

her named, saw my rough, white coat, he exclaimed, with considerable energy—

"I'm blessed if we ain't looked after! I seed this ore toggery a walking arter Joe and me in the meadow yonder. Ye thout a respectable, so ye muzzled back. And I'm jiggered if I own'er vornt sitting behind our conveyance, with a vollop of two vith your vip to shoo off Tommy, my tulip, I'll go back v' your own, and wait a while till the vind changes."

"It was evident then, that he was connected with the abduction of the day, and for convincing proof that he was the active agent in Miss Lobenstein's affair. With respect to my friend the ostler, I determined to try the effects of a little coercion, but concluded that it would be better to let him reach some distance from his usual haunts, to prevent alarming his comrade Joe.

In about an hour the post-chaise was driven to the door; and the ostler, much the worse for his potations was placed within the body of the vehicle. I was soon after them in company with the young man in the gig, and we kept the chaise in sight till it had entered the still and deserted streets of the city. It was nearly midnight; the drunken ostler desired the scarcely sober postilion to put him out at the door of a tavern. I walked up to the astonished couple, and, arresting them on a charge of being, slipped a pair of small but powerful spring handcuffs over the ostler's wrists. I conducted him, helpless and amazed, to an adjacent watch-house; and mentioning my name and office, desired his safe custody till I could demand his body. The postilion, who was guarded by my gig friend, became much alarmed, and volunteered any information that I might desire. He confessed that he had been employed that afternoon, by one Joseph Mills, to carry a lunatic priest to the Franciscan Monastery, at Enfield Chase, from whence it was asserted that he had made his escape. The existence of a religious establishment in that neighbourhood was entirely unknown to me, and I questioned the postilion respecting the number of its inmates, and the name of the superior, but he professed to know nothing beyond the locality of the building, and declared that he had never been inside the yard gate. He admitted that Joseph Mills had employed him several times upon the same business; and that, rather more than a fortnight ago, Billy, the ostler, had desired him to bring up a post chaise from his master's yard, at a minute's notice, and that a young lady was lifted, in a senseless state, into the chaise, and driven down to the building at Enfield, as rapidly as the horses could be made to go.

"I took down the directions respecting the house, and at day break this morning I reconnoitered the front and back of the building. If I am any judge, that house is not devoted to monastic purposes alone; but you will see it to-morrow, I trust; for I wish you to accompany me as early in the morning as I can start, after procuring the warrant for a general search into the secrets of this most mysterious monastery."

It was nearly noon the next day before we were enabled to complete our necessary arrangements. L., Mr Wilson, the Attorney, Mr R., a police magistrate of some distinction, and the reader's humble servant, stepped into a private carriage, while a police officer, well armed, sat with the driver. The magistrate had been interested in the details necessary for the procurement of the warrant, and had invited himself to the development of the mystery. An hour's ride brought us to the entrance of a green lane that wound its mazy length between hedges of prickly holly and withered Hawthorn trees. After traversing this lane for nearly two miles, we turned again to the left, by L.'s direction, and entered a narrow pass between a high brick wall and a huge bank, surmounted by a row of high and gloomy trees. The wall formed the boundary of the monastery grounds, and, at a certain place, where an ascent in the narrow road favoured the purpose, we were desired by L. to mount the roof of the coach, and, by looking over the wall, to inspect the back front of the building. Massive bars of iron were fastened across every window of the house; in some places the frames and glass were entirely removed, and the gratings were fixed in the naked brick-work; or the apertures were fitted with thick boarding—excepting a small place at the top for the admission of the smallest possible quantity of light and air. The windows of a range of outhouses which extended down one side of the extensive yard, were also securely barred, and a small square stone building stood in the middle of the garden, which immediately adjoined the yard. Two sides of this singular construction were visible from our coach top, yet neither door nor window were to be discerned.

One of our party pointed out a pale and wild looking face glaring at us from one of the grated windows of the house. "Let us away said L.—"we are observed; and a farther gratification of our curiosity may prevent a successful issue to my scheme."

"This looks more like a prison than a monastery or convent," said the magistrate.

"I fear that we shall find it worse than either," replied L.—

In a few minutes the carriage stopped at the gate of the building, the front of which exhibited but few points for the attachment of suspicion. The windows were shaded by blinds and curtains, but free from gratings or bars. The palings that enclosed a small fore court, were of massive oak, and being mounted on a dwarf wall effectually prevented the intrusion of uninvited guests. The gates were securely closed, but the handle of a small bell invited attention, and a lusty pull by the driver gave notice of our presence.

L., who had quitted the vehicle by the off-door requested the magistrate to keep out of sight, and with his brother officer, retired behind the coach.—Our course of proceeding had been well arranged; when the door of the house was opened, I put my head from the carriage window, and requested to see the superior of the convent. The attendant, a short, ill-looking fellow in a fustian coat and gaiters, desired to know my business with him. "It is of great secrecy and importance," I replied; "I cannot leave the carriage, because I have somebody here that requires my strictest attention. Give your master this card, and he will know exactly who I am, and what I require."

Our scheme succeeded. The fellow left his post, and unfastening the paling gate, advanced to the edge of the footpath, and put his hand in at the window of the carriage for my card. L.—and the officer glided from their concealment, and secured possession of the outer gate and the door of the house, before the fellow had time to give the alarm. The driver, who had pretended to busy himself with the horses, immediately opened the carriage door, and in a few seconds the whole of our party were mustered in the entrance hall. The man who had answered the bell, when he recovered his surprise, rushed to the door, and attempted to force his way to the interior of the house. The police officer stopped him, and an angry altercation ensued—he placed his finger in his mouth, and gave a loud and lengthy whistle. L., who was busily engaged in searching for the fastenings of an iron screen, that crossed the width of the hall, observed the noise, and turning round to his mate, said quietly "If he's troublesome, Tommy, give him a pair of gloves. In two minutes, the fellow was sitting helpless on the ground, securely handcuffed.

"Confound him," said L.—"he must have come out through his grating; there is no other entrance to the hall, and yet I cannot discover the door-way; and I am afraid his signal has made it worse, for I heard the click of spring work directly after he gave his whistle."

"This grating is a common appendage to a convent or religious house," said Mr Wilson. "Perhaps we are giving ourselves unnecessary trouble—let us ring the bell again, and we may obtain admission without the use of force."

[To be continued.]

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1833.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Reports of the Legislature have been unusually uninteresting this session. The Judiciary Question has taken up a large portion of the time of the Assembly, and the Legislative Council have seen fit to throw out their Bill, and introduce another, having for its object the abolition of the Inferior Courts. This will likely share the same fate in the Lower House, and our Courts will then remain as they were.

The honble Mr Stewart and other members have asserted that any change of the system whatever was unnecessary, as the people were seeking none. This, however, is incorrect, as many petitions from this County, numerously signed, were presented last session, praying for the entire abolition of the Inferior Courts, and other changes; and if the question be to stand over to another session, we believe the whole Province will petition for its removal, as a useless and expensive waste of time.

We are apprehensive that the two Houses will not enter into one another's views of the Civil List Question, and thus another favourable opportunity for its adjustment will be lost.

We have nothing later this week from Canada.

SUMMARY.

EMIGRATION.—By the last advices from the Cape of Good Hope, Intelligence has been received that a large body of the original Dutch settlers of that Colony, having got dissatisfied with the British Colonial Government, had emigrated to the North East, far beyond the limits of the Colony, and had located themselves on the fertile banks of a large river. They had several sanguinary encounters with the natives, and fears were entertained for their ultimate safety.

PERSECUTION.—The friends of Missions in London have been thrown into deep affliction, by recent accounts received by the London Missionary Society, from their missionaries in the Island of Madagascar. It appears that the reigning Queen has determined to suppress Christianity in her dominions, and that accordingly a system of imprisonment, confiscation of property, and death had commenced. Some of the native converts had sealed their testimony with their blood; and the missionaries implore the prayers of all Christians in behalf of the Madagascar Mission.

SEVERE WINTER.—The winter has been unusually severe all over Europe. In Germany, Holland, and England, the thermometer had been repeatedly down to zero, Fahrenheit. The navigation of the Thames had been obstructed by ice, and during the first week of February every thing on the river was at a stand still. Much damage had been done to the shipping, by floating ice. Skating was a favourite amusement on the rivers and lakes, and many serious casualties had occurred in consequence.

THE CLOCKMAKER.—A second Volume of this highly popular Work, is about to issue simultaneously from the London and Halifax press. Price 7s 6d.

D MARGESON, Esq., Agent in this town.

ALBION MINES.—We understand that the coals have been reached in one of the new shafts, near the Foundry, at the depth of 220 feet. A specimen of the coal (which appears to be excellent), and also of the superincumbent mass of shale, has been sent us.

A Pig, three years old, weighing 1000 lbs., is now being exhibited in Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.—In a Philadelphia daily paper, we find the following extraordinary announcement:

"*Infidelity versus Religion, and vice versa.*—This discussion, before a numerous and respectable auditory, was commenced in Trinity Church, on Tuesday evening last, and will be continued this evening."

COMMUNICATED.

RODGERS' HILL, March 18th, 1833.—This day, the School taught by Mr Alexander Sutherland, in the Upper District of Rogers' Hill, was examined by me, in presence of some of the Trustees and other members, and respectable spectators.

The proficiency made by the scholars, since his commencement, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar, not only redounds to the credit of his talents and diligence, but also to the inherent genius of the pupils, which yet would have remained latent, if not by the zeal and assiduity of the teacher, called into life and activity.

The number of scholars present was thirty seven. It should be impressed on parents that when they are bestowing education on their children, that they are conferring a lasting benefit, and in selecting a teacher, their attention should be directed to choose a person qualified to impart pure learning, and of exemplary conduct, in which the present gentleman has not failed to succeed. WILLIAM SUTHERLAND.

We are happy in being able, this day, to lay before our readers, a notice of the late JOHN YOUNG, Esq., from a late number of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. It is truly gratifying to observe the people of other climes, doing justice to the memory of an individual in whom science and talent united, to enable him to develop his truly benevolent purposes. In looking back to the era of Agricola's Letters, we feel ashamed and confounded at the ignorance or malevolence, which could render such philanthropic designs in a great measure abortive.