

obedience in a seaman is the first test of duty. I honour him for his humanity and noble feeling, but he has my censure for disobedience of orders: however, as he has already suffered chastisement, I shall say no more. As for this man, sir," pointing to Sam, "I only wish that you, sir, yes, you—possessed a heart equally brave and honourable. This man, whom you have stigmatised, and would have punished unjustly, preserved this ship and the lives of her officers during the late insurrection at Spithead. 'Tis true, for the time being, the captain was deprived of his command, and this man elected by the delegates instead; but such was his excellent conduct in restraining the seamen from acts of violence, or even trivial insult, that the duty was carried on by the officers with the same attention as before; only, in one thing they were all determined, not to lift an anchor till their grievances were redressed; and perhaps—but that has been settled. Now, attend, sir, to what I am going to say: while the pendant is waving over our heads, bear in remembrance that I am captain of my own ship, nor will I suffer a hand to be raised against any of the people, unless through my directions.' Some of the men began to cheer. 'Silence, fore and aft, men; these cheers are disgusting to me, and I am highly displeased with your conduct. Have you ever found me regardless of your comforts or privileges, that you should thus assemble tumultuously together? But there are some among you on whom I shall have a bright eye, and therefore recommend them to keep a sharp lookout. Call the watch, boatswain's mate, and send the rest below.'

To be concluded in our next.

THE MORNING NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1843.

THE NEWS.

are fully aware of the peculiar notices under which we present the number of the Morning News of Prince Edward's Island. It is sensible too, that our concerning and well-informed we take knowledge of, we request the allowed to newspaper appearance. ourselves to certain giving the latest and of America, we have neither desire to make excuses. before briefly remark, with the objects of our paper, that embrace the spirit of our production the first page. News from the Indies; from India and China, remote parts of the world, will inform our readers; and it is our duty to furnish a sheet that may be put into the hands of the rising generation—an object frequently over-looked by publishers and regretted by

all have to contend with prejudice with principles, but we shall not be deterred from the course we have pointed out shall invariably and inevitably be pursued throughout. We

should feel happy to be instrumental in advancing any cause that may ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of this highly favoured colony. On the whole, we desire to see it prosper, and to use the most prudent means for that end—to see trade established on a good foundation—agricultural interests pursued with avidity—and the fisheries to be engaged in with a judicious and enterprising spirit. Improvements among moral institutions, not excepting the cause of Temperance, which is a pillar to every commonwealth, will meet our best attention. Entertaining the highest respect for the "powers that be," our paper shall be based upon sound constitutional principles; and nothing that is personally scurrilous shall ever stain our columns.

We call upon our friends and the inhabitants generally, to sustain us in carrying out our designs,—by extending the circulation of the MORNING NEWS, and by furnishing such local information as may help us in the discharge of our duty. And we trust that those who have not already patronized our undertaking, will cheer us by their support in aid of our humble endeavours, while as a sojourner our lot is cast amongst the people of Prince Edward Island.

THE FISHERIES.

We copy the following letter from the Colonial Herald of the 26th ult., as being worthy of record in our own journal. The fisheries are in a neglected state, while the Americans are seizing every advantage of us.—We trust that some of our readers will be made to improve this branch of our trade, and to which we would invite the attention of correspondents.

"The newspapers inform us that the Capitalists of England do not know how to invest their money to advantage, and that they are lending it on approved security, at 12 and 2 per cent. What a pity is it that they are not informed, through some authentic channel, of the mine of wealth which surrounds this Island, from which our neighbours, the subjects of the United States, are obtaining a very different sort of percentage for their capital!

As many as one hundred sail of American decked fishing vessels have been counted at one time in one of the numerous harbours of this Island, while not a single vessel with a deck belonged to that harbour. The Americans who frequent our coasts all say, that the privilege of drying their fish on the shores of this Island would be a most invaluable boon to them, although totally neglected by us.

I have resided for some years in Newfoundland, and I consider this Island better adapted to carry on a profitable shore and bank fishery than that place—in which opinion I am supported by that of a Newfoundland Merchant, who has been for many years carrying on a successful trade at St. John's.

I am likewise borne out in my opinion by a practical Scotch fisherman, who says that if he had the means of following the fish into deep water which he possessed in Scotland, he would make his fortune here. He describes the quantity of cod, herring and mackerel as being immense, and says that he has often run off shore (from 4 to 40 fathoms water), through schools of mackerel extending more than ten miles (the limit of his fishing voyage).

Newfoundland procures from this Island most of the vessels employed in the

seal fishery, and in the deep water cod fishery, which are built here at a very cheap rate.

This Island possesses a very fertile soil—Newfoundland a very barren one, therefore this Island could produce abundant supplies for the largest fishery, while Newfoundland is obliged to procure her supplies from Europe.

Our agriculture is in the same state as our fisheries—they are both mines of gold unworked, for the want of that capital which is lying idle in England.

Our farmers say, that they could double the produce of their farms if they had a demand for it. An extensive fishery would cause that demand. The fishery would support the agriculture, and the agriculture would support the fishery, and both together would cause this Island to become one of the richest Colonies belonging to the British Crown, and amply remunerate those capitalists who might invest their money in a well conducted fishery."

CORRESPONDENTS.—We thank our young correspondent at Halifax, for the attention he has shewn in forwarding us letters, files of European and Colonial papers. We shall gladly avail ourselves of their contents, and request him to continue his valuable services.

We would request our old friend, "R. M. B." to fulfil his engagements—and write us early.

☞ We wish it to be distinctly understood that our annual subscribers will be entitled to a copy of each extra sheet, which we may issue on the arrival of any important news from Europe or America.

SAM SLICK'S ATACHE—The papers re-published in the colonies—the papers are getting filled with his doings. We wonder how many copies he has sent out?

HORRIBLE DEATH.—In Cincinnati, lately a mad bull, maddened by the peltings of some boys, after getting to fight a couple of men who attempted to secure him, broke through his enclosure, and ran into a house where a woman was sitting with her child. He caught the woman on his horn and gored her in the breast so severely as to kill her almost instantly.

A FACT.—The most execrating misery of the life editorial is to be compelled to read a thousand exchange papers, to "make assurance doubly sure" and then be convinced there is no news.

ZOOLOGY.—Mr Priestly Newton of Greenfield, has a hen which hatched twenty-six chickens in one brood.

SMALL POX.—It is said that this dreadful malady is raging at Trinidad—having been brought by an Emigration ship from London via St. Helena.

SIGNOR BLITZ is at Halifax astonishing the natives with his magical powers.

CAPTAIN STAIRS, the pilot who had charge of the Columbia, Steamer, which was lost at Seal Islands, has been reinstated by the directors of the B. N. A. Steamship company.

IRELAND.—This Island is not quite so large as New York state, and yet she has 8,500,000 inhabitants. There are not over three thousand land owners in the whole Island.

CHINA.—Accounts from China state, that the Americans are busy in the free Ports, smuggling "all they know."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Britannia at Halifax on Friday morning 12½ days from Liverpool. The news received by her, of importance. The affairs of remained nearly as they were previous accounts. Our London are to the 18th, and Liverpool 19th ultimo. We have recd copy of that very ably conducted excellent journal, WILMER & ELLIOTT'S TIMES, and should much pleasure in receiving it daily. We have made several extracts from it, to which we refer readers.

W. A. I. E. S.

THE RENEECA RIFLES.—The 1st South Wales still continue, and he thought the most energetic measure employed to put them down. Mr. Jones was sent down by Government to inquire into their cause, has made a report; the country is absolutely full with troops, and every gate left standing in the occupation of the military magistrates of the county of a magistrate has just voted a rural police; and scarce a night elapses without some daring outrage being committed. Both middle and lower classes appear to be bound together as one man; and no one presumes to show the slightest sympathy with the authorities, his person and property are attacked. In fact, the farmers, on account of the depression in the price of agricultural produce, united with high rents, exorbitant tools, heavy poor rates, &c., &c., are most of them unable to meet their engagements; and unless some decisive steps are speedily taken to remove some of the evils under which they suffer, that once quiet and contented class will be goaded into madness by destitution and beggary.

Another event, too, has complicated the evils under which the people of Wales now groan. The copper-masters of the neighbourhood of Swansea, owing to the great fall in the price of that article, have found themselves under the necessity of reducing their workmen's wages. A turnout has been the consequence; and several thousands of them are now voluntarily without employment. Some of the masters, who for the last two years have reaped little or no profit from their works threaten to abandon them altogether unless the workmen speedily return. The latter, however, show no disposition to do so at present. But this strike, which is for such a long time, will be thrown into insignificance by the miners and colliers, who are associating together throughout the United Kingdom. They are said to be thoroughly organized, and to have already enrolled from 30,000 to 40,000 members. Thus at a time when furnaces are being blown out, and poor rates increasing enormously, (one colliery is mentioned on which the rate is £200,) the workmen are about to strike for higher wages.

Strikes, indeed, appear to be the order of the day; for last Wednesday week the whole of the spinners and weavers, amounting to 12,000 or 14,000, employed in the cotton-mills of Ashton-under-Lyne, turned out for uniform wages. It is a positive fact, and one which shows the wretched character of this strike, that were the list of prices which they demand granted, the earnings of the hands in some of the mills would be reduced 2s. per week. Thus the working men, led on by Pilling, Lee, and other notorious Chartists who live by agitation instead of honest industry, have actually turned out for a reduction in wages. Deploable as this affair is, the workmen as yet show no symptoms of returning sanity.

Upwards of 200 unemployed working men of South Shields have thrown themselves on the parish, and are now employed breaking stones, and covering the church-yard with gravel, at one shilling per day, whilst others have gone into the workhouse, where they receive the food of the house and lodgings.