the English invasion of Affghanistan as a most unwarrantable act, and as a proof of an insatiable spirit of aggrandizement. Recent events prove that the entire nation of the Affghans abhor us, and spurn our interference. We could not know this in the first instance, when we were supporting a legitimate Affghan Prince who was our enemy; but now at least it is clear that we were as wrong in our conduct as we were in our judgment, and that we have put our heads into a hornet's nest.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE LATE DISTURBANCES.—A thoughtful and intelligent correspondent, whose position enables him to form an accurate judgment on the subject, gives the following opinion on the origin and progress of the recent outbreaks in the manufacturing districts:—

"Now that the riots are over, people are puzzling themselves not a little to discover their cause and origin. The most probable explanation appears to be as follows:—For some time past, the Chartists have been negotiating with the various Trades' Unions for a junction with them,—which they have not been able to accomplish before this year. Some plan must have been in agitation for a general cessation of work, at a given period, and for a demand for higher wages. This plan seems to have exploded before the time; but when it did break out it was a mixture of Chartism and a wages' question. A band of men, who perfectly understood their job, went from place to place, turning out the hands, and putting out the fires by knocking in the boiler plugs,—and, where they were resisted, breaking the windows; but, in every other respect, carefully abstaining from all injury to person or property. Gradually, the Chartist part of the question disappeared, and it became solely a dispute about wages. As such it still remains, and such a result should ensue from what has been going on here for the last five years, cannot be a matter of surprise to any careful observer. The pressure upon the master manufacturers has been so intense and distressing, that they have in their turn been pressed upon the work-people; and reductions of wages, or what the people consider the same thing, exactions of more work for the same wages, have everywhere been carried out to the utmost point,—until at last the thing has blown up. Nothing can remedy this evil but a greater demand for labour, and nothing can produce that but an extension of our commerce. I am glad to hear from good authority that our governors are opening their eyes to these truths, and are disposed to adopt our free-trade principles to the utmost extent that the landed interest will allow them."

THE FIRE IN SAXONY AND BOHEMIA.—A letter from Dresden of the 8th inst. says:—The ravages of the fire which broke out on the 31st August on the Saxon and Bohemian frontiers, and which still continues, presented a grand and awful scene, which must make an indelible impression on every feeling heart. On almost the whole way from Winterburg to the Prebitscher-bischther, where the noblest pine forests, intermixed with the oak and other timber of all other kinds, received the traveller in their refreshing shades, where flourishing young plantations bounded the path on each side, all nature seems to be plunged into the sleep of death. On the scorched and ash-coloured ground stand thousands of leafless trunks of trees, of all ages and sizes, turned to charcoal, from the roots upwards, and stretching out their branches, blackened by the flames and the smoke; in the ravines formerly concealed from the eye of the thick foliage of the forest, thousands of them stand witnesses of the dreadful conflagration—some still standing, others lying, grilled up, over each other, an impenetrable chaos. Even the Prebsicthor, which in its proud elevation was blown on by the breezes of heaven, and seemed to bid defiance to earthly casualties, has seen a part of its beautiful environs fall a sacrifice to the ocean of flame which swept it. Thus, for the extent of half a league, the eye discovers no sign of life; while far to the east the smoke slowly rising above the still green trees, show that the flames still continue to devour the abundant prey which they find below. A letter from Dresden, of the 8th September, in the *Prussian State Gazette*, says, "The fire in the forest, on the frontiers of Saxony and Bohemia, is said not to be yet extinguished, but to continue its ravages in the forest of Prince Clery, towards Tetschen." The remarkable circumstance has been observed there, that the fire continues to burn under ground, wholly destroying the roots, so that the tree, which appears uninjured, suddenly falls to the ground.

The Archduke Frederick of Austria landed at Devonport on Saturday at two o'clock, having arrived in command of the Austrian frigate Bellona.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—The Kite, steam-vessel, Lieut. Com. Pascoe, arrived at Plymouth, on Friday, with the survivors of the Niger expedition. The officers who came home in her are—Captain W. Allen, Com. W. Ellis, Lieut. Frederick Sidney, Master W. Forester, Purser W. Bush, clerk, J. Terry, Surgeons R. H. Thomson, and Morris Prichett, and 22 seamen and marines. The Wilberforce had left Fernando Po, on the 5th of June, for Princes Island, under the command of Lieut. Webb, who intended to take her up the Niger, as far as the Model Farm. The clerk, boatswain, carpenter, and two engineers, were the only Europeans who accompanied him; the rest were all Kroomen.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Harvey, of the respectable firm of Harvey Brand and Co., silk and shawl-merchants, of Glasgow, met his death on Monday night, by having fallen, or having been thrown from his horse. Mr. Harvey had parted with a friend at Uddingstone, about seven o'clock, on his return to Glasgow, and some time thereafter the body was found lying near Tollcross, and the horse standing near it. There was a severe wound on the head, which no doubt must have caused death.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—We have reason to believe that the Queen and Her Royal Consort, Prince Albert, have most graciously signified their intention to visit Ireland during the ensuing summer or autumn.—*Dublin Packet.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ANOTHER SPLENDID PICTORIAL WORK!—We learn from the last number of the *New World*, that Mr. SEARS intends issuing from his Press, in October next, a large Royal octavo of 500 pages, with the following title:—"THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD, IN NATURE, ART, AND MIND, comprising a complete Library of useful and entertaining knowledge, and illustrated by more than FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, consisting of views of Cities, Edifices, and other great works of Architecture, Monuments, Mechanical Inventions, Ruins, Illustrations of the Manners and Customs of different nations, Religious Rites and Ceremonies, Cataracts, Volcanoes, Curiosities, Trees, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and the numerous objects contained in the Fossil, Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Kingdoms, carefully compiled by ROBERT SEARS, from the best and latest sources."

The ancients boasted of their SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD; but this work will prove that *we*, moderns, can boast of our THOUSAND WONDERS!—To some persons of superficial minds, this undertaking may appear a very easy matter, and little more than a heap of materials compiled from other authors; but only let such persons consider how difficult it is to find out the proper materials, to reduce them into some kind of regular order—to reconcile the contradictions of different writers—to make the style uniform—to distinguish between Truth and Romance; and, in short, to travel through a labyrinth without a clue or conductor. From the character of Mr SEARS' previous works, we think we may venture to say, that in this new forthcoming work, there will be found something to please every palate, and that even the Divine and the Philosopher will not find it unworthy of their perusal; in general, however, the volume will be better calculated for those who have not the advantage of large Libraries, or leisure to turn over many volumes. The great number of beautiful Engravings with which it will be adorned, will be a considerable recommendation of it, as YOUNG PEOPLE more especially are delighted with things of that nature, and thereby induced to read; every one is enabled to form a more correct idea described.—The work will be issued, uniform with Biography—the same typography, paper and published at the same unprecedented low price volume.—*St. John Courier.*

(From the British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for Sept.)

The Rev. Wm. Temple, Chairman of the New Brunswick District, arrived safe in London, a few days before the conclusion of the Conference. He was in good health, and though solicited to remain some months, purposes embarking again early for St. John.

After two years' superintendency of the Helston Circuit, Cornwall, England, the Rev. Richard Williams has been again appointed to labour in the New Brunswick District.

The Rev. M. Ritchey, A. M. has been appointed Chairman of Canada Western District.

One of the members of the New Brunswick District has been appointed to that of Antigua, West Indies;—the Rev. William M. Legget, to Montserrat.

The Church of Scotland and the Wesleyan Methodists.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the last General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Moderator forwarded a letter to the last English Conference, expressive of a desire to open, and keep up, a friendly intercourse and correspondence. A committee was appointed to prepare a reply to this interesting and valuable document.

CANADA.

The news from Canada is interesting. Sir Charles Bagot has found it necessary, for the purpose of enabling him to carry on his government, to make some important changes and to call to his Council influential members of the French Canadian party. These changes have met with the approval of the Assembly, as will be seen by the following resolution, which passed that body after considerable debate, on the 19th ult.:—"*Resolved*—that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to him this House takes the earliest occasion of expressing to his Excellency, as the Representative of our most Gracious Sovereign, its unmingled satisfaction that, in order to place the Government of this Province upon a firm and permanent basis, His Excellency has invited that large portion of his fellow subjects who are of French origin to share in the Government of the Country, and thereby to carry into effect the wise and just designs of the Imperial Authority; and this House hails the event as calculated to heal the unhappy dissensions by which Canada has been prevented from advancing in a career of prosperity commensurate with the advantages which Providence has placed at our disposal, and offers to His Excellency its heartfelt thanks for having by his wisdom and firmness, opened so bright a prospect to a contented and loyal people over whom His Excellency is called upon to rule."—Yeas, 55; Nays, 5.

The Colonial Herald.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

The Steamer *Albion* arrived from Pictou on Monday bringing an English Mail, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult. The papers, contain no news of any political importance. The Queen had returned from her excursion to Scotland. Several mercantile failures have taken place, chiefly arising from the non-success of the late extensive speculations in grain.

According to the *Gazette du Midi* of the 13th Sept. the Russians had experienced another check in Circassia. The insurgents surprised at night and cut to pieces a body of about 10,000 men, encamped under the walls of Margra, made themselves masters of that fortress, which they entered together with the fugitives. Nearly the whole of the troops in the camp were put to the sword, and a number of officers were made prisoners.

The Syrian question is settled. *The Porte has recommended* that Lebanon shall be *divided into two districts*, and that the Maronites shall be governed by a Christian Prince of the Sheab family, *and the Druses* by one of their own Sheikhs, to be elected by themselves. Both these governors to be placed under the control of the Turkish Pacha of Acre or Damascus. The great European powers are expected to agree to this arrangement.

HALIFAX, Oct. 5.—Alderman T. Williamson has succeeded Edward Kenny, Esq., as Mayor of the City. It is due Mr. Kenny to state, that during the period he held the office he devoted his mind and time to the discharge of the important duties connected with it, and preserved the peace of the City without the exercise of any rigorous authority.

The steamer *Columbia*, recently sent out by the British Government, to be employed in surveying the shores and coasts of New Brunswick, arrived here from Halifax on Thursday last, and sailed again yesterday morning for Pictou. She is placed under the controul of Capt. Owen, R. N. and M. P. P., of Campo Bello, N. B., an old and experienced officer in Her Majesty's service. Capt. Owen is the author of a very talented work on Africa, which may be found in the public Library of this town, and which will well repay the trouble of a perusal. The *Columbia*, after taking in coal at Pictou, will proceed to Shediac, and may, we understand, be expected to pay us another visit before long.

We have been informed that the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, in addition to a former grant of £50, have recently given £100 Stg. towards the completion of the Episcopal Church at Georgetown. This additional instance of liberality and Christian solicitude, with regard to this Island, is deserving of the highest encomium. Every instance of this kind should indeed be thankfully acknowledged. Independent of the spiritual advantages arising from such grants, they are a matter of satisfaction to every well-wisher of the Colony in a temporal point of view, as those sums of money are all expended within the Island, thus promoting industry in general, and the welfare of the working classes in particular.

A Temperance Soiree was held at Georgetown on the 25th ult. Upwards of eighty persons are said to have been present. Among the guests were the Rev. Mr. Panter and lady, Rev. Mr. Geddie and lady, Mrs. Kaye, Rev. Mr. Ross, Capt. Draper, 84th Regt., and several members of the neighbouring temperance societies. "The party separated at 2 o'clock," says our correspondent, "all highly gratified with the festivities, and appreciating the advantages of social entertainments on rational principles."

Our contemporary has seen fit to reply to the observations which, much against our will, we were constrained to make in our last number, with respect to a certain proceeding of the Secretary of the Agricultural Society. We are unwilling again to trespass on the patience of our readers in this matter, yet we must crave their indulgence for reverting to it—as we are compelled thereto in self-defence. Our contemporary appears to think that we wish "to pick a quarrel with him." We beg to assure him that we have no such desire. It is not our aim, as far as in us lies, to "live peaceably with all men." Our contemporary endeavours to *shy* the real question at issue; for it is not in the *quoting* an article, but in the *acknowledgment* of the source from whence such article is derived, that literary *piracy* consists; and whilst we positively assert that WE have never wittingly copied from our contemporary without acknowledgment, we as unhesitatingly affirm that we can point out article after article—expressly written for this paper—figuring as *original* matter in the columns of the *Royal Gazette.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR;—So A LICENSED TEACHER is before the public again. And he is not really the same individual as the author of the production in your paper of the 23d August! Although of the same *genus*, he is altogether a superior *specimen*, and wonders at the stupidity of any one who is not capable of perceiving the dis-