





contributions of the Congregation, and of other charita- ble individuals of the community of Quebec.

Yours obedient servant, GUY, HALIFAX, MILLS, & CO. BARRING, BROTHERS, & CO.

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THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHOUD.

LANDS TO BE LEASED ON VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have lately completed a very splen- did ORGAN, which is ready for the attention of the Musical world...

BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY.—THE SUMMER SESSION will commence on THURSDAY, the 13th day of May, 1847.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED FOR THE BOY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, CON- VALLE, a Teacher competent to instruct in the usual Branches of a good common English Education...

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BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—MR. CHROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Education of Young Ladies...

NOTICE.—The Deeds of all Lands held by the Society, whether for General Purposes or in trust for a particular object...

DISOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partnership existing between the undersigned, as Merchant Tailors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent...

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SUNDAY, FEB. 14.—With the first daylight all were moving, glad to stretch our cold and stiffened limbs. To those who were going to work we served out each half a bottle of brandy. Some set off to collect pieces of the wreck and spars, others provisions, clothes, &c.; some to gather stones to fortify the raft; others, with some boarding-pikes which had been picked up, to endeavour to catch fish, as many were seen round about a little box of about a dozen was lucifer matches; but they were wet, and would not light. We stuck them in the flour to dry; but very nearly lost them; one of the Spanish passengers having seen the box there, pocketed the box, throwing away the matches. On searching, we found them scattered in some holes of the raft. A few of them were picked up and dried, and at last we struck a light! Oh, joyful news it was to all. We gave three cheers. A candle was lighted, and placed in an empty barrel, and a watch placed over it, with orders never to let it out by night or day. A piece of board lined with iron was found, and on this we soon had a fire blazing, having plenty of sticks at hand. The doctor and purser then got the dead sheep, skinned it in a most skilful manner with an old razor, and we soon had a portion of it cooked. A piece was served out to each man, and all declared they never tasted such excellent mutton. One "tottle" of wine followed round to each. At noon we offered up our thanks to God for his goodness. This afternoon we picked up a few fish, one or two fine lobsters, three bottles of wine, and a can of oil. The engineers (now that we had a fire set about constructing an apparatus with which to condense water, if possible. First, they tried earthenware jars, but these broke; afterwards, they got hold of some copper vessel and lead pipes, with which they busied themselves. We began now to long for water, the want of which pained us most; and the poor dogs, pigs, and sheep, seemed very thirsty. At 6 p.m. served out to each man before lying down one "tottle" of wine. Thirst began to be very troublesome. The vinegar cask was much resorted to by all; some drinking a little, others wetting their lips with a wet rag of vinegar.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.—All up at daylight. At 7, offered up our thanks to God for his goodness. One party of a dozen was appointed to gather together the fore, main, and mizen masts, main-yard, and other large spars, with which to form a substantial floating raft; and they set about it with right good will. At 8, the ship's cook made 69 small cakes, of flour, butter, and salt water, which were baked at the fire on a piece of sheet iron torn from a bit of the wreck, and served out with a piece of mutton or fish, and never was a feast so relished. At 9, the distillery got into good order, and by 11 we had made about six bottles of water, when some one called out "A sail!" How it made our hearts leap with joy, although many were sceptical; but some of the old seamen on taking a good look, declared it to be a sail; and a sail it proved to be in a few minutes. We got another signal raised on two masts lashed together. At length she hauled round the east point of the reef, some six or eight miles distant, and bore right up towards us along the reef, keeping about two miles outside. When there could be no doubt as to her intentions, we felt that the sudden and unexpected prospect of a speedy deliverance were almost too much for us. Only then did our hearts seem to soften, and to feel what we had gone through. All knelt down and joined together most fervently in thanking Almighty God for our preservation; after which each might be seen to grasp his friends by the hand and shake it, with something like a smile at last upon the lips, although the heart was too full for anything to be said. As the brig stood towards us about noon, our claret was opened, and a double allowance (two portuluffs) was dealt round to each man. By 1 o'clock p.m. it was abreast of us, about four miles outside the surf; she stopped, and a small boat, which we had observed towing astern, set sail towards us. In less than an hour she had nearly reached the surf, when she let down the sail, and eight warlike fellows got out poles, with which they guided their canoe right through the breakers on to the reef close by us.

In a few words we may as well relate the adventures of our little boat. She left us at 5 p.m. on Friday, and continued to row and sail gently along across the reef, in great fear of running aground every moment and damaging her frail hull. She touched often as she went along in the dark; but they were able always to clear her. The stem turned out not to be her frailest part, when once they got clear away; she leaked in so many places in the bottom, that two men baling could scarcely keep her free; and had any of them stood up in her bottom, they would have gone through her. The chief officer sat with the compass between his knees in the dark, steering, but with great difficulty making out the points of the compass; only doing so by now and then getting a glimpse of the flourish round the north point. They scarcely knew how they got off the reef into open water; remarking, on being asked, "God must have guided us!" At daylight on Saturday they found themselves clear of the reef, and also saw that they were past the small island of Perez, to which they thought it best not to return; but kept on their course towards the south. The sea was calm and the wind was fair all the way. By sitting all well aft they kept her bows out of the water. They sailed all day and during the night, and when Sunday morning dawned had the happiness of seeing the coast a few miles off; at the same time they observed a brig in the offing, to which they at once made; but she seemed to avoid them, keeping away. The little boat kept on towards her, however, making signals as well as they could, and, at last, got near her, and the chief officer boarded her. He found them all in confusion, with loaded muskets ready to protect themselves, having taken the small boat for some piratical craft. The tale was soon told to the chief mate, Senor Villaverde, of the Spanish brig Emilio, and at once he got all on board, and set off towards Sial to inform his commander, the brig having been obliged to slip and run from Sial, leaving her captain on shore, when the same "norther" came on to blow which the Tweed encountered. Sial being only eleven miles off, the brig reached it by 11 a.m., when the captain was at once communicated with.— On hearing of our disaster, he hesitated not for one moment, but getting some water hurriedly on board, set sail towards the reef, which he reached, as has been said, at 1 p.m., the next day. The worthy, noble, humane, Bernardino Camp (for such is the name of the excellent young officer who commands the Emilio) never thought of his cargo lying on the beach at Sial, or his passengers appearing to join him, to sail on a certain day to Havannah; but she is a regular trader; his only thoughts were on rescuing the poor shipwrecked people. He thought not of his insurance either, or the risk he ran of coming on to a lee shore in the "norther" season; and last of all, but not least, he never thought of remuneration or reward, afterwards remembering, when spoken to on this point, "I did but my duty, which every man would have done in such a case, and my reward is here" (laying his hand on his heart). We knew that many would not have acted so promptly as he had done.

To return to the canoe alongside our raft. She brought some roasted fowls, biscuit, and two or three gallons of water mixed with sugar. Captain Camp also came with her, and for a noble purpose, namely, to remain with us on the raft, as a security in himself that the brig would not leave us until all were rescued. The raft's muster roll was at once got out, and twenty-five names called over, commencing with the names of the crew, and ending with the names of the invalids, all of whom were to go off in the canoe to the brig. The writer's name was among the first called out, but, for certain pressing reasons, which need not be here mentioned, he preferred remaining on the raft till the last. The canoe started with twenty-five pas-

sengers, and was anxiously watched while the attempt was made to pull her through the breakers. After a struggle, this was accomplished, and their oars got out, and they were about to hoist the sail, when a sea struck her and turned her broadside to the surf, into which she was driven, and back on to the reef, narrowly escaping being capsized. Her crew said she was overloaded, so twelve only were sent in her; and this time she got over in safety, and made towards the brig, on board which they were placed.— She returned about 4 p. m., bringing the brig's small boat, which alone came through the surf, the canoe stopping outside, as they were afraid she would get stove if she struck the reef in the middle of the boiling surf. The small boat took off seven passengers to the canoe, and returned for seven more, with which she set off; but, when in the middle of the surf, one was doomed to lift her high in the air, then dash her round broadside on, and capsized her. She turned over and over, and was swept back on to the reef, full of water, the people who were in being scattered all over the surf. Fortunately all of them, after a little, got a footing on the reef, in four or five feet of water, and reached the raft in safety. The boat was baled clear of water, and a few more seamen put into her, with extra oars, and only four passengers allowed to go. This time she got safely through the surf, and alongside the canoe, which went to the brig, the small boat returning to the raft.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.—All astr at 6 a. m., but no appearance of the brig; but at 11 a. m., she hove in sight, and by 2 p. m. sent off the canoe to us. We now saw it was hopeless to attempt getting the people conveyed through the surf, which appeared to roar louder and rise with greater violence than before, and should the boats strike the reef in trying to get through the surf, they might get so much injured that the brig might be compelled to leave the greater number of us behind; besides it was dangerous for the brig to be kept so near a lee-shore, should a "norther" spring up. It was therefore proposed that the canoe should come through the surf to us, to be employed with the small boat in carrying us all at one time across the reef to the southward to the small island where the brig could go round and pick us up. This was agreed on, as our only chance of all reaching the brig in safety. But there was no time to be lost; therefore Captain Parsons gave orders to us to embark forthwith, no one taking a single rag more than was on his back. All set about embarking with cheerfulness; before doing which, however, every one knelt down on the raft, and we offered up our united thanks to Almighty God for his goodness. Captain Parsons was the last man to step from the raft into the canoe. The arrangement was that the small boat, in charge of the chief officer and nine men, should take the lead, with the canoe in tow, the small boat steering by compass, and guiding the canoe.

There were forty-two people stowed in the canoe and ten in the small boat. At 5 p. m. we shoved off in silence, all looking back at the raft, which had stood our part so long, with feelings mingled with regret, sorrow, and joy. Our voyage, we knew, was attended with great danger, for were our canoe to run on a rock, or reef, she might turn over, and drown, perhaps, the whole of us in fathoms of water alongside. The second officer took his stand in the bow of the canoe, as she was obliged to take the lead, and, assisted by one of the natives of Sial belonging to the boat, with poles sounding, he kept a look-out for reefs and danger. Sometimes we used the oars, and others the sail, the canoe often grating over the reefs, which made us shudder, till we had gone three or four miles in the dark, when we thought it best to come to an anchor about 8 p. m. This was a trying night to all.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.—Sunrise brought us a lovely morning. We offered up our thanks to God for his protection and goodness, and set sail towards the south. After many times touching on the rocks, at 11 o'clock a. m. we reached a small island, on which there was a hut, swarms of birds, piles of wood, and lots of our wreck, which had floated about ten miles, boxes, spars, clothes, and some dead bodies. The people in the small boat landed, thinking it was Perez, but, as we found it was not that island, the boats then were kept on their course to the south, towards another small island, which was seen about five miles off. About 2 p. m., we reached Perez, on which we landed, observing the brig, at the same time, about ten miles off, making towards us. There are a few good huts, built of wreck, and thatched with cane leaves. In one hut there was about a dozen butts of fresh water, kept there by the fishermen and turtles, who resort thither from Campeachy and Sial. We lighted a fire in one of the huts, broiled some bacon, and with some bread and the fresh water we found in the casks we made a good meal.

The brig came round near to Perez, and the canoe in two trips placed us all in safety on her deck by 5 p. m., when she set sail, and on the following day we reached Sial, where, having received for a week the utmost kindness and hospitality, we embarked on board the Emilio, for the Havannah, where we arrived on the 3rd of March. When the inhabitants of the Havannah learned how nobly Captain Camp and Mr. Villaverde, his chief mate, had behaved in our rescue, a subscription headed by the Governor-General was commenced for their benefit, as a mark of how much their conduct was esteemed by all. In a short time it had amounted to four thousand dollars. When the two noble officers for whom it was intended heard about it, they at first refused to accept any part of it, in the most kind and generous manner offering it for the benefit of the widows and families of the poor men lost in the "Tweed!" The consul and all concerned said this should not be, observing that the subscription made by the people of Havannah was for their two noble-minded countrymen; and that, surely, "at home," the countrymen of the poor sufferers, on hearing of the sad catastrophe, which would bring destitution to many a poor family, would as handsomely "do their duty."

It is to be hoped that the Government, and the Royal Humane Societies, will not overlook the noble and humane conduct of the captain and chief officer of the Spanish brig Emilio. Her owners would not accept any return for the four days employed in rescuing the shipwrecked people off the reef. The Tweed steamer was launched in 1841, having been built by Mr. Charles Wood, at Greenock. The engines were made by Messrs. Caird & Co. She commenced running in 1842, and, at the time of her loss, was almost as good as the first day of starting. Captain Parsons is a master of 22 years' standing in the Royal Navy. He joined the Royal Mail Steam-Company's service in 1842, as chief-officer of the Doe, for one voyage. He then commanded the Medway for one voyage; after which he exchanged into the Tweed, in which he had made five complete voyages to and from the West Indies, three of which were to the Gulf of Mexico. Many of the Tweed's men had been in her ever since she first started running, and almost all had been several voyages in her, some of the men having followed Capt. Parsons from ship to ship for ten years.

ON THE MEANS OF ESCAPING THE RAVAGES OF THE POTATOE DISEASE. We publish the following at the request of an esteemed friend. We fear that the malady of the potatoe is hopelessly incurable; but we are willing to give the subject every consideration. This method was discovered by M. Zander, of Boitzenburg, and he has tried it for six years with the greatest success. The following extracts, translated from the German, are made from his published letter.— "For many years a kind of dry rot and peck mark has been observed amongst potatoes, in consequence of which many of them were quite unfit for food; this suggested to me the idea of obtaining them from seed, and I directed my efforts to the

procuring of fully-grown potatoes in one year, in which I have succeeded. The raising of potatoes from seed is nothing new—the attempt has often been made, but it required three, four or five years before they came to perfection.

I first raised potatoes from seed six years ago. I sowed an eighth of an ounce, and obtained nearly seven sacks of full-grown, perfectly sound potatoes, although in the same year almost all the potatoes in my neighbourhood were affected by peck mark and dry rot.

I have regularly raised potatoes from seed ever since, and they have remained sound during the whole time; and last year (1845), when the disease had spread over Europe, and attacked the greatest part of the potatoes in my neighbourhood, those potatoes which I had previously raised from seed, as well as those of the preceding year, continued perfectly exempt from disease. I have also given potatoes raised from seed to my friends and acquaintances, and these have also remained perfectly free from the potatoe disease. The Minister of the Interior took notice of my proceedings, and sent two officers to investigate on the spot the facts I had communicated to the government respecting my potatoes. These officers were present when I caused some potatoes to be taken out, which I had planted from seed, amongst them was a plant which produced 250 potatoes; many stems produced from 100 to 150; the smallest produce from one plant was half a metze, and the majority of the plants produced from one to one and a half metzes. Potatoes raised from seed are very healthy, and of the greatest flavour; they produce a richer crop in the second year, and it increases in the third; there is then no further increase, and they have attained their greatest perfection.

From an ounce of seed you may raise upwards of fifty sacks of potatoes. The smallest crop I ever had from half an ounce was twenty-four sacks. You will find the following description of the manner of raising them from seed more complete than that which the government has published, for in that everything is given too superficially.

My views of the potatoe disease, which has spread so universally for some years, are as follows:—With all plants, propagation by seed is not in accordance with nature, and is, in fact, a disease in a climate which is cold and foreign to it. This has caused a complete degeneracy—in one word, our potatoes have become weakened and degenerated by a long-continued and unnatural mode of propagation, and they cannot, during any year, bear the influence of temperature, drought, or moisture, and I have the firm conviction that the potatoe diseases which have now prevailed for some years, such as peck marks and dry rot, and the disease of last year, which was formerly unknown, was caused amongst our weak and degenerated potatoes by a sudden change of temperature. A weak and nervous individual is very sensible of every change of weather or temperature, and so it has been for some years with potatoes, which have been weakened by an unnatural mode of propagation. I am in possession of the strongest proofs that we can not regard the potatoe as a vegetable which has become accustomed to the climate of our country, and that the potatoes which I have raised from seed the last six years have been free from the prevailing diseases, and surpass in quality all the old sorts.

The potatoe seed is sowed in the following manner:—The berries should be gathered in autumn, before the frost sets in, and be preserved in a dry place until the beginning of February. They are then to be broken by the hand and placed in a tub or other vessel, where they must remain for six or eight days to ferment a little; then water is to be thrown on them, and well stirred, in order to separate the pulp and husks from the seed, which should then be cleaned and dried, and then kept in a warm room until sown.

As the potatoe is a native of a tropical climate, it is impossible that it can form and produce perfect seed in the open air in our cold climate. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the berries should be perfectly healthy, be gathered before the frost sets in, and be preserved in a dry place until the beginning of February. They are then to be broken by the hand and placed in a tub or other vessel, where they must remain for six or eight days to ferment a little; then water is to be thrown on them, and well stirred, in order to separate the pulp and husks from the seed, which should then be cleaned and dried, and then kept in a warm room until sown.

Formerly the great mistake was made of sowing unripe and imperfect potatoe seed; as a consequence it required three or four years before the plants could be obtained. This was the case which deferred many persons from cultivating potatoes from seed, but this difficulty I have now, thank God, overcome. "At the end of March or beginning of April the potatoe seed should be sown in a hot-bed, the grains being sown a quarter of an inch asunder. If there are no sashes to put over the bed, it should be covered at night, and in cold weather by mats or boards, as the young plants are very sensitive to frost. It is very important that the seed should be sown on a hot-bed made of horse-dung, as it sprouts with difficulty, and requires artificial heat to make it early productive in our climate. If the seed is sown in a cold bed, it remains until the middle of May before it comes up, and the crop will be retarded and diminished; but if it is sown as I have pointed out, there will be fine large plants in the middle of May, which may be planted out in the open ground, or in pots, if the weather in which they are sown must be kept moderately moist, and when they are put out they must be freely watered if the weather be dry.

If the potatoe plants have advanced so far by the middle of end of May to have attained the height of four inches, they may be planted out in rich loess soil about the same distance from each other as the plants are now, and in a rich soil, the best done on a cloudy day, or immediately after rain. It is of importance that they should be put down into the earth two inches lower than they stood in the seed-bed; this will cause them to form fresh roots which produce the most numerous and best tubers.

If the plants have not produced tubers, they may be left until they have attained a height of six or six inches, and may be planted three inches deeper in the ground than they stood in the seed-bed; they will thus produce more roots; but care must be taken that the young plants do not produce tubers while they remain in the seed-bed, and they should be often examined, if they should do so, as they will be very much weakened if allowed to form tubers before they are put out.

The earthing up of the potatoes raised from seed should be done early, and not too much; for if the plants are put out in weather which is not very unfavourable, they soon begin to shoot up, and the entire soil is penetrated by very small fine fibres, which would be injured by a high or late earthing up, the soil which is not put out until the middle of June, or three weeks, and the produce diminished. I must remark that the potatoe plants thrive best in a rich sandy soil which has been deeply dug."

The foregoing extracts contain two most important statements, and if they should be confirmed by general experience, there is no estimating their importance. One is, that it is possible to raise an abundance of fully-grown potatoes from seed in the second year, and that it remains until the middle of May before the general prevailing disease for six years at least. I had an opportunity of testing the first proposition last summer, and can testify to its literal accuracy. I am promised a detailed account of the result of the experiment, the institution of which I will witness, and which will require to be repeated before the second proposition can be considered as established; in the meantime it seems highly probable that if Zander's statement is correct, and one would naturally expect that potatoes raised from seed, as he directs, would be more hardy and healthy than those raised in any other way.

I had the pleasure of spending last night at the baths of Ripolden, in the Black Forest, and my first information was derived from M. Goring, the owner of the baths, and of much surrounding property. He heard of the plan only on the preceding month, and lost no time in procuring and sowing some seed in a hot-bed; it was sown on the 9th of May; on the 9th of June the frame was removed, and the plants were put out in May; the soil was very dry and hard, and on the 19th of June some fifty or sixty, of about four inches high, were planted in my garden. I left on the 4th of July, and the plants were growing vigorously and promising well; the single leaves of many were then larger than the plants themselves were at the present time, when they were put out. M. Goring has promised to send me a detailed and accurate report of the result, and also some other interesting experiments on the cultivation of potatoes, which he has instituted.

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