

SOINTMENT.

S CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER RS' SUFFERING. . William Galpin, of 79, Saint ulb, dated May 15, 1851.

y wife (who is now 61) caught a violent and ever since that time they have been finflamed. Her agonies were distracting, was deprived entirely of rest and steep, nen advised was tried, but without effect; at the state of her legs ans servible. I had its, and advised her to try your Pills and arce, after every other remedy had proved o. She communed six weeks also, and, south early the state of the state o

Signed) WHLLIAM, GALPIN.
F AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF YEARS' STANDING
r. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens,
addrafield, dated May 31, 1851.

d of thirty years from a had leg, the result rideats at Gas Works; accompanied by recourse to a variety of medical advace, , and was even told that the leg must be a to that opinion, your Pills and Ontment in so short a time, that few who had not wit-

ned) WILLIAM ABBS.
can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Huddersfield. REAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, d December 13, 1850.

d suffered from Bad Breasts for more than abole period had the best medical attending before healed an awful wound in my own et al. etermined again to use year Pills and a them a trial in her case, and fortunate is a n month a perfect cure was effected, and r branches of my family have derved from p. I now strongly recommend them to all

) FREDRICK TURNER, OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE. Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Hexham, dated May 15, 1859.

a swelling on each side of the leg, rather wo years, which increased to a great size, inent Surgeons here, and was an immate of four weeks. After various medes of treat-ischarged as incurable. Having heard assiment, I determined to try them, and its pletely cured. What is more remarkable a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I occupation throughout the winter, I have y complaint.

JOHN FOREAR

THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breakouse, inbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

nty years my wife has been subject, from aflammation in the side, for which she was extent; still the pain could not be removed, we in the papers, the wonderful curse effectint, and thought she would give them a trial, and delight, she got immediate relief from ring for three weeks, the pain in her side she has enjoyed the best of health for the

FRANCIS ARNOT.

t Fistulas Sore throats
Gout Shin diseases
ands Glandular
1) Swellings Sore heads
Lumbago Tumours
d & Pites Uteers
Mematism Wounds
asis Scalds Yaws
Sore Nipples
244 Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and
Agent for P. E. Island, in Boxes and Pots,
There is a very considerable saving in

oce of Patients are affixed to each Pot

in Rooms Opened! E P. TANTON.

adies and Gentlemen of Charlottetown, a general, that he has just received from mt in the above line, consisting of Plain CKETS, &c., and is now prepared to asl to any taken by the Art. Persons note are not required to take them.

nce Hall Company.

**respectfully requested to pay the Balances es in the said Company to the Treasurer, or the Secretary, forthwith.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMES B. COOPER, Sec'y.



JE," will run between this Island and k during the present season, and will leave n notice, every Tuesday and Thursday er receiving the Mails, between the hours and will return the days following, leaven the mornings of Wednesdays and Fri-7, 1852. THOMAS OWEN, Manager.

m Liverpool Direct.
sating Barque "Sir Alexander,"
kneed and Metal-bottomed, Class A 1, st
liph Blackburn, Master, will sail from the
so first of September text. For Freight
at Liverpool to Messrs. David Cames,
stelown, to the owner,

W. ŁORD.

W. W. LORD.

Irded by this ship for any port between clusive, will be forwarded immediately, by and at the expense of the owner. Ing fine goods by this ship will be allowed by charge from London to Liverpool.

J. 1892.

n Redeque and Shediac.

becriber will continue to run a PACKET above station, at reduced fares. Having re' experience in the above business, and us to please, he has every confidence that

JAMES WALSH.

lassand, at his Office, Queen Sq

Star

VOL. 22.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1852.

NO. 116

POBUTE.

MY LOVE IS LIKE THE LILY FAIR. BY H. L. RANN. My Love is like the lily fair,
Her eyes are violets wet with dew,
Or stars whose glories tremble through
The midnight of her hair;
Andysis her glowing lips unclose,
Sweet masic that can charm despair
Steals forth—and floats upon the air
The edors of the rese.

The edors of the rose.

Ah well do I remember how
Pale as the pale moon's tremulous light
She whispered one serenest night,
Love's first and holiest vow;
Closer her cheek she pressed to mine,
As (in her maiden bashfulness
Scarce conscious of my calm carces), onscious of my calm caress), ared—' I am thine.'

What cared we for the waning hours,
The paling stars—the dawning day?
While bliss upon our bosom lay
Like dew upon the flowers;
While softly, to love's music beat
Our hearts, and like a summer dream.
The moments fied—or like the stream
That gargled at our feet.

Miscellaneous.

THE FAWN OF PASCAGOULA :—OR THE CHUMPA GIRL OF MOBILE.

The following romantic story is from a Journal of the Ladies Fair, at Mobile called "the Bow of Cupid."

The following romantic story is from a Journal of the Ladies' Pair, at Mobile called "the Bow of Cupid."

Shall I tell you a story of real life, as romantic and affecting as any you will find in fiction? Well—listen. Every citizen of Mobile is familiar with the sight of the Indian girls who are seen in the winter. With their little bundles of light wood on their backs, they mark the advent of cold weather as regularly as the mocking-bird and the cardinal chronicle the approach of Spring. They peddle their small parcels of pine from door to door, and all are familiar with the soft quick, petitionagy voice in which they exclaim 'champa,' as they offer their cheap burdens for sale.

These ludian girls, it is well known, belong to certain Choctaw families who refuse to emigrate with their tribe beyond the Mussissippi, and yet linger upon the aboriginal hunting grounds, on the waters of the Pearl and the Pascagoula. Though they thus exhibit an unconquerable attachment to their native soil, they have yet refused to adopt the habits, language or pursuits of the whites, by whom they are surrounded, and are perversely indifferent to all the inducements of civilization. They persist in leading a species of savage life—the mey asstaining themselves by hunting, and the women by rending whortleberries and other wild fruits in the summer, and bundles of pine in the winter. With these sample productions they vait Mobile semi-annually and for the time reside in the vicinity, in small hats or camps constructed of bark, boards and limbs of trees. This has been their usage from time immemorial and continues.

These Indians are generally a miserable and ignorant race, but with all their degradation, they possess some of the virtues in a singular degre. The women are proverbially chaste and modest, and of all the young girls that visit our city, none have been known to dopart from the paths of rectitude. A strong interest, therefore, surrounds these daughters of the woods, who resist all the blanishments of their station, and pass

licate sympathies and trader affections which have marked women in all other classes and canditions of life? This question has no doubt, suggested itself to many, as an interesting problem of character. In one instance, at least, an attempt—perhaps a heartless one—was made to solve it, and it is to that story which I have to tell refers. It came to my knowledge in all its details, but I will attempt to narrate it in such a manner, as not to detain the reader with particulars, which he can imagine for hinself.

Among the Choctaw gipaies who visited Mobile in the winter of

attempt to narrate it in such a manner, as not to detain the reader with particulars, which he can imagine for himself.

Among the Choctaw gipsies who visited Mobile in the winter of 1846, was one of unusual beauty and attractiveness. Atthough scarcely developed into womanhood—not more than seventeen same having kinsed the rich bronze of her cheek—she was yet tall, round-limbed, straight and graceful—a very model of feminine form. Her features, more prominent and regular than is usual with her tribe, were delicately sculptured, and the creet attitude of head, with her tribe, were delicately sculptured, and the creet attitude of head, with her large fawn-like eyes, and abundant coal-black hair always nearly plaited in massive folds, gave her appearance an air of superiority such as the youthful Pocahontas is said to have possessed. Her dress was extremely neat, checked with a large number of silver and wampum ornaments, and her small feet, which any of the fair promenaders on Dauphin-street might have envied, were invariably dressed in moceanies ornamented in the most fancial style, with many coloured beads. As she walked about the streets of Mobile, arraved in this way, with her parcel of pine swung across her shoulders, she attracted the attention of all spectators for her beauty, although she endeavoured to dispose of her burden.

Moch latenest was astreally file in this wome girl, and many

Inters for her beauty, although she would hold converse with none except in the words by which she endeavoured to dispose of her burden.

Much interest was naturally felt in this young girl, and many efforts were made to lears something of her character and history. Nothing farther could be gleaned, (and this was told by Captain Billy, a dranken Choctaw, frequently seen in garrulous moods in our streets) than that she was the daughter of an Indian chief of much nots, who died many years before, leaving her, an only child, with her mother, in their cabin on the Pascagosla. Her singular beauty had made her quite a belle with the 'young Choctaw (warriors, but she was very shy, and was called in the Indian tongue, 'The Wild Fawn of Pascagosla.' She supported her mother, who was very old, and herself by her traffic in berries and 'light-wood.' Her personnal charms made her one of the most successful dealers in these articles, and every one, particularly the young men of Mobile, were gind 10 give the preference, in their partonage, to this young and attractive creature. Many were the efforts to gain her smiles and callst her in conversation, but they were all in vain. She would go her daily round, onter with entire unreserve the rooms or offices of her patrons, deposit her little load of pine, receive her dime, and then quickly retire with the stokas in her hands to procure another parcel.

Things glided on in this way for some months, during the winter of which I speak. At last un event occurred which tested the stoicism and character of the young Fawn of Pascagoula. Among those whom she daily supplied with light wood, was a young lawyer, residing in an effice in the beauty of this timil visitor, and feeling a strong interest in her, he determined, if he could, not only by

kindness of manner, but by deferential notice and elegant little presents, to win the heart of this simple child of the woods. Though his motive was mainly cariosity, his purposes were not bad, and he had no idea of doing any injury to the object of his experiment — by paying her those attentions which he had found to enchain the admiration and win the love of more enlightened and accomplished maidens. He was a man of uncommon personal beauty, and singular fascinating manners, and all these he brought to bear as well as he could, to effect his innocent, and, as he thought, harmless flirtation.

maidens. He was a man of uncommon personal beauty, and singular fascinating manners, and all these he brought to bear as well as he could, to effect the innocent, and, as he thought, harmless flirtation.

It is needless to detail the arts resorted to by Henry Howard, to win the heart of the Fawn of Pascagoula. He began in the most modest and deferential manner; he purchased from her, much more frequently than he needed, supplies of fuel, paid her larger sums than she asked, made her presents of trinkets, pictures, and little oranements of dress, and accommodated himself in every way to her apparent wishes. These things, continued for some weeks, at last began to have obvious effects. The Fawn tarried longer in her visit to his office than elsewhere; she always came there first and took an evident interest in his attentions. At length she began to answer his remarks in a few words of English as she could command, and to lock upon his handsome and fascinating countenance with pleasant smiles and earnest continued attention. The spell evidently began to work! Heary Howard understood the secrets of woman's heart; but here he had to deal with an untutored Indian girl, as timid as a bird, and whose springs of emotion and sympathy could not be determined by the ordinary standards of feeling.

Do not think, that I am depicting those subtile arts of fascination by which the rattlenshae lures and captivates the humming-bird. There was no purpose of evil in the heart of the young attorney. He was practising with a simple savage heart, those tricks and elegancies of intercourse, which are recognized as legitimate in civilized society. He wished to see if the same affections could be developed in the beaded beauty of the forest, at are to be found with the polished belle of the ball-room and the boudoir. The probabilities were, thirt the experiments would not succeed—a casust would therefore think it harmless.

Month had passed in this way, and Henry Howard at last determined to make a more obvious demonstration of his love

ly parted—ass eyes wheley open—a look of wonder and doubt spon his handsome face.

By heavens! he exclained, 'Is it possible!—Caught in my own trap! Jilted by an Indian! Well, it is a good joke, and all right! But, by Tecumseh and Pashnutaha! I must take care that the belies of Mobille do not find out the story. Let who will hereafter experiment apon Choctaw character, to discover whether these Chumpa girls have not like affections with other people; I for one, am satisfied. The Fawn of Pascagual has for months taken all my presents and delicate attentions with the timid gentleness of a nun, and now has given me 'the sack,' as completely as it could have been done by any fashionable coquiette, in a gilded saloon, by the light of a chandelier. Well, that's something rich! Bravo, Henry Howard! Resollec hereafter, as Tom Moore says:

'Whate'er her lot, she'll have her will, And woman will be woman still.'

A FIGHT WITH A POLAR BEAR.

A FIGHT WITH A POLAR BEAR.

The crew of a British fishing vessel had killed, on the coast of Labrador, an immense white Polar bear, which was conveyed to Halifax, and there stuffed. Mr. David Dison, one of the chief actors in the battle with his Polar majesty, gave the following particulars of the fight:—

The vessel to which the crew in question belonged, was the Lord Exmouth, of Halifax. The scene was the verge of Labrador, near Greenland. Two of the crew of the Lord Exmouth were cruising in a boat, when they discovered the bear upon an island. They immediately returned to the vessel, took six others of the crew, and eight muskets, with which they returned to the vicinity of the island. Upon approaching within gun-shot, the bear perceived, and came newards them. The first discharge wounded him in several places, but did not in the least check his approach. Finally, however, after receiving quite a number of balls in his body, he turned and slowly retreated, making his attackers shudder by the fierconess of his howling. It was then proposed by Dison, that they should land upon the island, in order to consummate the victory. To this the unsjority of the crew domurred from fear. Three of the sailors, however, including Dison, landed, having armed themselves with two loaded guns a-piece. The bear, as soon as he saw them upon land, turned about and began to approach, when six more balls were put into his body, without stopping his approach. Before, however, be get near enough to harm them, Mr. Dixon succeeded in leading another gun. At this moment the bear presented his side, which he had not before done, and a bullet was lodged in his throat, which caused the animal to fall. It was more than half an hour, however, before they dare approach, as every few minutes the bear would, by a desperate effort, get upon his feet, with the intention of reaching them. After it was deemed safe, they ventured near and found him to be dead. He was, with considerable labour taken to the vessel, and found to be sixteen feet long, a

ICELANDIC HUTS.—They are small and low, built of lavablocks, filled in with earth, the whole sodded over with grass, and they might easily be mistaken for natural elevations in the ground, if the wooden chinneys, the low doors, and almost imperceptible windows did not betray that they were tenanted by human beings. A dark and narrow passage, not more than four feet high, leads on one hand to the dwelling-room, and on the other to the storeroom, where the provisions are kept, which is also used in winter to stable the couse and sheep. The fire-place is generally at the end of this passage, which is purposely built so low in order to exclude the cold. The wall and floors of these buts are not boarded; the dwelling-rooms are barely large enough to sleep in, and, perhaps, to turn round; the whole furniture consists of the bedsteads, with a very scanty sapply of bedding, a small table, and a few chests; the latter are used for seate as well as the hole. Poles are fastened in the walls, to which clothes, shoes and stockings, and other things of that kind are suspended; and a little shelf with a few books on it, is generally found in each buil. No stoves are needed in these crowded rooms, which are sufficiently heated by the warroth of their numerous immates. There are also poles in the fire-places to hang up the wet clothing and dry the fish. The empke often spreads itself over the room, and finds its way

very slowly out of the air-holes. There is no wood for fuel in the whole island. The rich import it from Norway and Denmark, and the poor burn tarf, to which they often add fish-hones, or fat, and a most offensive smoke proceeds from this disgusting offal. On entering one of these hovels, it is impossible to say which is the worse, the sufficating smoke of the passage, or the stifling air of the inner room, poisoned with the perspiration and uncleanness from so many persons. I am persuaded, that the horrible erruptions, which are so common among the Icelanders, are more to be attributed to their unparalleled filthiness than to the climate or their poculiar food. In my distant travels throughout the country I found the buts of the peasantry equally dirty and miserable. Of course, I do not mean to say they there no exceptions, for even here a few rich peasants can well afford to live in great consfort according to their means and inclinations. But, to my notion, we should judge of the habits of a people by the mass, and not by the few, as many travellers are in the habit of doing, and very rare indeed, were the examples of cleanliness which I saw.—Ida Pfeiffer's Journey to Iceland.

A RATTLESHAKE.—Last fall a woman residing in the vicinity of Worcester, was picking blackberries in a field near her house, having with her, her only child, a bright eyed little fellow of less than a year old. The babe sat upon the ground amusing itself with grasping at clumps of yellow weed that grow within reach and eating berries brought him from time to time by his mother. The latter at length, intent upon gat.ering fine fruit, passed round a rock which hid her child from view. She was about to return when hearing him laughing and crowing in great glee, and thinking he must be safe, as long as he was so happy, she remained a little longer where she was. Suddenly the little voice ceased, and after another minute's delay the young mother stepped upon the rock and looked over, expecting to see her babe asleep: and instead of which, he was sitting perfectly motionless, his lips parted, and his wide open eyes fixed with a singular expression upon some object which at first she was unable to discera. Yet who can judge of her horror, when on closer scrutiny she perceived, some four or five feet from the infant a rattlesnake, with glittering eyes fastened upon his, and nearing him by almost imperceptible motion: The sight of her darling's peril as nearly paralyzed her, that for an instant she half believed the dreadful fascination had extended to herself; but the certainty that unless she was the instrument of salvation to her child, he was inevitably lost, in some degree restored her powers. She glanced wildly round for some thing that might be used as a weapon but nothing appeared, and already the venonous reptile had passed over half the space which divided him from his victim. Another moment, and all would be lost: What might be used as a weapon but nothing appeared, and already the venonous reptile had passed over half the space which divided him from the rock, quick as thought, she covered the snake with it, and stood upon it to prevent its escape. The charm was broken; the child moved. swayed to one side and

Gold Seering.—We alluded in our last to the sailing of the Chebucto for the land of gold, Australia, with seventy young men of this Province and New Brunswick, who are seeking to better their fortunes in the world. Other vessels will soon follow. It is not; on the whole, matter of surprise that young British North Americans, feeling the blood of their size vigorously pulsating in their seeks, aboud emant in such an enterprise. The principal drawback is, that the stagnation of business in their native land renders such a step almost imperative, if they would not sink down into a state of apathy and inglorious inactivity. Yet, we think it more than probable, exen if Provincial prosperity in the various departments of labour were high, that some of the sons of our soil would be attracted from their homes to the East, by the brilliant prospects of accumulating wealth, which the far-off land presents. As it is, we can only wish them such a portion of success as will comport with securing the higher interests of their soul's welfare, and which divine Providence may see best to award. Riches, in themselves, are desirable, only so far as they may be made instrumental in doing the greater amount of good. They cannot, independently of spiritual resources, render their posses in happy. They are often a snare, and so prove a curse and not a blessing. Wise and prudent are they, who, in seeking them, propose a godly aim, and when obtained, use them with reference to the audit of the last day, when every man shall give an account of his stewardship.—We are not, however, intending to read a lengthy homily on the use and abuse of wealth, but, we have penned these lines with the desire and hope, peradventure they should meet the eyes of any one who have embarked for the gold-regions, or of any who may be contemplating such a move, that they may lead to a strict examination of motives, and an honourable and christian course of conduct.—Provincial Wesleyan.

Facts about Cream and Milk.—Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and, if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad, flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of ten perature. At the usual temperature of the dairy—50 degrees Fahrenheit—all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but at 70 degress, it will, perhaps, rise in half that time; and, when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes solidified. In wet and cold weather, the milk is less rich than in dry and warm; and, on this account, more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not in thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk, in spring, is supposed to be the best for drinking, and hence it would be best suited for cheese; and, in autumn,—the butter keeping better than in that of summer,—the cows less frequently milked give richer milk and consequently, more butter. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The last drawn milk of each milking, at all times and seasone, is richer than the first drawn, which is the poorest. FACTS ABOUT CREAM AND MILE .- Cream cannot rise through

THE WEEVIL IN OHIO.—A gentleman who is extensively engaged in farming in Ohio, has recently furnished us with some particulars concerning the appearance of the Weevil among the wheat in that State, and the probable damage it will do to the crops, which may not be aminteresting to our readers. From his account we learn that the "rad weevil," as the present species is called, differs considerably from that hitherto known and which a few years since proved so destructive to the wheat crops in Southern Ohio. It is a kind of glutinous insect of a reddish color, and clings to the grain of the wheat, but without eating into or injuring it after the wheat has attained its size. When deposited on unmature grain, however, it has the effect of withering and preventing its farther growth. In particular localities where the wheat was green when first attacked by the weevil, they have done considerable damage, but since they do not appear to possess the power to affect the grain after it has obtained its full growth, the injury is not expected to be so extensive as was first expected. The fields of grain which have been damaged may easily be distinguished by the lightness of the ears, which stand atraight and unbending. Our informant does not imagite, in view of the heavy crops, that the ravages of the weevil will be materially felt.

THE YANKER MISSION TO THE JAPANESE.—Amongst all the chartered and manifold hypocrisies of the age, it is really refreshing to see Jonathan speaking the plain truth to the exclusive islanders whom he is about to favour with a visit. We have been so long accustomed to see avarice lacquered or

*

japanned over with pretended Christianity, and last of conquescloaked by missamed religion, that the plain blust language of
the Americans on this occasion is really quite pleasing in its
candour. We simaglies, however, that the present expedition to
Japan may find they have caught, not a Japaness, but a Tartar.

—The islanders are brave and warlike. They have, we believe,
an army about equal in number to the French, and are not altogether destitute of science. They are also, let it be remarked,
probably the most virtuous people-fumining on the face of the
carth, and thereby, it is certain, will improve if civilization do not
first corrupt them in the progress of its mercantile development.

—British Army Pespatch.

A Ship Sunk at Sea ra a Whale.—On Tuesday the English brig Crusader, arrived at Cowes from St. Jago de Cuba, and landed the captain and crew of the Pauline. Le Chevalier, master. It appears that on the 17th of lastmonth, whilst on their passage from Porto Rico, in lon. 40. 10 W. of Paris, and lat. 40. 30 N., with a cargo of sight, bound to Havre, at about 11 a. m., whilst under casy sail, the vessel, a new ship of 400 tons, was struck by a monstrone whale on the bow, and the damage was so great that the ship filled almost immediately. The captain and crew, consisting of ten men and a passenger, hoisted out a boat, in which, after stowing away a bag of biscuits and a little water, they embarked, and about fifteen minutes after the vessel was struck, she sunk. For threa days and nights she was tossing about, but on the fourth day they were providentially seen by the Crusader, and rescued from their perilous situation. None of these rescued have preserved anything, and as they are destitute of necessaries, the French consul, W. Stuart Day, Esq., has shown his usual kindness and promptitude in providing for their necessaries.

Deaths from Lightning in a Church.—A thunder storm broke out over the small town of Esquile, in the Pyreuces, a few days since, while the greater number of the inhabitants were at church. The lightning struck the cross of the steeple, from whence it entered the clock, and passed through to the inside. Two men, who were seated in the greatering his body, and the other was thrown down the statuses and killed by the fall. A third man was knocked down, and for some time it was feared that he was dead, but after some time he recovered. Several other persons is the church felt shocks as the lightning passed across the church over their heads. The fluid at length left the building through the window, which was smashed to pieces. ____

From late Papers.

UNITED STATES.

APPERIENDED TROUBLE DETWERN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The Saturday Evening Gazette learns that a special messenger from Mr. Webster, who is at present on his farm in Franklin. N. H., passed through the city on Saturday afternoon on route for Washington, bearing important despatches affecting the future relations of this county of the count

while Mr. Webster is at the head of the Department of State, knowing that in him the honour and interests of our country will always find an able defender.

The official communication, whatever its "purport, will undoubtedly be shortly laid before the public.

We copy the above from the Boston Journal of Monday, and we have no doubt but an attempt will be made by the American Government to obtain a modification of the strict letter of the fishery treaty between Great Britain and the United States; but failing, as we believe they will, in this, they will then offer, as an equivalent, reciprocity in certain articles of domestic growth and produce, for the privilege of fishing within the prescribed limits. The unlimited away which American fishermen have heretofore enjoyed along our coats left them little or nothing to wish for, and when these Colonies wished a reciprocity in some of their staple articles, they were treated with the utmost indifference. Our neighbours had so long reciprocity in some of their staple articles, they were treated with the utmost indifference. Our neighbours had so long trampled upon our privileges, that they imagined they had a perfect right to use our fishing grounds for their own benefit. Did they possess, such a valuable source of wealth, British subjects would not be permitted to take a single fish. The strictest surveillance would be exercised to keep off all intraders. The complaints of the Colonists have been loud and long, but little or no attention was paid to them, until the present Ministry came into power, when a portion of the powerful fleet of Great Britain was promptly sent out to guard our interests. It has been said, and with great justice, that a Conservative Ministry is best for the Colonies, and experience verifies the truth of the observation

is best for the Colonies, and experience verifies the truth of the observation.

The American Government may make a little noise about the rigid enforcement of the fishery treaty, and especially about the correct construction put upon it by the Earl of Derby and his Cabinet, but we feel confident, it will not frighten John Bull out of his present position. This movement on the part of England has done more to strengthen those feelings of confidence in her powerful and maternal sway, which exist in the breasts of Her Colonial subjects, than any single act of the Russell Ministry, and we feel quite satisfied, that the result will prove highly favourable to Colonial interests.

A nother subscription of \$5,5000 is rearly made up in New York for the Montreal sufferers. This will make \$15,000 in all raised for that purpose. The French and French Canadians of that city are to hold a meeting to take measures for the further relief of the sufferers. The French Operatic and strands of that city are to hold a meeting to take measures for the further relief of the sufferers. The French Operatic and strands Company will also give a performance for the same object.

The farmers in this vicinity are now in the midst of their haying, and will secure from half to two-thirds of a crop. The later crops appear very promising.—Benger Wag.

The Powaro Caor.—The Spotato crop on Long Island has been very much injured by the late drought, and fears are autertained, that many large fields are entirely ruined. Farmers asy that many large fields, which looked promising a week or since, are now past redemption from the want of rain.

ESUDDEN DEATH.—During the great heat which prevailed last day week, a young man named M Lean, of very respectable family was employed in Mr. Jordeson's shippard, Wallace, took a heavy do gold water, and in a few hours died from the effects.—Englern Ch. July 20.

JUVESILE CRISE.—Out of 16,000 criminals committed Prison in his city, hast year, over 4000 were under 21 years. Chief of Police considers, that there are not less than 10, children in New York. Mr. Brace, who has recently wave Europe, and visited the prisons and vilest places in the cit New York to be the worst place ho has seen for the number lity of youth. "He believes them to be the bardest-looking praved youth he ever saw. It is sail to reflect, too, that the depraved and wicked young persons are families.—After Yor