

North Sound seemed to render a war inevitable, he was nominated to the command of the *Valiant*, of 74 guns; and on the 3d December the same year, advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. By subsequent promotions he had become an admiral of the red, when, on the death of Sir Peter Parker, in December 1811, he succeeded that veteran officer as admiral of the fleet. While the war continued the Duke frequently solicited employment in active service against the enemy, but without success. He however took an active part in Parliament whenever naval affairs became the subject of discussion; and never failed to exert himself for the good of the service, as well as for the personal advantage of his professional brethren of every class and degree.

The Duke of Clarence in April, 1814, was appointed to escort Louis XVIII to his native country on his restoration to the throne.

The Duke's connection with the celebrated Mrs. Jordan formed too remarkable a feature of his private life to allow us to pass it over without notice.

When he was yet a very young man he was smitten with the charms of one of the most captivating women of the time. She was at that time generally supposed to be the wife of a Mr. Ford, though she still retained the theatrical name which she had originally assumed. "The declared attachment of the prince," says Boaden, her biographer, "weighed at first no more with her than to induce her to take the opportunity of ascertaining whether Mr. Ford was sincere in his devotion to her, in which case she thought herself every way entitled to his hand, and, in fact, even upon a more worldly estimate of the matter, a desirable match, in possession of a positive and progressive fortune, the honorable result of superior, indeed unequalled talents. She at length required from Mr. Ford a definite answer to the proposal of marriage, and, finding that he shrunk from the test, she told him distinctly that her mind was made up at least to one point, that if she must choose between offers of protection, she would certainly choose those which promised the faintest; but that, if he could think her worthy of being his wife, no temptation would be strong enough to detach her from him and her duties. Mr. Ford resigned her, I believe with legal composure, and she accepted the terms held out by the duke, and devoted herself to his interests and habits, his taste and domestic pleasure."

During this union, which commenced in 1790, Mrs. Jordan, by constant exertion in her profession, materially increased an income which was by no means ample; and their habits and course of life were exceedingly retired and domestic. Their parental duties were performed with exemplary assiduity and prudence—and the figure which their children have made in the world is sufficient proof of the care bestowed on the cultivation of their minds.

In the year 1810 the Duke and Mrs. Jordan separated. The event appears to have been totally unexpected on her part. The duke's intention was communicated in a letter addressed to her at Cheltenham, desiring her to meet him at Maidenhead, where they were to bid each other farewell. "Mrs. Jordan," says her biographer, "had concluded her engagement, but retained one night to perform *Nell* for the manager's benefit. It was in the afternoon of that very day that she received the fatal letter. With that steady kindness which always distinguished her, she arrived at the theatre dreadfully weakened by a succession of fainting fits. She, however, struggled on with *Nell*, until Jobson arrived at the passage where he has to accuse the conjuror of making her laughing drunk. When the actress here attempted to laugh, the afflicted woman burst into tears. Here Jobson with great presence of mind, altered the text, and exclaimed to her, "Why, *Nell*, the conjuror has not only made thee drunk, he has made thee crying drunk." After the performance she was put into a carriage, in her stage dress, to keep her appointment with the royal duke, in a state of anguish easily to be conceived. What passed at the meeting I would not wish to detail. The circumstances which rendered this step necessary on the Duke's part have not, as far as we are aware, been explained. In a letter written by Mrs. Jordan to a friend, a few days afterwards, she says, "My mind is beginning to feel some what reconciled to the shock and surprise it has received; for could you or the world believe, that we never had, for twenty years, the semblance of a quarrel? But this is so well known in our domestic circle that the astonishment is the greater." Money, money, my good friend, or the want of it, has, I am convinced, made him at this moment the most wretched of men; but, having done wrong, he does not like to retract." Upon the separation which took place between Mrs. Jordan and the Duke, in the year 1811, it was agreed that she should have the care, until a certain age, of her four youngest daughters, and a settlement was made by the duke, for the payment, by him, of the following amounts:

For the maintenance of his four daughters	£1,500
For a house and carriage for their use	600
For Mrs. Jordan's own house.	1,500
And to enable Mrs. Jordan to make a provision for her married daughters, children of a former connexion	800

In all £4,400

This settlement was carried into effect, a trustee was appointed, and the monies under such trust were paid quarterly to the respective accounts, at the banking house of Messrs. Coutts & Co. It was a stipulation in the said settlements that, in the event of Mrs. Jordan resuming her profession, the care of the duke's four daughters, together with the £1,500 per annum for their maintenance, should revert to his royal highness; and this event actually did take place in the course of a few months, in consequence of Mrs. Jordan's desire to accept certain proposals made to her to perform.

On the 11th July, his royal highness was married to her serene highness Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresia Carolina, Princess of Saxo Meiningen, eldest daughter of his serene highness the late reigning duke of Saxo Meiningen. The ceremony as usual was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The first issue of this marriage was a daughter, born March 26, 1819, who survived but a few hours; and another, born in 1820, who was christened Elizabeth, as a name dear to Englishmen, but when about three months old was seized with a fatal illness and suddenly expired. On three occasions the duchess had the misfortune to be prematurely confined.

The Duke of Clarence having become presumptive heir to the crown on the demise of his royal highness the Duke of York, in 1827, his income was increased to nearly £30,000 per annum, by an additional parliamentary grant, and he was appointed in the same year to the honor and authority of the office of lord high admiral, an appointment which had been in abeyance for nearly a century—a station he resigned during the administration of the Duke of Wellington, which succeeded to that of Mr. Canning.

The important demise of George the Fourth having taken place on the 26th of June, 1830, the Duke of Clarence was proclaimed King on Monday, the 28th, and arrived at St. James's in the morning, at about 10 o'clock from Bushy Park.

During the ceremony of reading the proclamation his Majesty, surrounded by his illustrious relatives, and all the great officers of state, presented himself to the view of the people at the palace window: and as soon as he was recognized the air was rent with acclamations. The gates of the palace having been thrown open the procession moved forward, the ladies in the balconies and windows waving their handkerchiefs, amidst a chorus of cheers from the multitude, who took off their hats and shouted, "Long live William the Fourth!" The proclamation was made at all the usual places, and every where amid the joyous acclamation of the people.

The habits of business adopted by the King at the outset of his reign, and preserved in to the end of his life, deserved and obtained approbation. In regularity and despatch he even exceeded the habits of his father.

Upon entering upon the functions of government the King made no immediate change in the cabinet of his predecessor, but he soon became convinced that the cause of reform had so progressed as to render the continuance of a Tory government inexpedient, and on the 23d of July his Majesty prorogued the parliament, which again met for the dispatch of business in the following November, when the ministers being left in the minority on a question connected with the civil list, immediately resigned, and Lord Grey accepted the premiership, stipulating for parliamentary reform being made a cabinet question. A reform bill was accordingly brought into the House of Commons on the 1st of March, 1831, the opposition to which led to the dissolution of the house. It would carry us, however, far beyond our limits in this hasty sketch, to follow out the history of this measure, during the progress of which, the King conducted himself in many trying situations in which it placed him with great firmness, moderation, and propriety, and the measure, as is well known, was ultimately carried, to the satisfaction of the nation. His reign, though short, has been in many other respects an eventful one, but they must be too fresh in the recollection of our readers, to render any minute detail of them here necessary.

In this kingly intercourse, as well as in his domestic associations, he was condescending and kind-hearted; in his relative duties of husband and father most exemplary; and as a truly British patriot King, his memory will be long and deservedly cherished by his people.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr. Dawson,

Sir,—As one of the Health Officers [of this port] I cannot permit a paragraph in your last Bee, headed with "Small Pox," to remain unanswered. It conveys the reflection that the Health Officers and Magistrates have neglected their responsible duties, and have disregarded the welfare of the inhabitants.

I cannot doubt that you have written the statement to which I allude hastily and without mature deliberation. When the small-pox exists in any community, all that is necessary in order to annihilate its contagion, is to establish a perfect non-intercourse with the inhabitants and to destroy all the virus or contagious matter which is generated by the disease.

You have asserted broadly that the present position (the mouth of the Middle River) of the Barque *General Stark* containing the small-pox patient, exposes unnecessarily and unjustifiably the inhabitants to the contagion of small-pox. The *General Stark* is situated above the Town, and is clearly out of the usual track of all vessels which frequent this port; and is more under the public eye than she could be in any other position, therefore the risk of intercourse is greatly diminished; and every precaution having been adopted to destroy the virus, I am of opinion that there is no solid grounds for apprehending the propagation of the disease, although the imprudence of Capt. Paine, primarily, in conveying his vessel to the loading ground, did increase the danger.

In cases of this kind, Editors of papers should be extremely wary in printing and publishing insinuations which have a tendency to inflame the public mind, unless there be actual neglect and mismanagement in the guardianship of the public health.

By publishing this communication in your next Bee, you will do justice to the parties concerned.

I am

Your most obt. servant,
JOSEPH CHIPMAN.

Pictou, August 19th, 1837.

BY request of COLONEL SMITH, a Meeting will take place at the MASONIC HALL, on Wednesday evening first, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming a

NEW VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The former Captain will be in attendance, and persons desirous of such formation, or forwarding the interest of the same, will please attend.
Pictou, August 21, 1837.

REAL ESTATE.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Pictou, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock of the forenoon,

ALL that valuable Lot of Land, formerly owned by Wm. Simpson deceased, situate at eight mile brook on the main road leading from Halifax to Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows: beginning at a stake and pile of stones on the south side of the road on the line between Alexander and William Simpson; thence south thirty chains, thence west fifteen chains, along Murdoch McKonzie's north line thence north 45 deg. W. thirty-five chains to the Halifax road, thence along said road to the place of beginning, containing eighty-eight acres more or less. The same being ordered to be sold by the Governor and Council, according to Law
SARAH SIMPSON,
Administratrix of William Simpson, deceased.

Pictou, August 3, 1837.

SNUFF.

For sale at the *Miscam Tobacco Manufactory*, No. 74, BEDFORD ROW,

A large quantity of *SNUFF*, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.