

VICTORIA'S TEARS.

"O maiden, heir of kings,
A king has left his place;
The majesty of death has swept
All other from his face.
And thou, upon thy mother's breast,
No longer lean adown—
But take the glory for the rest,
And rule the land that loves thee best,"
The maiden wept;
She wept, to wear a crown.

They decked her courtly halls—
They reined her hundred steeds—
They shouted at her palace gate,
"A noble Queen succeeds!"
Her name has stirred the mountains' sleep,
Her praise has filled the town:
And mourners, God had stricken deep,
Looked hearkening up, and did not weep!
Alone she wept,
Who wept, to wear a crown!

She saw no purples shine,
For tears had dimmed her eyes:
She only knew her childhood's dowers
Were happier pageantries!
And while the heralds played their part
For million shouts to drown—
"God save the Queen," from hill to mart—
She heard through all, her beating heart,
And turned and wept!
She wept, to wear a crown.

God save thee, weeping Queen,
Thou shalt be well beloved!
The tyrant's sceptre cannot move,
As those pure tears have moved!
The nature, in thine eyes we see,
Which tyrants cannot own—
The love that guardeth liberties,
Strange blessing on the nation lies,
Whose sovereign wept,
Yea, wept, to wear its crown.

God bless thee, weeping Queen,
With blessing more divine;
And fill with better love than earth's
That tender heart of thine;
That when the thrones of earth shall be
As low as graves, brought down,
A pierced hand may give to thee,
The crown which angels shout to see.
Thou wilt not weep,
To wear that heavenly crown.

E. B. B.

ROYAL ANECDOTES.

HABITS OF GEORGE IV. AND WILLIAM IV.—George IV. lived towards the close of his life in a state of almost Oriental seclusion—William IV., from the commencement to the close of his reign, appeared desirous of living in the midst of his people. The consequence was, that much of the state and formality which previously prevailed in Windsor Castle was abandoned on the accession of William IV., and that the public gained admission to various parts of it, from which they were formerly debarred, and had access to many walks and drives in the park, from which George IV. carefully excluded all strangers. So unwilling at last was George IV. to be seen whilst taking his rides, that for two or three years before his death outriders were always sent out, whilst his pony chaise was preparing, to see whether any loiterers were about the gates through which he intended to pass, and if any loiterers were there, then the course of his ride was altered to escape even their passing glance. George IV. seldom drove down the Long Walk either in going to or returning from the cottage at Virginia Water. His general road when he left the Castle was, to pass through a small gate in the Park-wall to another small gate, just opposite, in the wall of the grounds at Frogmore, near Datchett-bridge. This enabled him to cross the road into the Great Park in a moment, and when he got there, he had rides so arranged between Frogmore and Virginia Water as to give him 20 or 30 miles of neatly planted avenues, from which the public was entirely excluded. Nothing could form a more striking contrast to this reluctance to be seen than the manner in which William IV. exhibited himself to his subjects in London, in Brighton, and particularly here. He was very often seen two or three times on the same day riding about the streets of Windsor. The inhabitants thus became familiar with his person, and upon their familiarity there grew, not contempt, but much personal regard and affection. Virginia Water and the plantations around it were during the reign of George IV. tabooed ground; but as soon as William IV. succeeded his royal brother, the system of exclusion was abandoned, and all the beauties of that lovely seclusion, among which the grotesque fishing-house of George IV. cannot be reckoned as one, were thrown open to public inspection. This was

not only a boon to the inhabitants of Windsor, but a great pecuniary benefit to the whole neighbourhood, and therefore it is, that, independently of many other reasons which they have for regretting the death of his late majesty, they now exhibit so much genuine regret at his being unhappily taken from them.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE KING.—The late King was subject to fits of abstraction in the most numerous company, and under such circumstances would give utterance to the feelings of an honest heart. At the time Talleyrand first came over here as ambassador he was one day dining at St. James's with most of the foreign ambassadors. News had been received that Casimir Perrier was lying dangerously ill with the cholera. The first word the King uttered at table was to ask Talleyrand, "What was the last news of Casimir Perrier?" "He is dying, if not dead, your Majesty," was answered in his sepulchral voice. The King sighed heavily, and remained silent at first; but presently he began saying to himself, "What a pity! what a pity! the only truly honest statesman in France dead—the only man capable of ruling such a pack of sanguinary rogues. Is it not so?" added the King, suddenly turning to his nearest neighbour, the Baron de N. The latter diplomatist, much embarrassed, looked unutterable things and muttered unintelligible ones. The whole *corps diplomatique*, not daring to look at one another, looked down on their plates, bursting with scarcely repressible laughter, and Talleyrand's spoon worked from his soup-plate to his mouth as rapidly as the paddle of a high-pressure steamboat.

ANECDOTE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.—The following anecdote was told with great glee by his late Majesty, at a dinner party given by George IV., at the Cottage, Windsor-park, in 1827. It is to be observed, that William IV., when Duke of Clarence, used frequently, during his residence at Bushy-park, to ride out unaccompanied by any servant. "I was riding in the park the other day," said his royal highness, "on the road between Teddington and Hampton-wick, when I was overtaken by a butcher's boy on horseback, with a tray of meat under his arm, 'Nice pony that of yours, old gentleman,' said he, 'Pretty fair' was my reply. 'Mine's a good u'n too', rejoined he; 'and I'll trot you to Hampton-wick for a pot o' beer.' I declined the match; and the butcher's boy as he struck his single spur into his horse's side exclaimed, with a look of contempt, 'I thought you were only a mull!' On the recital of this anecdote, his Majesty George IV., and all who were at table laughed outright; which was more than the King could do with propriety in the earlier part of the same day, when he with the greatest difficulty restrained his cachinnatory emotions, on beholding Don Miguel, of Portugal, introduced between the Duke of Devonshire and the late Marquis of Conyngham—the don being a dwarf mulatto, and each of his supporters something more than six feet high:—"I always thought," said the King, as he first caught a glance of the Portuguese prince and his conductors, "that Hercules pillars had been the supporters of the arms of Spain."—*New Sporting Magazine.*

HER MAJESTY'S CLEMENCY.—A short time ago, a private in the 2d light dragoons, while that regiment was stationed at Canterbury, entered the private apartment of Sergeant-Major Gamble, who was at breakfast with his family, placed a pistol, double loaded with ball, at his breast, and pulled the trigger, but, fortunately, the weapon flashed in the pan, and the sergeant-major's life was spared. The prisoner was secured, and it was thought, would be handed over to the civil power; but, as the regiment was ordered to depart for India immediately, and the witnesses would not be able to appear at the assizes against him, it was ordered that he should be tried by a general court-martial, which was done, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot. The minutes were then forwarded to the commander-in-chief, Lord Hill, who confirmed the sentence, and placed it before the Queen for signature; when her Majesty most humanely commuted the sentence to transportation for life.

THE QUEEN.—Among other anecdotes which are in circulation, illustrative of the nobleness of mind and kindness of heart of our youthful sovereign, one—which we have every reason to believe—strikes us as eminently beautiful. The first act of her Majesty's queenly life was writing that letter to Queen Adelaide which breathed the purest and tenderest feelings of affection and condolence, and evinced a spirit of generosity and consideration which has obtained her Majesty golden opinions. Her Majesty wrote that letter spontaneously, and having finished it, folded and addressed it to "Her Majesty the Queen." Some one at hand, who had the right to make a remark, noticing this, mentioned that the superscription was not correct, for that the letter ought to be directed to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. "I am quite aware," said Queen Victoria, "of her Majesty's altered character, but I will not be the first person to remind her of it."

QUEEN ELIZABETH.—An anecdote is told, which exhibits Queen Elizabeth's character in a peculiar light, and explains in some degree the secret of that love and veneration which was always shown to her by the people. While the Queen was rowed in her barge on the Thames, attended by her courtiers, a shot was fired, which wounded one of the bargemen: an inquiry was commenced on the spot, and finding it was done by accident, she immediately gave the person his liberty, without punishment or investigation. So far was she, indeed, from entertaining any suspicion against her people, that she was often heard to say, "I would lend credit to nothing against them that parents would not believe of their own children."—*James's Memoirs of Celebrated Women.*

MERCANTILE AND NAUTICAL ACADEMY.

THOMAS BURTON,

BEGS leave to notify to his friends and the public, that he has opened an Academy in

Brunswick-Street, opposite the New Methodist Chapel, where he intends instructing youth of both sexes, in the following branches of education, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Mathematics, generally. Likewise, Maritime and Land Surveying, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, and the Italian and modern methods of Book-keeping by double entry. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals and advancement of such pupils as may be committed to his care. July 8.

CARD.

DR. RUFUS S. BLACK, having completed his Studies at the Universities of Edinburgh and Paris, intends practising his profession in its various branches in Halifax and its vicinity.

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Advice to the Poor, gratis. Sw. July 8.

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