

For the Pearl.  
TO ELLEN.

How sweet the hour when daylight dies!  
How passing sweet to me—  
The hour in which my spirit flies,  
My own true love, to thee!

The wind went murmuring softly by,  
The stars were bright above,  
When last I saw that beaming eye,  
And heard that voice of love.

Not now that soft wind comes to me—  
Those stars above me shine;  
Not now that look of love I see,  
And hear thee call me thine!

I view no more the genial sky  
That smiles above my home;—  
My native scenes remotely lie  
Beyond the ocean's foam.

Here with no ties to which to cling—  
To those I meet unknown—  
A weary heart—a friendless thing—  
I wander all alone.

Yet, in this calm delightful hour—  
The time to me so sweet,  
I seek in thought the lonely bower  
In which we loved to meet.

Again I see that radiant smile  
Thy face of beauty o'er,  
And feel such deep delight the while,  
I can but sigh for more.

Though here in foreign lands I pine  
To dwell among mine own,  
Yet blest with love so true as thine,  
I feel not all alone.

J. McP.

Halifax, 1840.

#### COUNTY COURT OF REQUESTS.

VITECHAPPEL WITTLES.—Among the lower class of suitors here, it is sometimes surprising to witness the pertinacity and adroitness with which some contrive to bolster up a rotten case. Like the schoolmaster in the "Deserted Village"—

"Even though vanquished they will argue still."

An illustration of this, to some extent, occurred during the progress of a case, in which a slaughterman, in Crow-cross, claimed from a carcase butcher the sum of 12s. 6d. being the market value of fifty odd pounds of yellow bull beef.

The slaughterman, as the evidence proved, had a carcase for sale, concerning which a doubt existed as to the precise mode of its conversion into beef. The doubt was whether it had been legitimately slaughtered, or whether it had died of some sort of disease; and the evidence, *pro.* and *con.* was so equally balanced, that like *Sir Roger de Coverley's* converted portrait, much might be said on both sides.

The slaughterman averred that three persons, one of whom was the defendant, bought a portion of the beef at 3d. per lb. The beef was weighed and delivered to the buyers, but when the defendant was called upon for the cash, he denied having received the beef: and he refused to pay the amount,—a summons from this court was issued against him.

Mr. Sergeant Heath: Why do you refuse to pay?

Defendant: Cause he axed me for all the value, ven he knows as three on us vere in it, and I'm only liable for a third, and even of that ere, for some von come to his slaughter 'us, and unbeknown 'boned' the beef; so ven ve comes a Sunday morning to cut it up, and take away our shares of the meat, it had waperated, and there warnt nothing not for none of us.

Slaughterman: All as hever I can say to that ere is, 'at some von fetched away the meat arter I'd delivered into your possession.

Defendant: Never had no legal possession of it.

Slaughterman: Vy, you vent to scale, and hanged it up over the gas light with the "gam."

Defendant: Make him take his hoath to that ere, 'cause he says I hanged it up with the "gam," ven I've a vittness in court who'll prove as I only used the "long arm."

Mr. Sergeant Heath: Pray what is the difference between a "gam" and a "long arm"?

Defendant: Vy, a "gam" is a short double hook vot you hangs "ship," and sitch small hanimals on; and a "long arm" is a pole vot you hangs beastesses up with. Now, I used the "long arm;" consekevently the meat vornt never in my legal possession.

Mr. Sergeant Heath: Why, you admit that you hung it up with the "long arm."

Defendant: Yes, but I'd got no calls to touch the meat ven I'd the "long arm;" but if I used the "gam," I could'nt avoid touching it.

Mr. Sergeant Heath: Oh, now I understand. You conceive that you must touch an article before you can have legal possession. Your law won't do.

Defendant: Vell, 'spose the court overrules that 'ere, I've got several more pints to argufy. First, I only bought a part of the meat, and so I can't be liable for all on it.

Mr. Sergeant Heath: The law of partnership is this—if three persons buy an article jointly, each is liable for the whole.

Defendant: Then it's a werry rum *habus corpus* law! Now, put this here—'spose as I bought von horse out of a team, and another man bought another, and another another. Vell; two walks off without paying, am I liable for all the team?

Mr. Sergeant Heath: That is a very different affair from buying a piece of meat in copartnership.

Defendant: I bows to the court. Now your lordships heard that 'as the meat vos taken away by somebody that nobody never know'd. 'Spose now, your lordship, as I vos to buy a horse, and the owner on it puts it in his stable till I brings the tin. Vell, ven I gets back ve finds the stable busted open and the horse nibbled. Am I legally liable for the value?

Mr. Sergeant Heath: Certainly not.

Defendant: Then I aint liable for this ere, 'cause, even admitting (vich I don't) as I vent to scale and hang'd up the joint with the long arm without never touching it; yet I hangs it up in a part of his own slaughter 'us, and some von cuts his lucky vith it. So you see it's a case in pint.

Mr. Sergeant Heath: No, you leave out one material ingredient. The meat was delivered to you, and there the plaintiff's responsibility ceases.

A juror: Was this yellow beef intended to be sold for food?

The slaughterman pretended to be busied in smoothing the nap of his leather hat.

The butcher, after a little hesitation, said—"Vy, the truth on it is, it is wot ve calls *Vitechappel wittles*. It would'nt do for the vest end, 'cause the nobs there am so ower pertickler that they vill have their meat sightly to the eye—with clean vite fat and handsome red; but it don't so much matter at Vitechappel, for so as a labouring man has a good happetite it's all as von to him vether he grubs off a bit of 'yellow' or a 'vet 'un,' perving he gets his meat two-pence or three-pence a pound cheaperer."

The jury found for the plaintiff.—*London Argus.*

#### MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.

Queen Victoria has formally announced her intention to marry Prince Albert of Saxe-Gotha.

Prince Albert is in his 22d year, is nephew of Leopold king of the Belgians; brother to the husband of the young Queen of Portugal; nephew to the Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria; and cousin to the Queen herself. As the young Queen is about to take unto herself a husband, it will be interesting to know what will be his rank, title and authority. All these will have to be settled by Parliament.

In course of the English historical annals, from the Norman conquest, to the accession of Victoria, four females have successively wielded the sceptre as reigning sovereigns, to wit: Mary, Elizabeth, Mary, (jointly with William 3d) and Anne. The first Mary, after her accession, married Philip of Spain, but died without issue; Elizabeth was never married; Mary was married to King William, but had no issue; Anne was never married. By act of Parliament the second Mary wielded the sceptre jointly with King William, and the statutes are cited William and Mary. Although the first Mary was the wife of Philip of Spain, she was sole reigning Queen, and the statutes are cited in her name. Elizabeth and Anne were sole reigning Queens, and the statutes and all public documents were in their names respectively. It is remarkable that neither of the Queens regnant ever had issue to inherit the crown.

It thus appears that in a single instance the crown was conferred upon two persons jointly, William and Mary. This was not in regular succession, but because there was a vacancy in the succession. James 2d having been expelled, the throne was declared vacant. To supply the vacancy, Parliament conferred the regal dignity by special settlement upon his daughter Mary and the Prince of Orange, to be wielded by him in both of their names, and the crown to descend to the survivor of them and her issue, and on failure of her issue, to the second daughter of King James, the Princess Anne, who was afterwards Queen Anne.

From these historical facts it appears, that whenever there was any regular heir to the throne Parliament was careful to secure the sole dignity to the right heir, whether male or female, and to limit the succession to the issue of such heir.

It is evident, therefore, that in case of the Queen's marriage to Albert, she will still remain reigning Queen, without sharing the power with her consort, and that the succession will go to her issue. As husband of the Queen, however, Albert will probably enjoy by courtesy the nominal title of King, and that of Majesty. This was the case in Scotland. Mary Queen of Scots was reigning sovereign of that country, and when she married Lord Darnley, her husband received the title of King, and on his death, was buried among the Kings of Scotland. So it will probably be with Albert. Though King by courtesy, the Government will be in the sole name of Victoria, and he will have no other power than will

naturally result from his own personal influence over the Queen. In character of husband, however, of the reigning Queen, if he is a man of discretion and intelligence, he will doubtless wield a vast influence over the destinies of England.

#### STEAMBOATS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In obedience to a call of the House of Representatives of last session, for information relative to steamboats and steam engines in the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury has made a long and highly interesting Report, from which we gather that the whole number of steam engines in the United States, of all kinds ascertained, is 3010; of the whole number of steamboats respecting which returns have been received, 351 are in use on the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, 64 on the great northwestern lakes, and 285 on the waters of the Mississippi valley, with an aggregate tonnage of 137,473 tons; estimated horse power, 57 019. The number of lives lost since 1816 by accidents of all kinds happening to steamboats, as far as ascertained, is 1676; number of persons injured, who have recovered, 443; material accidents in locomotive engines, 24; killed, 27; wounded, 90.

The most singular steamboat explosion, perhaps, that ever occurred, took place in Connecticut in 1817, and is related by that veteran steamboat commander, Capt. Elihu S. Bunker, in his reply to the Collector of New York, asking for information to be transmitted to the Treasury Department. The whole of Capt. Bunker's letter is exceedingly interesting. He says:

"Gilbert Brewster, Esq. of Norwich, fancied that he was in possession of a plan for building a steamboat that would prove superior to that then in use, and accordingly built a small boat, (which I think he called the John Hancock,) into which he put a small engine and a wooden boiler. He prepared her for an excursion from Norwich to New London, at the time that President Monroe visited that section of the United States. Fifty gentlemen went on board, and they proceeded down the river from Norwich. Those fifty gentlemen, together with the cook, (a coloured man,) were in the cabin abaft the boiler when approaching New London, when it was announced that the Fulton, which had the President on board, was in sight. The gentlemen went on deck as fast as the gangway would permit them to move, the cook being the last at the foot of the stairs. When he was half way up the stairs, the end of the boiler was blown out, and his left leg was slightly scalded. The force was so great with which the end of the boiler flew, that it swept every thing before it; tables, chairs, partition between the ladies' and gentlemen's cabins—all went out at the stern of the boat! In one minute more, if those persons had staid in the cabin, fifty-one would have been swept into eternity!"

EXPERIMENT AT SEA.—We not only corked the bottle securely, but covered it with tarred canvass, and then immersed it to the depth of sixty fathoms. On drawing up the bottle, we found it to be half filled with water, and the cork partly forced into it, and the sealing-wax broken. We ascertained that the weight of water resting upon it amounted to 157 pounds.

"A lady who resides in the rue St. Lazare," says the *Journal du Notariat*, "has made a will, bequeathing at her death 10,000f.—viz. 3,000f. to her grocer, 3,000f. to her steward, and 4,000f. to two of her oldest servants, during the lifetime of her dog, on condition of her favourite being clothed, fed, and attended upon like a human being. "The dear Bibi," says this journal, "is dressed like a great personage, has a warm apartment, rides out in a carriage, and deigns occasionally to show himself on the balcony of his house, when his physician allows him to take the air!"

A celebrated engineer being examined at a trial where both the Judge and Counsel tried in vain to browbeat him, made use in his evidence of the expression "the creative power of a mechanic;" on which the Judge rather tartly asked him what he meant by "the creative power of a mechanic?" "Why, my Lord," said the engineer, "I mean that power which enables a man to convert a goat's tail into a Judge's wig."

The following laconic epistle may be seen in the window of a coffee-house in Featherstone street, City road: "Stolen from this window, a china cup and saucer; the set being now incomplete, the thief may have the remainder at a bargain."

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