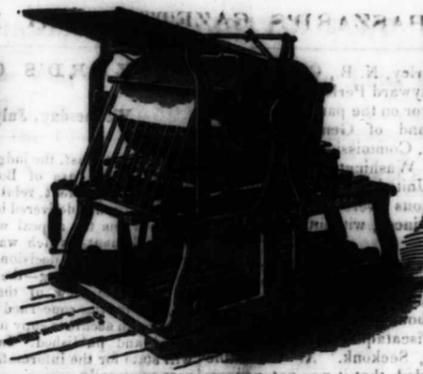


HASZARD'S GAZETTE

PAPER'S COMMERCIAL JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.



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HASZARD'S GAZETTE
 Published by Haszard & Owen
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 A quantity of superior Salt-glazed Stone-ware,
 Pipes, Junctions, Bends, &c., from 3 inches to 10
 in diameter, supplying the cheapest and most efficient
 method of conveying water under ground.
WILLIAM HEARD.
 Charlottetown, 23d April, 1856.

A good assortment
WILSON'S
 CELEBRATED
Botanic Medicine
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Thomsonian Preparations,
 with full directions for
FAMILY USE

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 Compound Sarsaparilla,
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SCALES,
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GREENLEAF & BROWN,
 AGENTS.
 A full assortment of all kinds of weighing appa-
 ratus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Rail-
 road, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the
 Province.
 February 9, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers & others.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the
 Charlottetown Gas Company have discontinued
 firing up shops or private houses with Gas Fittings,
 and will no longer be liable for any escapes inside
 the consumers' dwellings. Parties are therefore
 requested to employ their own Gas Fitter for altera-
 tions, repairs, &c. The Company have imported a
 large stock of all kinds of Gas Fittings, Pipes and
 Glasses, this spring, which can be had as usual at
 the Company's Office.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
 June 9th 1856.

MAILS.
Summer Arrangement.
THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c.,
 will, until further notice, be made up and for-
 warded as follows:—
 For New Brunswick, Canada and the United
 States, via Summerside and Shediac, every Monday
 and Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, and direct to
 Shediac, by the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant,"
 every Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.
 For Nova Scotia, by the Steamer "Lady Le Mar-
 chant," every Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock,
 and every Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.
 For Newfoundland, every Tuesday afternoon, at
 two o'clock.
 For England and Bermuda, to include the corre-
 spondence for the West Indies, every alternate Tues-
 day afternoon, at two o'clock, viz:—
 Tuesday, the 3rd and 17th June,
 The 1st, 15th and 29th July,
 The 12th and 26th August,
 The 9th and 23rd September,
 The 7th and 21st October,
 The 4th and 18th November.
 Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be
 posted half an hour before the time of closing.
THOMAS OWEN,
 Postmaster General.
 General Post Office, May 24th, 1856.

N. B. The Steamer "Lady Le Marchant" will
 leave Shediac every Tuesday morning at six o'clock,
 and Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at
 eight o'clock, and will leave Charlottetown for
 Shediac every Friday at two o'clock.

SHINGLES AND BOARDS!
LATELY RECEIVED a few Cargoes of Pine and
 Spruce Boards and Shingles, warranted of the
 same prime description as sold to customers last
 year.
JAMES N. HARRIS.
 June 4, 1856.—2w 1st. & Ad.

New Spring Goods!!
 —AT THE—
"Manchester House," Queen St.,
 Per "Majestic," from Liverpool.
NOW opening, and will be ready for inspection in
 a day or two, a large and carefully selected
 supply of
British Merchandise,
 including every variety of Dry Goods, suitable for
 the season, and in the newest style of Fashion;
 Among which are the following:—
 Straw, Tuscan, Chip, Manila, Fancy, Crape,
 and Glace silk BONNETS.
 Girls' Battiste, and Girls' and Boys' Straw HATS
 RIBBONS, PARASOLS, SILK MANTLES,
 Muslin and Embroidered DRESSES,
 Black and Coloured BALMAINES, Mouseline
 DE LAINES,
 ALPACAS, CASHMERE, FANCY PRINTS,
 White and coloured Costly STAYS, Collars,
 Habit Shirts and Sleeves,
 Infant Cashmere HOODS, and Muslin Tucked
 ROBES,
 Lace and Edgings, CURTAIN MUSLIN and
 FRINGES,
 Damask Mouseline, Marseilles Toilet Quills and
 Covers,
 White Shirting, French Fronts,
 White and Grey SHEETINGS and SHEETINGS,
 White Fests, Children's Dresses,
 Table Linen and Towelling, &c. &c.
 With a large and choice assortment of other
 Goods, all of which will be found worthy of the
 attention of customers, and will be offered at prices
 extremely low.
 Further importations hourly expected per
 "Thomas Begbie" from London.
SAMUEL McMURRAY,
 Queen Street.
 May 13, 1856.

Notice to Gas Consumers.
NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS WIL-
 SON has been discharged from the employment
 of the Charlottetown Gas Company, and is no longer
 empowered to act for or on their behalf in any way
 whatever.
WM. MURPHY, Manager.
 June 9, 1856.

CREAM NECTAR,
MANUFACTURED and SOLD by—
JOHN BOYER.
 June 24, 1856.

WATCH, WATCH, MOTHER.
 BY MARY A. KIDDER.

Mother, watch the little feet,
 Climbing o'er the garden wall,
 Bounding through the busy street,
 Ranging cellar, shed and hall;
 Never count the moments lost,
 Never count the time it cost;
 Little feet will go astray—
 Guide them mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand
 Picking berries by the way,
 Making houses in the sand,
 Tossing on the fragrant hay,
 Never dare the question ask,
 "Why to me this weary task?"
 These same little hands may prove
 Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue
 Prattling, eloquent and wild;
 What is said and what is sung
 By the happy, joyous child.
 Catch the word while yet unspoken,
 Stop the vow before 'tis broken!
 This same tongue may yet proclaim
 Blessings on a Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart,
 Beating soft and warm for you;
 Wholesome lessons now impart—
 Keep, oh keep, that young heart true;
 Extricate every weed,
 Showing good and precious seed;
 Harvest rich you then may see
 Ripening for eternity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.—There is no-
 thing which goes so far towards placing
 young people beyond the reach of poverty,
 as economy in the management of their do-
 mestic affairs. It matters not, whether a
 man furnish little or much for his family, if
 there is a continual leakage in his kitchen,
 or in the parlor; it runs away he knows not
 how, and that demon, waste, cries "more!"
 like the horse-leech's daughter, until he
 that provides has no more to give. It is
 the husband's duty to bring into the house,
 and it is the duty of the wife to see that
 none goes wrongfully out of it—not the least
 article, however unimportant in itself, for
 it establishes a precedent—not under any
 pretence, for it opens the door of ruin to
 stalk in, and he seldom leaves an oppor-
 tunity unimproved. The husband's inter-
 est should be the wife's care, and her great-
 est ambition carry her no further than his
 welfare and happiness, together with that
 of her children. This should be her sole
 aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the
 bosom of her family, where she may do as
 much towards making a fortune, as he can
 in the counting room or the work-shop. It
 is not the money earned that makes a man
 wealthy—it is that which he saves from his
 earnings. A good and prudent husband
 makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor
 with his best friend, and if that friend be
 not true to him, what has he to hope? If
 he dare not place confidence in the com-
 panion of his bosom, where is he to place
 it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she
 is the agent of many she loves, and she is
 bound to act for their good, and not her
 own gratification. Her husband's good is
 the end to which she should aim—his ap-
 probation is her reward. Self gratification
 in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more
 company than his purse can well entertain,
 are equally pernicious! The first adds
 vanity to extravagance: the second fastens
 a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account;
 and the latter brings intemperance, the
 worse of all evils, in its train.

All over the Union they talk politics,
 more or less, just before election. In this
 State (New Hampshire) the whole year is
 taken up in discussing party merits. At
 one of our district schools, the children were
 disputing about the principles of their
 fathers. One said his paternal parent was
 a Whig, another's was a Democrat, still
 another's a Know-Nothing. A little witch
 of a girl, whose father died recently, heard
 them so far, and then in sweet prattle stam-
 mered forth.
 "Tis no matter about that. My father
 has gone to heaven, and I guess he is as
 good as any of them."

ADVERTISING.
 The Utica Observer has the following
 about advertising, to which every shrewd
 business man will assent;—The true course
 in business is to let people know what you
 may desire to obtain from them. The sys-
 tem of advertising sets down the conditions
 of existing trade, as on a chart, and every
 one is enabled to guide his proceedings by
 it. Thus the exchanges of commerce are
 made with rapidity and satisfaction. There
 are ten thousand mutual wants in society
 which go about in search of each other.
 The advertising columns of the newspaper
 offer the ready means of bringing together
 these interests. They are the medium of
 communication between the seller and the
 buyer—the source of information mutually
 advantageous to the business man and the
 community. The time has passed for peo-
 ple to sit quietly in their stores, and trust
 to circumstances for customers. The as-
 pect of business has been entirely changed
 —the old landmarks have been removed,
 and new channels opened. Merchants and
 mechanics should not now sit quietly and
 gaze upon the dust gathered around their
 wares, but with becoming shrewdness place
 their pens on paper, enumerate their arti-
 cles, and where they may be found. Men
 of small capital long since discovered this
 road to wealth; and he who does not follow
 in their wake, will find himself distanced.

DIGGING FOR MONEY.
 "What are you digging for?"
 "I'm digging for money."
 The news fled—the idlers collected.
 "We are told you are digging for money?"
 "Well, I ain't digging for anything else."
 "Have you had any luck?"
 "First rate luck! pays well; you had
 better take hold."
 All doffed their coats and laid hold most
 vigorously for a time. After throwing out
 some cart loads, the question arose.
 "When did you get any money last?"
 "Saturday night."
 "How much did you get?"
 "Four dollars and a half."
 "Why that's rather small."
 "It's pretty well—seventy-five cents a
 day is the regular price for digging cellars
 all over the town."
 The spades dropped and the loafers van-
 ished.

UNCLE OR FATHER?—"Say, boy, whose
 horse is that you're riding?" "Why, it's
 daddy's." "Who is your daddy?" "Don't
 yer know? Why, Uncle Peter Jones."
 "So you're the son of your Uncle?"
 "Why, yes, calculate I am. You see,
 dad got to be a widower, and married
 mother's sister, and now he's my uncle."
 Ladies wear corsets from instinct—a
 natural love of being squeezed.

COLONIAL.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA. Let Labrador and Newfoundland constitute one Province or State. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton another, New Brunswick and Gaspé, a third. All Lower Canada, south of the St. Lawrence a fourth—to be called perhaps Champlain, with the Capital at Sherbrooke. The north side of the St. Lawrence, bounded by the Saguenay and Ottawa, a fifth. Upper Canada, from the Ottawa to the River Trent, a sixth—to be called, perhaps, Ottawa with Kingston for its capital. All Upper Canada west of the Trent, a seventh—to be called, say Ontario, with Toronto for a Capital. And the North west territory, from Lake Nipissing to the Red River, for an eighth, under the name of Assiniboia, or any other that may be preferred; and let the Island of Montreal be the Federal Territory for the eight States—constituting the Empire of Canada—something after the model which has worked so well among our neighbours, always excepting the slavery element. Were such a confederation formed upon correct principles, leaving Education, Banking, Judiciary, and Local improvements to the Legislatures of the several States, and only attending through the Federal Government to the foreign relations of the whole, an Empire might grow up, the freest, happiest and most prosperous the world ever saw. But inasmuch as everything is going on at present as favorably as could be hoped or wished, there is no need for hastening in any way a change which time must sooner or later bring about. Had we, however, such a confederation of States, the Railroads from Halifax to Sarnia, and from Quebec to the Georgian Bay, would become necessities.—to which the Federal Legislature might well devote the requisite amount of public lands for the benefit of all the rest.—Montreal Witness.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Express of 24th ult. relates the death of the Rev. Mr. Boland, a clergyman of the Church of England under the following painful circumstances. Some time in the early part of March (the day is not exactly known) Mr. Boland went to visit a parishioner near Sandy Point, the place of his residence? and not returning when expected, search was made for him and he was found dead within a mile of his own house. It is presumed that having incautiously gone alone, he had lost his way in a drift, and yielding to cold and fatigue, had sunk into that fatal sleep in which the vital powers are soon extinct. Mr. Boland was for several years a scripture reader in London; he was learned, able and zealous and is much regretted.

In the same paper is a long letter signed "Cyrus W. Field," which, in advocating St. John's as a port of call for ocean steamers to America says, that the present steamers pass Cape Race to and fro 416 trips per annum or more than one a day and that calling at St. John's would only delay them four hours, that is two hours in the harbor for coaling, transaction of business, &c., and two hours running the extra distance (ten miles) in and out.—A trifling period compared to the gain in speed which would ensue from steamers departing with less coal and in lighter trim, and to the increased amount of income from extra freight room.

The Express records the death, on the 14th June, of Erasmus Augustus Killibuck a young Esquimaux who was taken by Captain Ommaney from the coast of Greenland in 1851, to act as a guide in search of Sir John Franklin. He was taken to sea, and, owing to stress of weather could not be landed. He was with his own consent taken to England, educated, and brought up in the Christian faith with the intention of his one day being useful among his people as a missionary. He was sent to St. John's in October last year, where he was admitted to the College of the Theological institution for further training. During the winter he showed signs of disease of the lungs. His last illness was short and he died at the College on Saturday the 14th ult.

Tax Payers' Letters.—Our Washington correspondent alluded, recently, to the labors of the joint commission appointed under the first and second article of the Reciprocity Treaty. It consists of the

Hon. M. H. Perley, N. B., Commissioner, and George Hayward Perley, Esq., Secretary and Surveyor on the part of the British Government; and of Gen G. G. Cushman, of Bangor, Commissioner, and R. D. Cuts, Esq., of Washington, Surveyor on the part of the United States. Last summer they visited various rivers and harbours in the British Provinces, without arriving at any conclusion.

This summer, the Commission has had its head quarters at the Tremont House, and yesterday documents were signed establishing the fishing boundaries of the following rivers:—The Piscataqua, Merrimac, Ipswich, Taunton, Seekonk. At the same time it was decided, that it was not necessary to treat on the Saugus, Charles, Mystic Neponset, and Acushnet. The commissioners have visited these ten rivers, and their decisions were made after due consultation and deliberation.

The Commission adjourned yesterday, to meet at Prince Edwards Island in a fortnight, to examine the various rivers and harbors there, and return here in September, Gen. Cushman left afterwards for Bangor; and Hon. Mr. Perley will return to St. John by the next steamer.—Boston Jour., July 2.

MR. CAIRD'S SERMON.—RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

When the Queen ordered the publication of this Sermon, she could scarcely have anticipated the circulation it would attain or that she would thus virtually become a tract distributor on so large a scale. Her judgment of its merits has been sustained by that of the people of Britain and America. In Britain 60,000 copies were speedily disposed of. In the United States, several editions have been published, and in Canada, this Sermon, which appeared in our last issue, was republished by the Toronto old-Country Man newspaper by one of the Quebec papers and also in Montreal by the Montreal Witness. The last paper has issued, as we learn from its columns one edition of 16,000 copies and another of 6,000 copies. May its perusal be productive of good, and may our common life be more and more pervaded by true religion.—Presbyterian.

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—Take earnestly hold of life, as capacitated for and destined to a high and noble purpose. Study closely the mind's bent for labour or a profession. Adopt it early and pursue it steadily, never look back to the turning furrow, but forward to the new ground that ever remains to be broken. Means and ways are abundant to every man's success, if will and action are rightly adapted to them. To sigh or repine over the lack of inheritance, instead of inheritance, is unmanly.

Every man should strive to be creator instead of inheritor. He should bequeath instead of borrow. Let every man be conscious of the power in him and the Providence over him, and fight his own battles with his own good lance. Let him feel, that it is better to earn a crust than to inherit coffers of gold. This spirit of self-nobility, when once learned, every man will discover within himself under God, the elements and capacities of wealth. He will be rich in self-resources, and can lift his face proudly to meet the noblest among men.

No one would take you for what you are, said an old-fashioned gentleman, a day or two ago, to a young would-be dandy in Brighton, who had more hair than brains. "Why?" asked Joe, immediately. "Because they can't see your ears."

An inventive genius intends applying to patent a machine which he says, when wound up and put in motion, will chase a hog over a ten-acre lot, catch, poke and ring him, or by a slight change of gearing, will chop him into sausage work his bristles into shoe-brushes, and manufacture his tail into a corkscrew.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

On Saturday last, the judgment of the Supreme Court, in the case of Bourke, appellant, and Murphy, respondent, relative to the Charlotte-town Ferry, was delivered by Mr. Justice Potara, before whom the appeal was tried. In giving this judgment—which was, as all judgments which involve the decision of legal principles, should be, in writing—the learned Judge took an elaborate view of the case, and we trust that the parties concerned will take some pains to have an accurate copy of the judgment procured and published. In the meantime, we will state for the information of the public, the case summarily.

Murphy, the respondent, as the wharfinger at Minchin's Point Wharf, and in that capacity summoned Bourke for the sum of £100, as the wharfage due from him for landing and taking away persons at and from the said wharf, and for wharfage for the boat, pursuant to the following regulation of the Governor in Council:

"7th. Any Boat or vessel employed or used by any person or persons, except Henry Pope Welch, the present licensed ferryman or licensee of Hillsborough Ferry opposite Charlottetown, or his successors therein, in systematically ferrying for or without hire, Passengers, Horses, or Vehicles over the said Ferry, and landing or taking off the same from the said wharf, to pay the rate of one shilling for each and every Passenger, Cattle, Horse, or Vehicle landed on or taken off said wharf; and also the rate of two shillings and six-pence for every time such boat or vessel shall touch at or land passengers on said wharf, to be paid by the parties owning or employed in working such boat or vessel."

The learned Judge went into the question fully as to whether the wharf at Minchin's Point was a public wharf or one devoted by the Statute to the use of the ferry, and after a clear elucidation of this point, and a comparison of the Statutes with others of the like tendency, came to the conclusion, that it was a public wharf, free to all Her Majesty's subjects to land at or embark from. Then came the question as to how far the Lieut. Governor and Council were warranted in making the regulations in question. By sec. 12 of the Act 15 Victoria, cap. 34,

The Public Wharf at Minchin's Point, opposite to Charlottetown, on the South side of the Hillsborough River, shall be under the management and control of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who shall have power to establish the Rates of Wharfage to be paid by Vessels using the same, and to make such other Rules and Regulations for the management of the said Wharf as he may think fit from time to time.

The Court were fully of opinion, that under the term vessel, there used, that boat could not be intended, and among other reasons, from the expression used in the Charlottetown Wharfage Act, where vessels under ten tons only are not made liable to wharfage dues. The Court adverted to the tax on persons, and decided that it could not be sustained. Had the wharf in question been a ferry wharf, all persons could have been excluded from using it, and penalties might have been imposed on those attempting to use it. As it was clearly a public wharf, it was equally clear that no person could be charged with wharfage for either landing at it or going from it. The judgment in the Mayor's Court was reversed.

This is a very imperfect outline of the decision, for we are not in a position to take notes, but, as we have said before, we trust that the whole will be printed, as it deserves to be, and we will then give the judgment entire. In the meantime, we would observe, that it is a very important decision, and one that will have the effect of greatly establishing a confidence in the integrity and firmness of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It will be a caution to the members of the Executive Council not to attempt to wrest the plain words of a general Statute into a means of serving the purposes of an individual. When we first read the regulations in question, we were not surprised, but we experienced a feeling of indignation mingled with sorrow, that an Administration calling itself a liberal, constitutional and responsible government, could have been guilty of an act of undisciplined and unqualified tyranny, one that makes us ashamed of having to submit to the control of men who could be so ignorant or so regardless of the rights and liberties of the subject as even to suppose of an act so thoroughly repugnant to all correct and constitutional ideas of justice and freedom. Of all species of tyranny, there is none so dreadful in its effects as that which is attempted to be perpetrated under the forms of law, and with the sanction of Courts of Justice, and it becomes every tribunal, even the most humble, to look with great caution into the acts of Governments where they are restrictive of the liberty of the subject, or are the means of imposing taxes and burdens that are not warranted by the strict letter of the law. It is the first time that we remember of the Government and the Law coming into collision, and we are proud, that in the conflict, the latter has triumphed.

Joint Address of the Kirk Session and Trustees of Saint James's Church, Charlottetown, to the Rev. William Snodgrass:—

Rev. and Dear Sir:—The sacred tie which binds us together having been so recently formed, we naturally cherished the hope that it would have subsisted for many years to come—it was, therefore, with feelings of no ordinary regret that we received the announcement, that your pastoral connection with the congregation of St. James's Church had terminated.

The circumstances under which you were led to form such a determination, as ascertained by you, we are very willing to believe, were of such a nature, as to render your leaving us a matter of conscientious duty on your part. But before you embark to another country it may possibly be some satisfaction to you to receive our appreciation of your services while you continued to labour here, permit us, therefore, Rev. and Dear Sir, to assure you, that it affords us much pleasure in hearing testimony to your unwearied zeal in the discharge of the duties of your high and honourable calling as a Minister of Christ, from the time you undertook our spiritual superintendence until now, a period extending over three years and a half; during which, it is but due to you to state, that you have at all times exerted yourself to the utmost, to advance the prosperity of St. James's Church, and the spiritual welfare of its adherents.

We cannot allow you to depart without offering our united and earnest prayers for your welfare, both here and hereafter, and in these, all who have had the pleasure of your acquaintance will, we have good reason to know, most cordially concur.

We indulge the hope, too, that in the more extended sphere of usefulness which you are henceforth to occupy, you will sometimes think of those who loved you and wished you so well; and if, in the good providence of God, it should ever be in your power to revisit this, the scene of your first Ministerial connexion, we feel it scarcely necessary to add, that you will be received with the same respect and kindly regard which, it is consolatory to reflect, have so uniformly characterized our intercourse.

We now bid you, Rev. and Dear Sir, an affectionate and final farewell, and commend you to the God whom you serve.

Signed, on behalf of the Kirk Session, J. MACKENZIE, On behalf of the Trustees, H. D. MORRETT, Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 1st, 1856.

REPLY.

To the Elders and Trustees of Saint James's Church, Charlottetown:—

GENTLEMEN, I thank you from my heart. I attach the highest value to your present consideration of me, as manifested in this parting token of your affectionate regard. The extreme pain which I feel in leaving this my first charge is greatly soothed by the testimony you now bear concerning my labours among you and the assurance you now give, that your earnest prayers and best wishes will follow me. While reciprocating all your kindly desires, I beg you to accept my word, that I shall ever take the warmest interest in your welfare. It will do me good to hear from time to time of your prosperity. Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you. W. SNODGRASS.

POLICE COURT.

July 2.—Michael McCormack and Andrew MacCormack, for violently assaulting policeman McQuillan; convicted and fined £10 each with costs, or be imprisoned 60 days, and to furnish security—themselves in £50 each, with four sureties in £25 each—to be of good behaviour for twelve months; committed. Richard Cahill, for receiving a prisoner from one of the police; not proved. 3.—John Sheridan, for challenging Thomas Hughes to fight; settled out of court, Sheridan paying costs. 4.—Joshua Allan, drunk and disorderly; fined 5s. or be imprisoned 48 hours; paid. 5.—Daniel Fraser, drunk and disorderly, fined 5s. or be imprisoned 48 hours; paid. 6.—Thomas Cannon, for assault on Jane Young; settled out of court, Cannon paying costs. Pierce Lacy, for using profane and low language and behaviour towards George Hill; convicted and fined 10s. with costs; or be imprisoned 48 hours. Charles McNeill, James Webber, Ronald McLeod and Christopher Dells, seamen, late of ship Majestic, for assault and battery on Thomas Foley; and Charles McNeill, for assault on and threatening the life of James Connor; settled out of court. Margaret Fitzgerald committed to take her trial at the Supreme Court in January next, for stealing a pound note from Ellen Hayden. 9.—Thomas Balfour, drunk and disorderly; fined 2s. 6d. with costs. John Gardiner, trespass on policeman White, tearing his clothes; ordered to pay costs.

Violent Storm.—We notice in our exchanges that violent thunder storms have been devastating the crops in sections of Canada and the United States. On Monday last the northern side of this Island seems to have been severely visited. We have not heard how far the damage has extended, but learn that it was particularly severe in New London and Covehead.

We give below an extract of a letter from New London.

PARK CORNER, July 15, 1856. We were last night at 9 o'clock, visited with one of the most fearful hail storms that I ever witnessed, accompanied with a continual blast of lightning and torrents of rain; the hail lasted about 3 minutes and as far as I can learn, not a pane of glass has escaped facing the north and west. The damage done to the growing crops is beyond all calculation. I fear the wheat and potatoes are nearly all cut off. I have not time to learn any thing with regard to the extent of range of the storm but I fear it will be far and wide.

The Rev. G. Sutherland, of the Free Church, will preach, (God willing,) on Sabbath Evening, the 20th, at 8 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall.

Married.

At New Perth, on the 5th of July, by the Rev. John Knox, Mr. Eben Campbell, to Christiana, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Dewar, of New Perth.

On the 18th instant, at St. Eleanor's, by the Rev. J. H. Reed, Rector, Mr. Joseph Todd, to Miss Sarah Lane, both of Summerside, Bechoque.

Died.

On the 5th, suddenly at New Glasgow, Murdoch McDonald, formerly of Isle of Skye, Scotland aged, 78.

At the Lunatic Asylum, on the 8th July, 1856, Ann Nicholson, aged 80 years, a native of Scotland, and a resident of Belfast for many years.

At Melrose, Mass., on the 21st ult., MARY JANE BULL, aged 22 years, youngest sister of Mr. John Holman, Bachelor, of this city—much esteemed and regretted.

Passengers.

In the Steamer Lady Le Marchant from Shediac to Charlottetown, yesterday, Tuesday July 15, John Simeon, John Newell, John McNevin, Thos. Smith, John Murray, Charles Peters.

CRICKET.

A MATCH will come off at Government Farm on Tuesday 22nd inst., wickets to be pitched 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have Flowers, in Pots, or Boxes, for the Horticultural show—will please leave their names, with Mr. Gates—who will carry them to, and from the Exhibition, as last year. If any of the Subscribers to the Horticultural Society—have not been called on, for their annual Subscriptions, they will please call, at the Royal Agricultural Society's office, and pay it to the Secretary.

By Order, J. M. DALGLIESH, Sec'y. Committee room, 15th July, 1856. (all papers.)

MILLNER & Co's PANORAMA OF THE RUSSIAN WAR, MURPHY & CHAPPEL, Proprietors. IS NOW on exhibition at Bechoque, in this Island, and will be exhibited in Charlottetown, in the course of a few days, previous to the departure of the Proprietors for Canada, on a tour of exhibition. July 14.

Regatta Regatta.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. A REGATTA will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th day of August next, in the Harbour of Charlottetown. Timely notice will be given of the different Races, and the amount of Prizes to be awarded, &c. By order of the Committee. BENJ. DAVIES, Sec'y. July 14, 1856.

Charts, Charts.

BELLE ISLE to Boston, including Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with a large book of sailing directions. Also to Philadelphia, including Bay Fundy, with do. do. Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Newfoundland, 17s 6d. Nova Scotia and Bay Fundy, 10s 6d. Northumberland Straits, (2 parts) 2s 6d each. Atlantic General Chart. English Channel. A full Chart of the South of Ireland, St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and of the North Sea to Yarmouth and Amsterdam, 2s. South of Ireland to St. George's Channel, 12s 6d. St. George's and English Channel, with sailing directions, 2s. Parallel Rulers, Mathematical Instruments, for sale by— HASZARD & OWEN. June 20, 1856.

Listen to the Music of the Bells AT Temperance Hall, on THURSDAY Evening, the 17th JULY.

THE CELEBRATED ALEXANDER FAMILY



AS SWISS BELL RINGERS And American Vocalists.

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity, that they will have the honor of giving a short series of their Novel Musical Entertainments, commencing as above announced.

Tickets of admission—Reserved seats 2s. Back seats 1s. 6d. Tickets to be had at the Book stores and Drug Stores. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock, to commence at 8 1/2. For full particulars, Circulars and Programmes. Charlottetown, July 10, 1856.



CIVIC ELECTIONS. BY THE MAYOR.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Charlottetown," I do hereby give public notice that Elections for a Mayor and five Councilors for the City of Charlottetown, will be held on the FIRST THURSDAY in AUGUST next, at the several places following, that is to say:

- In Ward No. 1, at the office or warehouse of Benjamin Davies, Esq., in Queen Street. In Ward No. 2, at the Fire Engine House fronting on Great George Street. In Ward No. 3, at the City Hall, (late old Court House.) In Ward No. 4, at the Fire Engine House fronting on King's Square. In Ward No. 5, at the House of Mr. Teirney's at the corner of the Princetown Road, Easton Street. And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continued open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor. Mayor's office, City of Charlottetown, July 10, 1856. (All the papers.)

TO LAND SURVEYORS. City of Charlottetown, City Clerk's Office.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office, from competent Land Surveyors willing to undertake to make a correct plan of the City of Charlottetown, from an actual survey according to a specification to be seen at this office where also all the requisite information may be obtained. W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. July 4th, 1856.—Ex., Is., Ad.

SPRING SUPPLIES.

HASZARD & OWEN, have received ex Ellen from Liverpool, part of their Spring supplies, among which will be found Post, Foolscap, and Post paper, of every description and quality. Ruled Papers from Note size to Demy. Ledgers, Day and Account Books of every variety. Bill Books—receivable and payable, Pens, Penholders, Blacklead, and slate pencils—a large stock. Envelopes, Cloth lined, official and other sizes Wrapping paper, Brown, and Gray of all sizes.

COAL.

A Cargo SYDNEY COAL. Fresh from the pits, for sale at lowest prices for the season. Cash or notes at three months. THOMAS R. TREMAIN. all papers. July 1, 1856.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE. NOW contains an immense assortment of BRITISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURES, (the moment made and patterns) just arrived per Brig "INTENDED" direct from England, which is offered for sale at a small advance on cost. WM. HEARD. Charlottetown, July 2, 1856.

STRAY MARE

STRAYED from the premises of Captain Saville, St. Grand River, Lot 55; a small half-bred Bay mare, with a switch Tail, about 5 years old. Any person bringing the same to the Subscriber, will be rewarded for his trouble. 3s—Is!

The Art Union of Glasgow.

PATRON: His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

PRESIDENT: His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatham.

THE object of the Art Union of Glasgow is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A Subscription of ONE GUINEA constitutes Membership for One Year. The whole Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary expenses, are devoted to the purchase of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURES, ENGRAVINGS, and other WORKS OF ART. Each Member for the present year, for every Guinea subscribed, is entitled to the following privileges:

- To a Copy of each of the following beautiful Line Engravings on Steel:—THE FIRST BORN, after the Painting by W. COPE, Esq., R. A., Engraved by T. VERNON, Esq. THE VILLA FOUNTAIN, after the Painting by W. L. LEITCH, Esq., Engraved by W. FOUNSBERY, Esq.

To one chance of obtaining, at the Annual General Meeting, in 1856, for every Guinea Subscribed, a PAINTING, STATUETTE, or GROUPE in Paris; Fac-simile in Chromo-Lithograph, copied from First-class Paintings, executed expressly for the Society, or other Works of Art.

NOTE.—Subscribers for more than one Share have the following privileges:—TWO SHARES.—Two Chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Two Prints or a Proof on India paper. FIVE SHARES.—Five Chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Five Prints or a Proof before Letters. TEN SHARES.—Ten chances for the Prizes, and of each of the Engravings for the year, Ten Prints or an Artist Proof.

SUBSCRIBERS for this year can take a Print of a former year in place of this year's; but of former Engravings, there are no Proofs to be had. The following is the list of former Prints, issued by the Society:—viz. THE HERMIT—ITALIAN SHEPHERDS—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD—HARVEST—MAY MORNING—WHITTINGTON—HAGAR AND ISHMAEL—HEATHER BELLES—THE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER—THE RETURN FROM DEER-STALKING—and COMING OF AGE. There are a few Proofs before Letters of Deer-Stalking on hand.

OF ARTISTS' PROOF, AND PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS, a very few will be printed, and these will be delivered strictly in the order, that Subscribers names are received, a few of each being retained for Subscribers, names abroad. The Engravings being on Steel and in Line, no inferior impressions will be issued. The Committee most respectfully yet earnestly solicit those Gentlemen who are already Members of the Society to do what they can to increase the number of the Subscribers, and thus put the Society in a situation to advance still more than they have yet been able to do: the cause of Art in the United Kingdom.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 20, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW; by any of the MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT; and by the HONORARY SECRETARIES appointed throughout the Kingdom. ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary.

Mr. G. T. HASZARD, Honorary Secretary for CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. THE COMMITTEE OF THE ART UNION OF GLASGOW have to state to the Members of the Society and to the friends and lovers of Art, that to obviate the complaints of the delivery of the Prints for the year to the members, they have this year determined to issue in place of one Large Print which would take above two years to print, Two Prints of a smaller size, but which can be printed in such time, as will enable each Subscriber to receive them during the currency of the year, each being of greater value than the amount of subscription. These Plates are specimens of the very highest class of Art both in their subjects and in their execution, and may indeed be designated Gems of Art; they have also by adopting two plates for the present year, been able to make such arrangements as enable them to continue the giving the Engravings on payment of subscription, and at the same time secure to the Members works of the highest class.

The delay in issuing the plate for last year, (COMING OF AGE,) was impossible to avoid, so long time being required to print the large quantity, that was wanted, and at the same time keep up the quality of the impressions, the best of which they are happy to say, will be found to be most excellent in every respect; the Committee were determined that no inferior impressions should be issued, and in this they have been completely successful. For above a year, this plate has been printing night and day, and will still continue to be so, till every member has received his copy.

Having explained as to the delay that has taken place in delivering the prints of "COMING OF AGE" the Committee hope, that the Members will be satisfied with the explanation, and having two such fine Engravings this year, that they will continue their support to the Society, and that this year there will again be a large increase to the list of subscribers.

Having said as much regarding the Engravings they will only shortly draw attention to the Prizes to be distributed among the Members at the annual meeting—every care will be taken to secure Paintings of high merit, and arrangements are making to have a large number of a first rate work of Art in Chromo-Lithography; they are encouraged to spare no labour in attaining this, by the great popularity of the Fac-simile of Mr. GILBERT'S Painting of "SPARKS' PRIZES GOING TO HANNEY"; which was issued last year, and they have no doubt but they will be able to bring forward a work of Art in this department which will not fail to be popular as the last, and as high in character as a work of Art. Arrangements are also making to have fine specimens in BRONZE, PAPER, &c. As these arrangements are completed, the various Honorary Secretaries and Agents will be duly advised.

In conclusion, the Committee trust that as THE SOCIETY IS NOW HIGHEST ON THE LIST OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS IN THE WORLD, by the exertions of their friends they will still be enabled to keep this position, and the Committee are determined that no effort on their part will be wanting to insure this being attained. ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary.

Subscriptions will be received, and specimens can be seen at HASZARD & OWEN'S Bookstore.

Douglas Estate, Lot 19. OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of that portion of Lot 19, known as the "Douglas Estate" comprising about 1700 Acres of excellent land. The whole of this property is under lease for 999 years to various tenants at a reserved rent of one shilling Currency per acre. An indisputable title will be given. R. STEWART. Charlottetown, March 21st, 1856. Ex. only.

JOHN BOYER respectfully informs those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to partake of his Cool and refreshing Summer drinks, that he has appropriated a large and well ventilated room for their accommodation. Entrance Hall door, Corner Queen Street, July 8.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, Shediac. THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the traveling public generally for past patronage, assures those who may still favor him with their support, that they will find good entertainment, and every attention paid to the care of baggage, &c., by calling at his Hotel situate on the Main Post Road, within a few minutes walk of the public Wharf, to which the Packets and steamers ply regularly to and from P. E. Island.

Conveyances to and from the Bend or other places in the Province at the cheapest rate, with careful Drivers. Island produce of any kind consigned to me either for sale or to be forwarded to the Bend, shall have my best attention. PETER SCHURMAN. Shediac, New Brunswick, April 23d, 1856.

A TEA. Under the patronage of Mrs. Daly. FOR the purpose of raising a Fund in aid of providing a House of Refuge or Asylum for the poor and destitute of all denominations of the City, will be held 'Beach Hill,' on the Government House Grounds on Thursday the 17th July. Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Committee of management.

- Mrs. J. Brechen, Miss C. McDonald, " Cathey, Mrs. J. McDonald, " B. Davies, Miss M. McDonald, " Dawson, " Palmer, Miss P. Desbrisay, Mrs. Purdie, Mrs. Fargan, " Rigg, " Gash, " S. Swabey, " Hensley, " Stark, " D. Hodgson, " Tucker, " Hobkirk, " Walker, " Ward, " Watson, " Lloyd, " W. Walsh.

Admission to the grounds 9d., children under 10 years 4d., Gates to be open at 2 1/2 o'clock. Tea and refreshments to be purchased at the Tables. There will be an entrance from the Brighton Road as well as through Government House Gate. Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea Party will take place the following day.

VALUABLE PROPERTY! In Prince County, for Sale. TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) that valuable BUSINESS STABLE, comprising three acres, held under lease for 999 years, with the DWELING HOUSE, STORES, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, now in the possession of HENRY BELL, Esq.

This Property, having a front on two public roads, and being situate in the midst of a populous and thriving District, and stands unvalued for business purposes. Yearly Rent, 2 stg., increasing in 1862 to 2s, at which it remains. For terms and further particulars, enquire of W. R. WATSON, Esq., Druggist, Charlottetown. Charlottetown, July 5, 1856.

FOUND ON Great George Street near Messrs. Thomas & Davison, a Lady's Locket, the owner can have the same, by proving property and paying expenses by applying to the subscriber. W. D. LAWSON, Covehead. 2 ins.

PETER GOTT, THE CAPE ANN FISHERMAN. By J. RENOLES M. D. BOSTON: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.; NEW YORK: SHELTON BLAKEMAN & Co.

Mr. Peter Gott, the hero of this narrative, may not be a veritable personage of flesh and blood, but at all events, he is a genuine representative man, and we follow him in his various fortunes with personal interest, as a type of the hardy, sun-burnt, bold-spirited and good-hearted fishermen of Massachusetts Bay. Pigeon Cove, a little rocky basin on Cape Ann, is well known to many of our summer tourists for its fine salt breezes and its delectable fresh fish, and it is at this renowned locality, that we are first introduced to the adventurous Peter. He had just caught a noble fare of cod and haddock, but before being sold to the hawkers, who were waiting on the shore, they must be dressed:

So, taking his clam bucket and reel, the fisherman goes to the fish-house where he keeps his gear, and depositing them in their proper places, he takes his hand-barrow, his oil bucket, and a sharp knife, and returns to his boat. Then placing his barrow across the bows, he takes his stand in the water by its side. Then seizing a fish by the head with his left hand, he makes a cut across the throat, just behind the gills; then slit down the belly with one stroke; he seizes the liver between the edge of his knife and the thumb of his right hand, and, detaching it from its connections, drops it into his oil-bucket which stands before him, towards the stern. Now dropping his knife upon a thwart, he seizes the whole mass of entrails in his right hand, and holding the fish firmly in his left, tears out the whole with a sudden jerk, and throws it into the water. Then he throws the fish into the barrow, and seizing another with his left hand, and his knife with his right, goes through with the same motions. Thus he proceeds with the rapidity and regularity of a machine, until the fish are all transferred from the bottom of the dory into the hand-barrow. He now carries up his oil-bucket and empties the livers into a cask or butt which he keeps for that purpose. He is now ready to dispose of his fish. If the boats are all in, and the fares are not very large, the hawkers will offer seventy-five cents a hundred. After a good deal of haggling, Peter gets eighty cents for his. Taking them to the scale, which stands near the passage leading down to the beach, they are found to weigh 150 pounds. They are now taken to the wagon of the purchaser, who pays Peter one dollar and twenty cents. He now returns to his boat, takes out his oars, dips up a bucket of water, washes out the boat, and throwing a bucket of water into it, rolls it over on its side and lets the water run out. Then carrying up his killick high on the beach, he gathers up his oars, and carries them to the fish-house. The houses are generally occupied in common by several dory men, each of whom pay rent for the corner in which he keeps his own gear.

Peter's mode of living, while pursuing his profession on the Banks, exhibits a variety not found on the bill of fare at the Astor House or Delmonico's.

Fishermen in those days ate much more fish on their trips, than they do at the present time. They were fitted out with a good supply of salt pork and molasses, with a plenty of Indian meal, a little flour and hard bread. Their bread was made of meal and water, with a little salt and molasses added, and baked upon tin sheets or pieces of barrel heads, before the fire. Once or twice a week they had tea made, by putting tea into a boiler and adding a quantity of molasses and boiling it as coffee is boiled. Coffee was seldom used at sea in those days, and their sugar was kept to sweeten their grog, which was duly served out to them twice a day. On Sunday, it was common to have a flour short-cake, which was prepared in the following way: The head was broken out of a flour barrel; the flour scooped out of the centre so as to make a basin-like cavity, sufficiently large for the cook's purpose; he then poured into it a pint of pork fat, which he had fried out of slices of salt pork, a quantity of molasses and a little hot water, and mixed in the flour until it was of the proper consistence. It was then taken out in a mass and baked in a Dutch oven over the fire. This is no contemptible dish, and contains nearly as many good qualities as Lord Peter's leg of mutton; and many a hearty breakfast of a Sunday morning do the fishermen make of it, with their pot of boiled tea. Those who have never tried a dish of boiled tea, will be surprised to find how good a substitute it is for coffee, especially if a little sweet milk is added just at the close of the boiling. In modern times, the fishermen are fitted out with much greater variety and abundance of food, than in those days of which we are speaking. Salt-pork and beef, potatoes, and cabbages, flour and hard bread of a superior quality from Johnson's bakery, and coffee three times a day, is their common fare. Cape Ann fishermen are famous for their good living. I have known men among them who have drunk their strong coffee three times a day for forty years, and, as if on purpose to prove the fallacy of all that has been said about the injurious effects of coffee, they have persisted in having good health for the whole

of that time. But fish fresh, or corned was the principal article of food at the time when Peter made his first trip to the Banks.

Do the lovers of lobster salad know the antecedents of their favorite refection? Lobsters are taken in a sort of baskets called lobsterpots. These are about three feet long, and two feet wide, of semi-cylindrical form, that is, the bottom is flat, and the sides and top are in the form of an ear. At each end is an opening for the ingress of the lobster; around this opening are placed short flexible pieces of wood, projecting into the basket, so arranged that they will easily separate and allow the lobster to enter, but their points close together after him and prevent his escape. They have a door upon the top, through which the lobster is taken out.

A long line is attached to these pots; a heavy stone, sufficient to sink them, is placed in them, and they are baited with the heads or offal of fresh fish, and sunk to the bottom at about low water mark; the other end of the line is made fast to a block of light wood, called a buoy. The fishermen go out with their wherries, freighted with these pots, and drop them at short intervals along the shore. During the season of lobster-fishing which lasts from March to July, hundreds of these buoys may be seen bobbing up and down like so many seals' heads. The fishermen visit them every morning, draw them up alongside of their boats, take out the lobsters, replenish the bait, and drop them again into the water. The lobsters, when first taken, are very fierce, and seize with their strong pincers upon whatever may be within their reach. When thrown together into the boat, they will grapple with each other and tear off each other's feelers and legs. Without much care in handling them, the fingers of the fisherman get many a good bite. To prevent them from injuring each other, the fishermen provide sharp-pointed wooden pegs, which they insert into the joint or hinge of their pincers, which prevents them from closing. When they have visited all their pots, they row to their landing place. If they now wish to preserve them for several days, they put them into a long box or kennel, made of plank and bored full of holes, which is moored in the water at a little distance from the shore. If they wish to prepare them immediately for market, they are taken ashore in hand-barrow and carried to a sort of shed, in which is fixed a large cauldron. This is filled with water. A brisk fire is kindled under this kettle, and when the water boils, the living, crawling, squirming lobsters are thrown into it and covered with a heavy plank cover. Here they are kept boiling until their colour, which when taken out of the water was a dark green, becomes a bright scarlet. They are now ready for the market. In this state we see them for sale on the stalls in our cities and hawked about the streets.

Peter Gott, too, found the mackerel a rather queer fish:

The habits of these fish are very peculiar. And although they have been taken in immense numbers for three-quarters of a century, their habits are not well understood. They often move in great bodies, apparently filling the ocean for miles in extent. They are found near the surface. Sometimes they will take the hook with the greatest eagerness. At other times, not a mackerel will bite for days, although millions of them are visible in the water. When they are in the mood for taking the bait, ten, twenty, and even thirty barrels are taken by a single vessel in a few hours. They usually bite most freely soon after sunrise in the morning and toward sunset in the evening. They all cease to bite about the same time, as if they were actuated by a common impulse. They are easily frightened, and will then descend into deep water. It has often happened, that a fleet of vessels has been lying off the Cape, a mile or two from the shore, in the midst of a shoal of mackerel, and taking them rapidly upon their decks, when the firing of a gun or the blast of a rock would send every mackerel fathoms deep into the water, as suddenly as though they had been converted into so many pigs of lead; and perhaps it would be some hours before they would reappear. They are caught most abundantly near the shore and very rarely out of sight of land.

Mackerel, it seems, are fond of an early breakfast, and the discovery of this oddity of taste was a stepping-stone to Peter's fortune and fame:

He laid his course for Mount Desert Island, and lay for several days in the vicinity of the island. Soon signs of mackerel began to appear. They threw over their baited hooks, and now and then caught a mackerel. They continued in this way for several days fishing through the whole day, and at the end of the week had taken two barrels of poor, small fish. Some of the crew were getting discouraged, when suddenly one morning, just as the sun was rising, they found themselves surrounded by mackerel ready to take the hook the instant it touched the water. They would seize the bait, whether large or small, with the greatest avidity. They took them on to the deck with great rapidity, jorking them from the hook as

soon as they were over the rail, and dropping the hook again instantly into the water. So voracious were the fish, that they would oftentimes seize the bare, unbaited hook, almost before it struck the water. This exciting scene continued about two hours, when all of a sudden they ceased to bite, and not another fish could they induce to take even the best-baited hook. Finding they could catch no more, they ceased their labour and partook of their breakfast, which the cook had had ready for them more than an hour. After breakfast, they dressed and salted their fish, and found they had taken twenty barrels in two hours. After cleaning the deck they again threw over their hooks, but few mackerel were to be seen, and of those which they saw swimming about the vessel only one now and then would take the hook.

The next morning the same scene was repeated. They turned out at daylight and chopped into small pieces with a hatchet upon a block the smallest of the mackerel which they had caught the preceding morning, and which they had preserved in a barrel of salt water for this purpose. They thus prepared two or three bushels of bait, that the time might be lost in preparing it after the fish began to bite. Just before sunrise they began their work and this morning they took fifteen barrels. They could not account for these singular movements of the fish. But they did not forget them; and learned to be always ready to try their fortune with the rising of the sun. This accidental discovery, that mackerel had a habit of feeding early in the morning, contributed greatly to the success of their voyage.

Clam-digging has many temptations for the fisherman of Massachusetts, and the worthy Peter engages in the business on a large scale.

About this time the business of digging clams was engaged in by a large number of persons. They are salted and preserved in barrels, and used by fishermen as bait for codfish. For many years past the digging and salting of clams for Boston market has been an important business. These shell-fish abound in the extensive flats at the mouth of Squam River, Essex River and Ipswich River. These flats are daily covered by the tide, and afford the feeding ground which the clams require. They multiply with astonishing rapidity. They are dug in the winter and spring. The business furnishes employment for men and boys, that in former years were occupied in winter fishing. The work is done, of course, at low tide. When the tide is out, on pleasant winter days, one will often see gangs of ten, twenty or fifty men and boys busily employed in turning up the mud on the flats and picking up the clams into buckets. The implement which they use is a stout fork with three flat prongs, each about an inch wide and ten or twelve inches long. The men go out on the flats in wherries, when the tide is retiring, and push an oar into the mud, and make fast the boat to it, and as soon as the water has left the boat, commence operations. When a bucket is filled, it is emptied into the boat. They continue their work until the tide comes in again sufficiently to float the boat, when they pull to the wharf. On many places on the shores of these flats there are groups of small huts, ten or twelve feet square, with stone chimneys running up on the outside, furnished within with a small stove and two or three stools for seats. The clams are deposited in these huts, and in those parts of the day when the tide is in, so that the men cannot work out on the flats, and in stormy weather, they are employed in shocking them, as it is called, that is, in opening the shell and taking out the clam, which is done with a small, stout knife. As the clams are taken from the shell, they are dropped into a bucket; when the bucket is filled, they are emptied into a barrel. Around these huts, it is not uncommon to see heaps of clam shells larger than the huts themselves, the accumulations of the winter's labor. The clam diggers sell the produce of their labor to traders, who send their teams around to the huts weekly or daily, according to the weather, and carry them to their store-houses and repack and salt them, and head them up in barrels, when they are ready for the market.

The whole volume is permeated with a similar "ancient and fish-like" savor, and will be relished or its naturalness by all who have any interest in the land or water between the capes of Massachusetts.

GOOD TEMPER.—Only the nation which invented comfort was capable of conceiving "good temper;" for "good temper" is to the mortal what "comfort" is to the physical man. It is the most contented, the most comfortable state of the soul; the greater happiness both for those who feel its influence. With "gentleness" in his own character, "comfort" in his own house, "good temper" in his wife, the earthly felicity of man is complete.

Post Haste.—An impatient Irishman addressing a letter, placed upon it a request, that it might be delivered "immediately, if not sooner!"

TO BE SOLD. THE Farm at present in the occupation of Mr. Andrew Smith, at the Cross Roads, Belfast. For particulars apply at the office of T. HEATH HAVILAND, Esq. Barrister at Law. Charlestown, April 25th, 1856.

"ALBION HOUSE," STREETLY & COUCHMAN

DEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Charlestown and its vicinity, that they have taken the store lately occupied by MR. NEIL RANKIN, and have opened it under the above title with a magnificent and

MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. This stock having been purchased with great advantages, for taste, variety, quality, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed by that of any House in the Island. It would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to particularize, but on inspection it will be found to contain everything, that is supplied by the most extensive houses in the first Cities of B. N. America, from the minutest article in Haberdashery, to those of the more costly character in

Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, &c.

In making this announcement, we trust the public will encourage us in this undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to carry on this business in a spirit of liberality, and continue to offer to purchasers advantages which will, we have no doubt, be appreciated.

STREETLY & COUCHMAN. Charlestown, May, 17, 1856.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows, that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scabby, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

FILES AND FISULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured, if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Sore-throats |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted and Stiff Joints | Skindiseases |
| Burns | Elephantiasis | Scurvy |
| Bunions | Fistulas | Sore-heads |
| Bite of Mosquitoes and Saps | Goat | Sore-rippers |
| Chilblains | Glandular swellings | Soft Corus |
| Chapped hands | Lumbago | Tumours |
| | Piles | Ulcers |
| | Rheumatism | Wounds |
| | Scalds | Yaws. |

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 6d; 2s 6d; and 5s each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.