

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, June 29, 1853.

New Series, No. 48.



Y'S OINTMENT.

ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AP-
PEARS SUFFERING.
Mr. Thomas, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes, August 29, 1852.

Y's Ointment cured my child of a severe case of whooping cough, and I have since used it with success in several other cases.

Y's Ointment cured my child of a severe case of whooping cough, and I have since used it with success in several other cases.

Y's Ointment cured my child of a severe case of whooping cough, and I have since used it with success in several other cases.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
CHAPTER XXV.
Emmaline and Cassy—Missy and Despair—
Legree's Dream—Cassy's Advice—Legree's
Visit to Uncle Tom—The Helper of the
Oppressed.

Major entered the room, and found Emmaline sitting, pale with fear, in the furthest corner of it. As she came in, the girl started up nervously, but, on catching sight of him, rushed forward, and, catching her arm, said, "O Cassy, is it you! I've got you at last! I was afraid I never should see you again!"

"I ought to know," said Cassy, dryly. "I've heard it often enough!"

"O Cassy, do tell me, couldn't we get away from this place? I don't care where—just the thought of being here makes me sick!"

"No, you can't get away from here," said Cassy. "I've been here ever since I was born, and I've never seen any other place."

"What would he do?" said the girl, looking with hopeless interest into her face.

"What couldn't he do, you'd better ask," said Cassy. "He's been here ever since I was born, and I've never seen any other place."

"I don't know," said Cassy. "I've been here ever since I was born, and I've never seen any other place."

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"Bab! they had no more chance! Strive for immortal glory!" There is no speech as language when this voice is heard; but the bold, but man, heard it not. He woke with an oath and a curse. What to him was the gold and purple, the daily miracle of morning—What to him the sanctity of that star which the Son of God had hallowed as his own emblem? Brute-like, he saw without perceiving; and stumbling forward, poured out a tumbler of brandy, and drank half of it.

"I've had a—of a night!" he said to Cassy, who just then entered from the opposite door. "You'll get plenty of the same sort by and by," said she, dryly.

"What do you mean, you mean?"

"You'll find out, one of these days," returned Cassy in the same tone. "Now, Simon, I've got pieces of advice to give you."

"My advice is," said Cassy, steadily, as she began adjusting some things about the room, "that you'll do as I tell you."

"What business is it of yours?"

"I'll be sure, I don't know what it should be. I'll be sure, I don't know what it should be. I'll be sure, I don't know what it should be."

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districts, and even carried into other countries. In the summer of 1852, Messrs. B. & Co., published a pamphlet on the artificial production of fish calling particular attention to the French adoption of the joint discovery of the German professor and the Scotch gardener, in filling the rivers of France with millions of fish of the most valuable kind. Mr. Boccus had year underfoot to transport fountains of trout open to New Zealand by placing gravel in large iron boxes, with a supply of river water, in order to effect the necessary change: for in water totally stagnant the fish will not be produced. The usual period varies from 70 to 100 days; but owing to the tropical atmosphere on the voyage, the young were produced in about 42 days. The effect of a stream was obtained by constant dropping from a tank above the iron box; the water in which was purified by the valenaria.

The originators of the French practice were two fishermen of La Beauce, who, finding the fish fail in these streams, began themselves, which they deposited in boxes or baskets full of holes, and placed them in safe situations in running streams. A French paper says: Applying this operation, the year afterwards, to a great number of fish, they obtained several thousand trout; and in a year or two more, the numbers had literally increased to millions. The French government considered the matter of sufficient importance to take it up, and these two fishermen were taken into its pay, and made to apply the principle to the streams of the district already mentioned. The same paper says: They have been completely successful, and rivers and lakes, in which there were no fish, now literally teem with them. The plan is to be further encouraged. A commissary of 'savants' is appointed to superintend the process. Salmon, perch, and even lobsters are to be domesticated—so far at least as being bred and reared, out of the reach of their numerous enemies.

Perhaps no animal will multiply so fast as the fish. The mackerel produces 540,000 eggs, the codfish 1,357,000, and the herring also produces vast numbers. But it only 2000 of any of these eggs, so produced there would be, in the second year, 40,000, 000, in the third 8,000,000,000. To prevent only these eggs, is to ensure the production of millions of fishes; but how any fish now happens to escape their enemies, natural and artificial, seems positively more wonderful than their powers of production. The breeders of fish artificially in Great Britain are Mr. Boccus, Mr. Gurney, of Cambridge and Mr. Young, of Lochness. The latter appears to have been the first to show the part and the amount to be only stages of the salmon, and to prove that by the construction of side ponds, with a small stream running over them with sufficient water to keep them covered but not to be too deep, so as to favor the development of the spawn with as much rapidity as possible the work will be done. The small fish will thus be preserved from their larger enemies until they have an opportunity of shifting hither for themselves, and vast supplies will be afforded to the sea to return again either to the same spot or more certainly to the same river, in another year. The grilse or young salmon of from 2 to 6 lbs. weight, has been sent to market, the spawn from which they have come having only been deposited in the preceding October or November. Months of this to be allowed for hatching, and often a longer period. A grilse weighing 12 lbs. is returned from the sea in Scotland, weighed 13 lbs. 1 oz. according to Messrs. B. & Co., a salmon fry of April will weigh 1 lb. and in August 6 lbs. These experiments, if such they can be called after success so abundant—certainly place the subject before the naturalist, and political economist, in a most interesting point of view and it is not at all surprising that so much interest should be manifested in the matter elsewhere.

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