

dictated the infliction of punishment. But the words of remonstrance were in his ear, and he resolved to obey them. At last the lad came slowly in, with a cloudy countenance, and reported the result of his errand. Having staid far beyond the time, he looked for punishment, and was prepared to receive it with an angry defiance. To his surprise, after delivering the message he had brought, his father, instead of angry reproof and punishment, said kindly:

"Very well, my son, you can go out to play again."

The boy went out, but was not happy. He had disobeyed and disobliged his father, and the thought of this troubled him. Harsh words had not clouded his mind, nor aroused a spirit of reckless anger. Instead of joining his companions he went and sat down by himself, grieving over his act of disobedience. As he thus sat he heard his name called. He listened.

"Thomas, my son," said his father kindly. "The boy sprang to his feet, and was almost instantly by his parent."

"Did you call me, father?"

"I did, my son. Will you take this packet to Mr Loring for me?"

There was no hesitation in the boy's manner. He looked pleased at the thought of doing his father a service, and reached out his hand for the package. On receiving it he bounded away with a light step.

"There's a power in kindness," said the father, as he sat musing after the lad's departure. And even while he sat musing over the incident, the boy came back with a cheerful, happy face, and said—

"Can I do anything else for you, father?"

"Yes, there is the power of kindness. The tempest of passion can only subdue, constrain and break; but in love and gentleness there is the power of the summer rain, the dew and the sunshine."

#### NEW ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

The following is from a new work now in course of publication in the London New Monthly Magazine, entitled, "Anecdotes of Napoleon and Josephine." The incident related (by an eye witness) is as interesting as it is strikingly characteristic of that remarkable man:—

The other morning, on mounting his horse, the Emperor announced his intention of passing the whole of the fleet in review. He gave orders for the position of those vessels which formed a line of broadsides to be changed, as he proclaimed his desire to review them in open sea. He then proceeded, accompanied as usual by Rostam, to take his daily ride, saying that he expected to find everything in readiness on his return. The order was instantly transmitted to Admiral Bruix, who simply returned for answer: "The review cannot take place to-day. Let no vessel, therefore, leave its post."

Soon after this the Emperor reached the port, and asking if all was ready, was informed of the admiral's answer. He desired that it should be twice repeated to him, when, stamping his foot, his eyes flashing fire with anger, he sent off an immediate order that the admiral should come to him without delay. His extreme impatience did not allow him to wait till his arrival, but he set out to meet him, which he did half way. His staff ranged themselves in order behind him, in fearful silence, for the Emperor was more than usually irritated.

"Admiral," said he, in an agitated tone of voice, "why have not my orders been obeyed?"

"Sire," replied Admiral Bruix, with firmness and respect, "a frightful storm may every moment be expected. Can your majesty wish to expose so many brave men to inevitable destruction?"

"Sire!" exclaimed the Emperor, more and more irritated. "I have given you my orders, and again I ask, why are they not obeyed? I take the consequence on myself; your part is to obey!"

"Sire," said the admiral, "I cannot obey in this instance."

"Sire!" cried the Emperor, "you are insolent!"

At these words, Napoleon, who held his whip in his hand, advanced towards the admiral, who drew back a step, put his hand to his sword, and said, turning very pale—

"Sire—beware!"

All those who looked on, shuddered. The Emperor stood motionless, with his arm still raised, and his eyes fixed on the admiral, who retained the menacing attitude he had assumed. At length, as if with an effort over himself, the Emperor dashed his whip on the ground, and at the same instant the admiral removed his hand from the pomel of his sword, and, bareheaded, waited in silence the result of this conference.

"Second Admiral Magon," said Napoleon, "I give you orders to execute immediately the manoeuvres I have commanded. With respect to you, sir," he added, sternly, addressing Admiral Bruix, "you will quit Boulogne in 24 hours, and retire into Holland."

The Emperor then rode away to observe the movement which Admiral Magon, the second in command, was about to execute. But scarcely had the first changes been made according to the Emperor's directions, when the sky became obscured with thick dark clouds, the thunder growled sullenly, and the wind came bursting and howling along with such force as to break all the lines in a moment.

Exactly what the Admiral had predicted happened. A horrible storm overtook the fleet, and threatened it with instant destruction.

The Emperor remained as if transfixed,

with his head bent down, his countenance overspread with gloom, and his arms crossed. Presently he began to pace the shore with rapid strides, when, on a sudden, piercing cries of distress were heard on all sides. More than twenty gun sloops had just been stranded, the unfortunate mariners were struggling in the midst of the waves and shrieking for help, but so appalling was the danger that no one answered these heart-rending appeals.

Napoleon seemed almost distracted at these sounds and sights, and, breaking from amongst those who, seeing his intention, were striving to retain him, he threw himself into a safety boat, calling out—

"Let me go, let me go—they must be rescued from such a peril as this!"

In a moment the boat he had entered was filled with water; one wave, larger than the rest, burst quite over his head, and dashed off his hat, carrying it overboard. At the same moment, animated by his example, officers, soldiers, fishermen, and townsmen leaped into boats, or dashed into the waves to endeavor to save their drowning fellow countrymen. But their efforts were attended with but little success: very few of the unfortunate crews of the gun boats were saved, and the next morning the inexorable sea threw on shore not less than two hundred dead bodies, together with Napoleon's hat.

One poor drummer, from whose recital Constant has transcribed the same account, vouched for many others, after suffering frightful dangers for more than 12 hours, at length floated quietly on shore seated on his chest, having escaped with a fractured thigh.

The dreadful morning after this sad event was one of horror and desolation throughout the camp, for but too numerous were the friends recognised amongst the bodies which strewed the sand. The Emperor's grief and remorse were extreme, and he doubtless bitterly reproached himself for his injustice towards the admiral, who was, nevertheless, much blamed for his laconic answers to the orders given him, which, in the unlucky humor Napoleon was then in, were not likely to calm or make him hear to reason.

It is well the admiral did his duty nobly in resisting such absurd commands, but his end in wishing to save so many lives would have been better answered by humoring the Emperor's weakness, and by condescending to explain, with more gentleness, the reason of his disobedience.

The matter was, of course, hushed up as much as possible; but if Admiral Bruix had acted like another constable of Bourbon, he would have had as good an excuse as the ill-treated cousin of Francis I.

#### NEW USE OF CHLOROFORM.

THE Academy of Sciences has just received two communications of much interest upon the subject of chloroform. One of these is from M. Ed. Robin, and the other from M. Augendie, a French gentleman resident in Constantinople. Each professes to have discovered about the same time, and without any communication with one another, another remarkable property of this agent. It appears to be an *anti-septic* of marvellous virtue, preventing animal decomposition after death, or promptly checking it if already commenced. Muscular flesh and all the animal tissues, when subjected to its action, becomes fixed for a long period of time in the precise form and condition in which they may happen to be at the moment of application, and natural colors even to the most delicate shades, are preserved without the slightest change. The memoirs have both been handed over to a commission of the Academy for examination.

The bee affords us a moral, though it be not that which worldly wisdom commonly assigns to it. We have in the first place, cause of thankfulness in the delicate food with which it supplies us. 'The bee is little amongst such as fly; but her fruit is the chief of sweet things.' (Eccles. ii 3.)

And the Almighty has, in many senses, and in no common cases, supplied the houseless and wanderer with 'wild honey and a piece of honeycomb, and honey out of the stony rock.' And 'a land flowing with milk and honey,' has been from the first a type of another and better country. And the little honey maker is itself, indeed, one of the most wonderful proofs of the goodness and power of God.—

That within so small a body should be contained apparatus for converting the 'virtuous sweets' into one kind of nourishment for itself, another for the common brood, a third for the royal, glue for its carpentry, wax for its cells, poison for its enemies, honey for its master, with a proboscis almost as large as the body itself, microscopic in its several parts, telescopic in its mode of action, with a sting so infinitely sharp, that were it magnified by the same glass which makes a needle's point seem a quarter of an inch, it would yet itself be invisible—and this; too, a hollow tube—that all these varied operations and contrivances should be inclosed within half an inch of length, and two grains of matter, while in the same 'small room' the 'large heart' of at least thirty distinct insects is contained—is surely enough to crush all thought of Atheism and Materialism.—Quarterly Review.

A negro preacher, says a correspondent of the Boston Museum, referring to the judgment day, in one of his sermons, said:—

'Bredren and sisters, in dat day de Lord shall diwvide de sheep from de goats; and bress de Lord, we know which wear de wool!'

## Communications.

### THE FISHERIES.

Mr Editor,

In a late number of the Gleaner, you have alluded to the Fisheries—a convenient subject, always commented on in Governor's speeches for years past, in a great flourish upon the protection, encouragement, and fostering care necessary to be observed by the Legislature, in developing its latent resources; thereby holding out illusory expectations of assistance, by Bounty, upon the tonnage of vessels employed therein, and upon the quantity of Fish caught.

The consequence has been, that persons have embarked capital in a speculation they never would have entered into, without a reasonable hope of receiving a bounty.

So potent has this subject been condensed into this important document, that the mail carriers on the Northern route, invariably understand when they are hoaxed therewith, from the *smell of the bag*.

The speech of the present Session is tastefully savored with an allusion to Mr Perley's valuable Report, whose labors on this subject have always commanded the sympathies of the public, which has been acknowledged by the favorable notice taken thereof, in the reply to the Speech, namely:—

"We continue to feel the deepest interest in the prosperity of our Fisheries, and shall be prepared, after maturely considering the information contained in the Report referred to by your Excellency, to give such Legislative aid, by bounty or otherwise, as will lead to their steady and successful prosecution."

Without waiting for the action of the House thereon, this has been responded to by the Attorney General, who has not, as heretofore, permitted persons in the trade again to make arrangements in expectation of assistance, but declared that nothing will be attempted by Government with regard to the Fisheries, the usual notice thereof in the Speech notwithstanding.

Those persons "out of the secret" may think it rather singular, that the framers of the Speech should have taken the trouble to make any allusion to the subject, when they did not intend taking any action thereon afterwards. For the information of such, I beg to state that, in this country, you cannot make a really good Governor's Speech without "Fish." This has been confirmed by past experience.

All authorities concur in believing that we really have a "resource" in the Fisheries. The Attorney General having *lung up* the developing part for the present Session, I will, with your permission, briefly allude to the merits of the case.

First—The Cod Fishery in the Bay de Chaleur and Gulf of St. Lawrence, may be classed under three different heads, namely, the Shore Fishery, the Bank Fishery, in a larger class of boats, and small schooners, and the Labrador Fishery.

Half a century ago, when the Herring and Smelts visited the shores, harbours, creeks and brooks of the Bay de Chaleur, in almost incredible numbers, literally thickening the waters with their spawn, the Codfish, naturally influenced, followed to prey thereon. The abundance of this description of food retained the Codfish near the shores, until a second quarry in the shape of *Capelin*, and the Codfish called the *Capelin Fish* arrived. These were succeeded by the Mackerel, in quest of the small fry of other fish, and lastly by the summer Herrings; thereby keeping up a constant means of existence and support to the fish, in all their varieties. Hence the abundance of Codfish near the shore in these days, while the same reasoning will apply to every other branch of Fishery.

Such, no doubt, would have continued to be the case until the present, but for the destruction to the Herring, and their spawn, to the Smelts and Capelin, and the spawn thereof; all of which have been hauled upon the land, in every imaginable conveyance, from a one-horse cart downwards.

These all being abundant, easy of access, and a kind of lazy manure, exceedingly forcing to the soil in the first applications, have been used, year after year, until the haunts of the Fish, Herring, Smelts, Capelin and Mackerel, have been destroyed, and as a natural consequence, the Cod Fishery has suffered in proportion.

I am induced to believe that had wise and wholesome laws been passed and enforced, to prevent the spawn of the fish from being used as a manure, when driven ashore by the easterly surf, and also to have precluded persons from using the Herring, Smelts, and Capelin for the same purpose, that the Shore Fishery might now be followed as an advantageous and beneficial employment.

The quantity of Codfish caught in the Bay du Chaleur at the present time, is trifling, compared with the past; while the quality is mostly the weak and small sorts, which are chased off the Banks in the Gulf, into shoal water, by the larger class of fish.

This is an outline of the past and present condition of the Fishery in the Bay du Chaleur; while Fishing Establishments have gradually receded from Paradise-gash, at the head of the Bay, (once a flourishing fishing station) downwards. For one hundred miles on each side, speaking in language too forcible to be understood, this branch of business is going to decay.

The Bank Fishery, on the contrary, has not fallen off. It is, of course, like all other adventures, liable to fluctuations, but when it is practically and efficiently carried on by expert Fishermen, it gives them a means of subsistence.

The last class, namely, the Labrador Fishery, being situated at a great distance, on a coast uncongenial for settlement, owing to the sterility of the soil, and the want of wood for fuel, is attended with a heavy outlay, requiring experienced and trustworthy men for the purpose; and when persons can be procured of suitable capacity, they necessarily require experience, which cannot be obtained without time and expense. It is in this stage of the operations that the aid of the Legislature has been so frequently and so fruitlessly invoked.

I have endeavored to describe to you (although very imperfectly) the nature of our Fisheries, and which, although comparatively valueless to us, without encouragement and assistance, are, nevertheless, a source of much wealth to the United States, for reasons that do not prevail here.

The first of these is, that they have a large interior population, who are customers for fish, presuming that the inhabitants residing upon the coast are supplied from the Fisheries thereon.

Secondly, the policy of their Government is to supply their own wants with the raw material of all commodities. Hence the reason why the larger proportion of the fish landed there undergoes a treatment to suit it to the diversified taste of its numerous customers; while the latter article is encouraged by a very handsome State bounty, upon the tonnage of the vessels employed, and the quantity of fish caught, in the deep sea Fishery, nearly equal to the market value of the article.

The demand in a country of such immense extent, appears to be unlimited, but which is unenjoyed by us in consequence of the heavy rate of duty imposed by the Americans upon Colonial caught fish. With a view to obtain a share of this advantageous market, we speak of Reciprocal Trade; and as an equivalent for allowing our commodities to enter the ports of the United States duty free, we offer them the undisputed and free right of fishery in the Bay de Chaleur and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

To persons unacquainted with the subject, these, no doubt, would appear very strong inducements, and such as it would be in the interest of the Americans to accept.

In reply I beg to state that we have no Fisheries to offer in the Bay de Chaleur and Gulf of St. Lawrence, that they do not at present fully enjoy the advantage of.

The public have been told a great deal about three miles being the prescribed distance that the American vessels are to keep from the shore, while fishing. The wording of an Act of Parliament, or defining the lines of a treaty upon a chart, in the Colonial Office in London, is a very different affair to the practical application thereof upon the broad Gulf.

The system of fishing pursued by the Americans, renders it quite inexpedient for them to approach the shore, for the purpose of catching fish, although they occasionally do so, to entice off the Mackerel (with a few "Yankee notions") into deep water, where they only will take the hook.

There is another nightmare connected with the fisheries, besides the *phantoms of encouragement and fostering care*. I allude to Protection.

I apprehend that if (which never has occurred) any of the British cruisers which are said to hover about garrison towns, under the pretext of protecting the Fisheries, were by any possibility to be near enough to ask any questions, they would be told then, that feeding "critters" wasn't catching them.

I have not included the Labrador Fishery in these remarks, as they fish there at all times, and I believe in accordance with the terms of the treaty. Be this as it may, there is no interruption there.

These remarks are not intended for the information of our American neighbours, but to account for the astonishing indifference with which they treat this great privilege; one which Sir John Harvey tells Lord Elgin is not to be conceded, if it can be avoided, and then only for an equivalent. Depend upon it, Mr Pierce, the day is far distant when the Americans will give us a consideration without an equivalent. Those persons who seek Reciprocal Trade, must find something more plausible to offer the Americans, than the Right of Fishery.

There is one disadvantage which the Americans labor under, in the Gulf Fishery, and that is, the great distance they have to come for, and return with the fish; the voyage to and fro occupying, under the most favorable circumstance, a greater period than is required to catch the cargo.

To obviate this difficulty, they require a rendezvous in the Gulf, wherein their craft may be enabled to discharge their cargoes into a larger class of vessels, for exportation in safety.

It is also necessary that such a place should possess good harbours, an abundance of wood for fuel, and building purposes, including shipbuilding, facilities for watering, a suitable climate for curing fish, and one favorable to cultivation; centrally and conveniently situated for fishing operations of all sorts.

It is moreover requisite, as the relations of the two countries now stand, that this should be isolated, and as a territory, be comparatively unimportant to us; while it must, on the other hand, possess numerous advantages, and of the precise nature they require.

Such a place is the *Island of Anticosti*, which could be purchased from its proprietors if necessary, and offered as an equivalent for Reciprocal Trade.

In resuming my former subject, I beg to state, that the Fishermen in this Province have been "digging clams" at high water several years past, bad thanks to the Legisla-