The Gazette.

VOL. 21. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1851. NO. 1115.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 16, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Debentures bearing Interest, payable half yearly at the rate of Five pounds *per centum per annum* will be granted at this Office, chargeable upon the Revenues of this Colony, to any person or persons willing to Loan to the Government of this Island, for a period of five years, any amount of Money not exceeding *Ten thousand Pounds*; in sums of not less than Fifty pounds.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

Road Compensation Notice.

WHEREAS by an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, we the undersigned were appointed to ascertain and appraise what damage or advantage will accrue to Thomas Comisky of Lot 36, by a Road running through his farm from the Monaghan Road to the Boundary line of Lot 37.

Now we do hereby give Public Notice to all persons concerned, that we will commence the execution of the said Order in Council, by attending at the said line of Road on Tuesday the 5th day of August next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will proceed in accordance with the provisions of the Act 14 Vic. Cap. 1, intituled "An Act to regulate the laying out and altering of Highways."

WILLIAM SWABEY,
PATRICK GRIFFIN, } Commissioners.
JOHN MOONEY,

Ten Mile House, June 28, 1851.

Road Compensation Notice.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Commissioners to examine the Road to be opened from John Munn's, on the South side of East Point, to the Main Road, on the North side, and to appraise the damage which the Owners of Land, through which the said Road is to pass, may sustain—hereby notify all persons concerned, that we will meet at Mr. John Munn's, South side, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock, a.m., and from thence proceed through the said, for the above purpose.

RONALD MACDONALD,
WILLIAM S. MACGOWAN,
ANGUS MACINTYRE.

East Point, July 2, 1851.

Road Compensation Act.—Public Notice.

WHEREAS by an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, bearing date

We the undersigned have been appointed Commissioners to ascertain and appraise what damage or advantage will accrue to those persons who are interested in the Lands, through which a certain New Road is intended to be made, commencing at or near the House of Malcolm M'Leod, Orwell, and terminating at the Eastern Boundary of Richard Curran's Farm, Newtown.—Now we do hereby give Public Notice to all persons concerned, that we will commence the execution of the said Order in Council, by attending at the said line of Road, on Saturday the 9th of August next, at the hour of 11 o'clock forenoon, and will proceed in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Fourteenth year of Her present Majesty's Reign intituled *An Act to regulate the altering and laying out of Highways.*

SAMUEL MURCHISON,
EDWARD ROBERSON, } Commissioners.
JOHN M'DOUGALL,

Fishery Claims.—Notice.

WE the undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioners for settling claims for Bounties on the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries, for Charlottetown, hereby give notice that no claim whatever will be entertained unless the following provisions of the Act have been strictly attended to, viz:—

The claimants must be inhabitants of this Island.

The vessel or vessels must have been expressly fitted out for the Cod or Mackerel Fisheries, and must have continued in the prosecution of such voyage not less than Three and a half months, and, that between the 15th day of June and the 1st day of October.

A Certificate from the Controller of Navigation must be presented with the claim, setting forth the place where the Vessel cleared out—the sort and quantity of Provisions, being at least one month's Stock—and that the Crew were at least one man for every Five tons up to Twenty tons, and one man for every Six tons above Twenty tons up to Forty-two tons, and one for every Eight tons over Forty-two tons.

The customary weekly allowance for each man engaged in the Newfoundland Fisheries being Seven pounds of Bread, seven pounds of Beef or Pork, One pound of Butter, One pint of Molasses, One ounce of Tea—an equivalent Stock will be expected by the Commissioners.

Claimants for the Mackerel Bounty will be required to have their Catch inspected and weighed, and every required information, relative to their voyage, given, and fully substantiated on Oath, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

JAMES N. HARRIS,
KENNETH M'KENZIE, } Commissioners.
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island,
July 8, 1851.

Sheriff's Sales.

Postponed Sheriff's Sale.

THE Sale of the Property of Alexander Stewart, consisting of One hundred and Twenty-seven acres, more or less of Freehold Land on Lot 18, and a portion of Curtain Island, part Upland and part Marsh, taken in Execution at the suit of James Yeo, Esq., and advertised to be sold this day, now stands POSTPONED, until Wednesday, the 16th day of July next, then to take place as before advertised, at the Court House, in St. Eleanor's, at 12 o'clock, noon, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Levy marked on the Writ, being £11 2 6, Currency, besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

NICHOLAS CONROY,
St. Eleanor's, June 4, 1851. Late Sheriff.

The above-mentioned Sale is further POSTPONED until *Monday*, the 4th day of *August*, next, then to take place at the Court House in St. Eleanor's, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

NICHOLAS CONROY, Sheriff.
July 1, 1851.

Postponed Sheriff's Sale.

THE Sale of the Property of Mr. Alexander Stewart, consisting of One hundred and Twenty-seven acres, more or less, of Freehold Land, on Lot 18, and a portion of Curtain Island, part Upland and part Marsh, taken in Execution at the suit of James Yeo, Esq., and advertised to be sold at St Eleanor's, this day, now stands POSTPONED until Wednesday, the 16th day of July next, then to take place as before advertised, at the Court House, in St. Eleanor's, at 12 o'clock, noon, or as much thereof, as will satisfy the Levy marked on the Writ, being £103 16 8, with interest on £100, from the 1st of October, 1847, until paid, besides Sheriff's Fees and incidental expenses.

NICHOLAS CONROY, late Sheriff.
St. Eleanor's, June 4, 1851.

The above-mentioned Sale is further POSTPONED, until *Monday*, the 4th day of *August*, next, then to take place at the Court House in St. Eleanor's, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

NICHOLAS CONROY, Sheriff.
July 1, 1851.

MR. LAWSON, Attorney-at-Law, Notary-Public, &c., has REMOVED his Office to Desbrisay's Buildings, Queen Street. Residence Fitzroy Street, near that of Thomas Pethick Esq.

☞ 1 door North of the Commissioners of Small Debt Office, (up stairs.)

ADDRESSES

PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, AND HIS REPLIES THERETO, DURING HIS RECENT TOUR TO PRINCE COUNTY.

[Address from the Inhabitants of Lots 13 & 14.]

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the Clergy, Magistrates and other inhabitants of Townships Nos. 13 and 14, beg leave respectfully to tender Your Excellency a hearty welcome, on the occasion of your first visit to this section of your Government.

The Representative of the Sovereign has an undoubted claim upon our attention and respect. We, therefore, esteem it both a duty and pleasure, now to await upon your Excellency, and to assure you of our unwavering attachment to the person and rule of our most gracious Queen.

By travelling through the country, your Excellency will be afforded a practical opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with its capabilities and wants. The land in which we dwell, is, to many of us an adopted land; in it we have taken up our abode; in it we shall, perhaps, live and die. The welfare of ourselves, then, and of our families is bound up with its prosperity, and we therefore hail with gratitude the appointment of your Excellency—of whose experience in the science of political Government we have often heard—as an unmistakable indication of our Sovereign's desire to promote the happiness and advance the interests of this small but beauteous portion of her Majesty's dominions.

We trust it is your Excellency's desire to rule for the benefit of the people committed to your charge: and we assure you, that nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to render your administration what it should be. We have heard with satisfaction, of your Excellency's desire to see increasingly developed the resources of our country—especially its Agriculture and the Fisheries, two Branches of industry of the utmost consequence to the welfare of the inhabitants of this Island.

Since your Excellency's arrival in this Colony, an important change has occurred in our governmental system. On an occasion such as this, when all should be unanimous, we refrain from expressing an opinion with advantage, as the advantages expected to result from its introduction. This much however, let us say: we trust the change alluded to may be found to prove beneficial in its working, and tend greatly to promote with the blessing of Almighty God, the welfare of the people over whom your Excellency has been appointed to preside; and that your residence amongst us, and that of Lady Bannerman, may alike conduce to your happiness and our advantage, whilst you shall continue to be the Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee,)
W. H. COOPER.

Port Hill, 8th July, 1851.

(REPLY.)

To the Clergy, Magistrates and other Inhabitants of Townships Nos. 13 & 14, P. E. Island.

GENTLEMEN;

I return you my sincere thanks for the Address you have been pleased to present me, and for the kind reception I have met with among you, on coming to visit this part of the Island. The Queen's Representative must always feel proud when he is welcomed by Her loyal subjects, and the attachment and affection which are everywhere expressed to her person and Throne in this part of Her Dominions will, I am confident, be appreciated in that quarter, where it will be my duty to make them known. It will afford me much satisfaction, if any endeavours of mine, while I have the honour of administering the Government of the Colony, with the aid of the people whose benefit a Governor is always expected by his Sovereign to promote, may tend to increase the resources of Prince Edward Island, and add to the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants.

I appreciate the motives which have induced you to refrain from expressing an opinion on the advantages or disadvantages which may be expected from the change of the system of Government which has recently taken place in this Colony. Such a change was sure to create differences of opinion, and their natural consequences; but the change had been conceded to the neighbouring Provinces, and could not be withheld from Prince Edward Island, a great majority of whose inhabitants sought for such system of government, and with God's blessing, on them will depend, whether, as I sincerely trust, it may prove beneficial to the Colony, and unite all parties in directing their energies to the welfare of the community. Allow me to thank you for your kind expressions towards Lady Bannerman and myself. She was greatly delighted with her route from Charlottetown yesterday, through such a beautiful Country.

[Address from the Inhabitants of Lot 11.]

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the loyal inhabitants of Lot or Township No. 11, have assembled to welcome your Excellency to this part of the Island.

Former Governors have visited Lot 11, but we assure you, on no occasion have we felt greater gratification than on the present one. We believe much good will be effected by your Excellency's becoming acquainted with the people of the Island, and the resources which it undoubtedly possesses.

The Fisheries, an undoubted source of wealth, have been neglected. The interest which your Excellency takes in that important branch of trade argues well for the interest of the Colony, and will encourage many to apply themselves with greater energy to the task.

We would beg also to express our satisfaction at Lady Bannerman's visit; and we sincerely hope both her Ladyship and your Excellency may live long and happily amongst us.

(REPLY.)

To the Loyal Inhabitants of Township No. 11, Prince Edward Island.

GENTLEMEN;

I have been much gratified at my reception to-day at Township No. 11—more particularly so, as it is the District in which your worthy Representative resides, a gentleman, who is so much and deservedly respected among you, and recently returned to the Assembly for the third time, now to fulfil the duties of Colonial Secretary, an office, which brings him in daily communication with the Lieutenant Governor; and I assure you, I shall at all time be happy to acquire information from him, having every confidence in his ability and integrity, and his thorough knowledge and experience of the wants and wishes of the People, whom he has so long and worthily represented. Lady Bannerman who accompanies me on this visit, desires me to return her best thanks for your kind wishes towards her. I shall not fail to attend to your suggestion about the hitherto neglected Fisheries, and do every thing in my power to promote that most useful branch of trade and industry.

[Address from the Inhabitants of Cascumpeque, and its vicinity.]

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the undersigned Clergymen, Magistrates, Merchants and Farmers of Cascumpeque and its vicinity, in Public Meeting assembled, desire to approach your Excellency with that deference due to the Representative of Her Majesty, and also with that respectful esteem which your high character, and the interest you have taken in the welfare of the Island, imperatively demanded.

We crave leave to express to your Excellency our sincere devotion to the British Crown, Constitution and Government; and our devoted love to our Queen, has been, if possible, enhanced by the immense boon of a ministure of the British Constitution having been bestowed upon us. And the Government of your Excellency—you having been selected as the channel through which this boon was conveyed—will ever be regarded as an era in our annals.

We trust that your Excellency's residence in this Island may be pleasant and beneficial to yourself, and we entertain no doubt that it will be profitable to us.

We also fondly hope, that Lady Bannerman's residence on this, her native soil, may be agreeable, and that to the end of her life she may look back upon the time spent in this Island with pleasure and satisfaction; and we would request your Excellency to convey to her Ladyship our warmest wishes for her happiness.

(Signed, on behalf and by order of the meeting),
ALLAN FORSYTH,
Cascumpeque, July 8, 1851. Chairman.

(REPLY.)

To the Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants and Farmers of Cascumpeque and its vicinity.

GENTLEMEN;

The attachment which you express to the British Constitution, and your love and loyalty towards your Sovereign, are most gratifying to Her Representative, and well entitle you, along with the other inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, to the change of Government which you recently desired, the concession of which, I am happy to observe, you consider a boon, and hope it may prove beneficial to the Colony. Lady Bannerman has been delighted with her tour, and though all her early recollections are associated with the country in which she was educated and brought up, she cannot fail to have an affectionate interest in the Island of her birth, and from the people of which, since her arrival, she has experienced so much kindness.

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the inhabitants of Lots 1, 2 and 3, beg leave to welcome your Excellency, and your amiable Lady, to this remote part of the Island. We also beg leave to assure your Excellency, that we hail your arrival among us, at this time, with more than usual interest, inasmuch as that through your Excellency the glorious boon of civil liberty has been granted to this neglected and hitherto misrepresented colony.

The publication of the Despatch, No. 3, from Earl Grey to your Excellency, on the Land question, has greatly increased our confidence in the belief, that your Excellency is determined to govern this Island with impartiality, which is most gratifying to us; and whatever impediments your Excellency may meet, in the discharge of your onerous and honorable duties, we are confident that your Excellency will meet with none which will render it necessary to apply to Sir John Harvey for aid to enforce obedience to the law.

No doubt your Excellency has already perceived that this Colony is susceptible of rapid and enlarged improvement; and we are sanguine in the belief, that your administration will be productive of measures that will soon tend to develop its natural resources, and disperse the gloom that has so long overshadowed its energies.

Believing, as we do, that the blessing of God will never attend a Sabbath desecrating Government, we rejoice to perceive that the Steamer *Rose* has ceased to bring the Mail to Charlottetown on the Lord's day; and we sincerely hope that a kind and merciful Providence, in his allwise dispensation, may grant your Excellency, and your estimable Lady, health and strength, and enable you to visit our settlement again, and again, during your administration of the Government intrusted to your Excellency by our most gracious Queen.

(Signed in the name and on behalf of the inhabitants,)
JAMES FITZGIBBON.
July 11th, 1851.

REPLY.

To the Inhabitants of the North Cape and its vicinity, Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

GENTLEMEN;

Having reached nearly one extremity of the colony, the Government of which I have the honor at present to administer, I am rejoiced to find, that loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and throne prevail as much in this, as in the more favored parts of Her dominions. It is Her Majesty's desire, I assure you, that wherever Providence has cast their lot, Her subjects shall enjoy that civil and religious liberty which you seem so highly to appreciate, and it is with no ordinary satisfaction that I receive this Address, in the vicinity of the mansion of the worthy Clergyman under whose hospitable roof Lady Bannerman and I have been entertained, and to whom, as well as to yourselves, we feel greatly obliged for the reception we have met with, in this remote part of the Island. In your expectation of an impartial administration of the Government of the colony, you have alluded, I observe, to the publication of a Despatch (No. 3), containing instructions from the Colonial Minister to me, on the Land question. I am glad you have done so, because it affords me an opportunity of telling you, that as the Assembly were desirous to see my Despatches, and presented an Address to me for copies of them, I had no motive or wish to withhold from them any information which they might ask for. On the subject of the Land question, I certainly heard a great deal in England, and as Earl Grey considered it necessary to instruct and empower the Governor to uphold the laws, it was equally, I assure you, his Lordship's desire, that I should inquire into, and, if necessary, remedy their defects, with the concurrence of the Legislature and the sanction of Her Majesty and Her responsible advisers. Such was the tenor of the Despatch, which, I am gratified to find, the inhabitants of the North Cape and its vicinity so rightly interpret. I anticipate no impediments in the discharge of my duties as Lieut. Governor of this colony. I sincerely trust it may increase in prosperity, and with God's blessing, that peace and contentment may prevail among its inhabitants.

VICE ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE FRANCIS SEYMOUR, C. B., G. C. H.—Sir George Francis Seymour, born in September, 1787, is eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Hugh Seymour, fifth son of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, K. G., by Anna Horatio, third daughter of James, second Earl of Waldegrave, whose widow married a second time his Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George the III. He entered the Navy on the 10th of October, 1797, on board the Augusta yacht. After serving in the Endymion, he became acting Lieutenant of the Madras, 54, and Donegal, 74; and while in the latter ship, to which he was confirmed by a commission bearing date the 12th Oct., 1804, he aided in taking the Spanish frigates Matilda and Amphitrite, the former laden with quicksilver worth £200,000. The Donegal accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies and back, in 1805, in pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain, and participated in the capture of El Rayo, of 100 guns, one of the ships afterwards defeated at Trafalgar. On the 6th Feb., 1806, a few days after he had joined the Northumberland, 74, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Hon. Alexander Cochrane, Lieut. Seymour fought in the action off St. Domingo, on which occasion a grapeshot penetrated his jaw, and carried away several teeth. Having been advanced, the 23d Jan. preceding, to the rank of commander, he removed as such, on the 9th Feb., to the Kingfisher, sloop, in which vessel, in the ensuing May he took in tow the Pallas, 32, Captain Lord Cochrane, after that ship had been disabled in action under the batteries of Ile d'Aix, with the French frigate La Minerve. He was posted on the 20th July, 1806, in the Aurora, 28, in the Mediterranean, and was subsequently appointed, on the 6th Feb., to the Pallas, 32, in which frigate he took part in Lord Cochrane's attack on the French shipping in Basque Roads. In the Leonidas, which ship he left on the 14th Sept., 1814, Capt. Seymour captured, on the 23d May, 1813, the American privateer Paul Jones, of 16 guns and 85 men, five of whom were wounded during the chase. He was nominated a K. C. B. in 1815, awarded on the 28th May, 1816, a pension of £450 per annum for his wound, nominated a K. C. H. in 1831, and a G. C. H. on the 9th Dec., 1834, and advanced to flag rank on the 14th May, 1844, Commander-in-chief of the Pacific, whence he returned in 1848. Sir George married March, 1811, Georgianna Mary, second daughter of the late Admiral Hon. Sir George Cranfield Berkley, G. C. B., by whom he has issue three sons and five daughters.—*Barbadoes Globe.*

EDUCATION AND IGNORANCE—THE OPPOSITE EFFECTS ON THE VALUE OF LABOUR.

Without an intelligent and instructed mind, a man may have strong arms, and other bodily powers, with little or no advantage to himself or his employers; and every thing that he attempts to execute, will be performed in a clumsy manner. Just look at those parts of our own country, where the population are least educated, and see how the arts and trades in which they engage are carried on. In Bedfordshire, Sussex, and Devonshire, it has been ascertained that only about one-half of the population can write their names, and in the last-named county a few years ago, only one fourth of the overseers of the poor were able to do so. This deplorable fact, is no doubt, the chief reason why agriculture in these counties is so very far behind the state to which it has reached elsewhere. In the county of Sussex, where I have lately been residing, when the stubble land is ploughed, a huge clumsy machine on three wheels, drawn by 6 or 8 oxen, guided by 2, sometimes 3 men, is the plan adopted. A grubber by 6 oxen and 2 men. Harrows are driven by 4 oxen and 2 men; carts for driving out manure from the curtains are driven by 2 oxen. Corn is thrashed with the flail. Look on the other hand to Yorkshire, where the proportion of persons who cannot write is only 15 or 16 to the hundred, and you find agricultural and all other trades carried on in a more efficient manner. Looking to our own country, can any doubt, that one chief cause why Scottish farmers succeed in raising better crops at less cost, is that they have intelligent servants and labourers. But though this is the general character of the Scotch farm servants and labourers,—thanks to our parochial schools—it is not equally so throughout Scotland. In some of the Highland parishes, which are extensive, at a distance from schools, a great many of the labouring classes are almost uneducated. The disadvantage to the farmers in those districts was so great, and felt to be so, that about six years ago the farmers in Aberdeenshire, at their own expense, established classes similar to the apprentice schools at Edinburgh, at which their ploughmen and other servants were taught the branches of elementary education; and I remember their applying to the directors of the Highland Society to assist them in the attempt. In their application they stated that they found it difficult to make their farm servants understand the operations of husbrandry, or to get them to use implements except of the commonest kind, without breaking them; and that so long as they remained in an uneducated unintelligent state, it was in vain for farmers to attempt to introduce any improvement in agricultural operations. These facts very clearly prove that it is not merely bone and muscles which make a good workman, but these bodily powers accompanied by a cultivated mind; and that if we wish to see the great arts flourish on which the prosperity of our country depends, and our labouring classes with abundance of employment and good wages, we must afford to them facilities for obtaining education at school, and for continuing to improve their minds after they have left school.—*Lecture by David Miles, Esq., at the Eyemouth Library.*

THE CHRISTIAN ASPECT OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Among all the miseries extant in the world,—the progenies of that hydra-monster sin,—none are greater or more desolating in their consequences than those arising from the use of intoxicating drinks. The fact is now beginning to be generally known that these liquors are devoid of nutriment, are incapable of generating flesh and blood, or producing physical strength. But their resistible argument against their use is not simply based on the negative principle that they do no good—are not productive of the objects for which they are intended; health, strength, happiness, and longevity; it rests on indubitable proofs, that in a social and moral aspect, these liquors have proved the pregnant causes of evils which have filled the abodes of mankind with lamentations, and mourning and woe. It may be truly said, that drunkenness is an evil of the first magnitude, the prolific mother of vices which have stained humanity, degrading it from its dignity and high rank in creation, to an equality with or even below the brute. But fearful as have been the results of intoxicating liquors, they have long been, and continue to be patronized by all grades of society; by professors and profane:—nay, our drinking usages are so interwoven with all the forms of social life, that their continuance is even deemed by many the necessary symbols of friendship and good will.

Now, to the Christian, it were easy to shew that these customs, which hold so close an affinity to the usages of the world, are opposed to the spirit of Christianity. It is in vain to plead the moderate use: some may have moral strength to limit the draught; but who can offer a guarantee that his next neighbour shall be of the number? Besides, Christianity enforces the necessity of total abstinence from all appearance of evil,—not only from real evil, but evil in aspect.

The Christian dispensation is the most sublime exhibition of philanthropy ever developed. It lays the axe at the root as well as at the branches of sin, under whatever disguise they may appear. If there be, therefore, any practice which Christians are called upon to surrender; it is that which throws around the drinking customs of England a halo of respectability, which too often emboldens the worldly man to extenuate and even to justify his vicious propensities. Let them rather discourage, by their example of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, that vice, which above all others, has, in its degrading tendency, contributed to fill England's gaols, replenish her penal settlements, and which, in its degrading march, has trodden down the happiness and religion of the people.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

WHALING.

A FEARFUL STORY.—A few years since, one of the most active and energetic of our whaling captains was taken overboard by the line, and had the singular good fortune to survive to tell the story. The whale was sounding very quickly, when the line became entangled. The boatsteerer, who was at his post in the stern of the boat, tending the line, instantly threw the turn off the loggerhead, and the entangled part ran forward and caught into the bow. The captain was seen to stoop to clear it, and then at once disappeared. The boatsteerer seized the hatchet, which is always at hand, and chopped the line, with the faint hope that when it slackened, the captain could extricate himself. The accident being so sudden and dreadful as almost to stupefy the amazed crew, none of them spake a word, but each eye was fixed upon the sea with fearful interest. Several minutes had elapsed, and the last hope was expiring, when an object was seen to rise on the surface a short way from the boat, which, though exhibiting no sign of animation was speedily reached, and the body of the captain, apparently lifeless, was lifted into the boat. It was evident, however, that vitality was not extinct, and to the joy of the little crew, symptoms of consciousness became visible in a few minutes, and the oars were lustily plied to reach the ship. By means of the usual remedies, the resuscitated captain was in a few days, in his own words, "as good as new. In giving an account of the accident and his singular escape, he said that, as he discovered that the line had caught in the bow of the boat, he stooped to clear it, and attempted to throw it out from the "chock," so that it might run free. In doing this he was caught by a turn round his left wrist, and felt himself dragged overboard. He was perfectly conscious while he was rushing down with unknown force and swiftness; and it appeared to him that his arm would be torn from his body, so great was the resistance of the water. He was well aware of his perilous condition, and that his only chance of life was to cut the line. But he could not remove his right arm from his side, to which it was pressed by the force of the element through which he was drawn. When he first opened his eyes, it appeared as if a stream of fire was passing before them; but he descended it grew dark, with a terrible pressure on the brain, and a roaring as of thunder in his ears. Yet he was conscious of his situation, and made several efforts to reach the knife that was in his belt. At last, as he felt his strength failing and his brain reeling, the line for an instant slackened; he reached his knife, and instantly that the line again become taught, its edge was upon it, and by a desperate effort of his effort of his exhausted energies, he freed himself. After this, he only remembered a feeling of suffocation, a gurgling spasm, and all was over, until he woke to an agonizing sense of pain in the boat.—*The Whaleman's Adventures.*