"THE ACADIAN RECORDER." JANUARY 16-1913. 1813-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

IST

98th.

Batt.), 62nd (1st Batt.)

60th (3rd Batt.), 62nd.

Royal Veterans.

8

RETROSPECT.

The sheet we present to our readers to-day will, we think, be admitted to be a curiosity in its way. The venerable columns embodied are an exact re production, not a reprint, but a photograph fac-simile of the ACADIAN RECORDER on the day when it made its first bow to a public community that has steadily continued its patronage and support for the long term of one hundred years. It will not be questioned that in the contemplation of this fact there is just cause for satisfaction and pleasure; a satisfaction certainly not impaired by any consciousness of diminished resources, or any prospect, so far as this newspaper is concerned, of approaching dissolution.

Upon the anniversary of the RECORDER'S seventy-fifth birth day we embraced the opportunity to review at considerable length the changes that had taken place in the world, in society, in manners and customs, in the arts and appliances of civilized life during the seventy-five years preceding. We glanced at the revolutions effected by war, the extinction of some states, the aggrandsement of others; at the names of men who had made history in the period referred to; at the lives of period reterred to; at the lives of others who had made books as well as history and left behind them in-tellectual treasures for the instruc-tion and enrichment of mankind for tion and enrichment or mainting to ever. We feit them, as we feel now, that to attempt anything like a worthy or complete survey of all that was noticeable during the career of the ACADIAN RECORDER would be a ACADIAN RECORDER words or power, at task altogether beyond our power, at all events in the time and space which the conductors of a daily journal can the conductors of a daily journal can usually afford to devote to any topic however tempting and fruitful. Look-ing over the columns of the article referred to we see now how many inatters were omitted; omitted, we presume, because compared with some others such as steamships, steam printing presses, type-setting mach-ines, railroads, above ground and underground, wireless telegraphy, telegraphs, telephones and electric dights, they appeared somewhat tri-vial and insignificant. But happliy human life and human happiness are end cherechter denedient upon great matters were omitted; omitted, we not altogether dependent upon great not altogether dependent upon great discovaries and great achievements in science or anything else. Small matters touching the daily routine of existence among the masses and habits of the poorest are not to be ignored in the enumeration of popular improvements. We cannot eliminate from the category of useful inventions the friction match, the steel pen, the in the category of userul inventions is friction match, the steel pen, the lia Rubber coat and overshoe, the coat and overshoe, the burner stove, nor that most ble and charming craft by which valuable and charming craft by which the artist with a few plates and chemical appliances, aided by the beneficent light of the sun, gives us, for a few cents, and with perfect accuracy, the likenesses of our fathers and mothers, of our aunts and cousins and friends. Nor, again, the remarkable moving pletures. Leaving this train of thought for the present we prefer to jot down a

Leaving this train of thought for the present we prefer to jot down a few ideas Suggested by the columns of the ancient chronicle before us. It will be observed that the first leading article of the editor besides being exuberantly loyal is not a little belilcose and defant in its tone. Nor is this at all surprising considering being exuberantly loyal is not a little beilicose and defiant in its tone. Nor is this at all surprising considering the condition of the world and espec-ially of the British Empiré in the year 1813. This was two years before the battle of Waterloo, and Napoleon Bonaparte was still the talk, and, to all but France, the terror of Europe. That Great Britäin honestly believed she was supporting the cause of order and good government in assisting the continental powers to resist Bona-parte we cannot for a moment doubt, for the proof lies in the tremendous exertions and sacrifices made by the motherland. Surely no country could be more in earnest than was Great Britain in those days. Nor could the people accuse their rulers of mislead-ing them. The contest with France and Bonaparte was popular with the masses and they took but little account of the lives thrown away or of the huge debt which was to be a legacy to after generations. The edi-citor of the ALCOLIAN RECORDER, I

column appropriated exclusively to the Muses. We observe also that the contributions are original and fully equal, we should say, to the general run of original contributions to news-papers in our own day of schools and colleges. But we should remember that schools and colleges, whatever else they may make, do not, as a rule, make original poets. Dame nature has ever been exceedingly tenacious of her prerogative in the domain of poetry, and still guards at with jeal-ous vigilance. riginal contributions to news

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[BY J. W. LONGLEY, IN 1888.] In 1813, Sir John Coape Sherbrooke K.B., was Lieutenant-Governor Nova Scotia. He had assumed duties in 1811. He had full and ab

lute executive power. A House of Assembly had been created in 1758 by the efforts of Chief Justice Belcher the efforts of Chief Justice Belcher, and in opposition to the views of Governor Lawrence. It was called into existence because the English Crown Officers, advised that the Governor-in-Council could not enact laws. The Assembly consequently was convened each year for the sole purpose of enacting laws, but it had no control over the Executive, nothing to sav as to the appointment of offio say as to the appointment of off-cials, or their term of office. The Government was administration of the many instances, had gone through desired to see apprentices becoming ourneymen, and ultimately becom ing masters themselves. Such writ

Government was administered by men either appointed by the Governor himself or by the Colonial office. When the ACADIAN RECORDER first made its appearance, in 1813, Great Britain was engaged in war with the Great Napoleon, and the year previous, the United States had de-clared war against Great Britain. The RECORDER had occasion, in one of its earliest numbers, to furnish an account of the celebrated naval duel between the Shannon and Chesapeake. between the Shannon and Chesapeake Both wars came to an end in Both wars came to an end in 1010, and from that period to the present Nova Scotia has been free from any military movements. None of Great Britain's wars have greatly involved the people of this province, and the institutions of the country have grown up in the midst of a long and un-broken neace.

roken peace. In 1813 Cape Breton was a separate Province. In 1820 the British Govern-ment sent a despatch to the Lieut-enant Governor—Sir James Kempt-to dissolve the Council which was then to dissolve the Council which was then conducting the Government of the Island, and to issue writs for the election of two members for the County of Cape Breton, which then embraced the whole Island. The Legislature of Nova Scotia gave sanc-tion to these proceedings by making the laws of the Province applicable to Cape Breton, which then became a part of Nova Scotia. part of Nova Scotia. In 1827, a resolution, adopted by the

In 1827, a resolution, adopted by the Assembly, asking His Majesty to dis-pense with the test oaths against Popery, was assented to, and Mr. Lawrence Kavanagh, a Roman Catho-lic member for Cape Breton, took his eat. The first important political action

which the ACADIAN RECORDER was called upon to take a part, was in 1829, on the occasion of the Barry Riots. It is not necessary to enter into details in regard to this now quite celebrated case. It is sufficient to mention that Mr. Barry, member for Shelburne, had been ordered into custody by the House for violent lan-guage and contumaceous conduct, that the mob rescued him on his way to prison, and hooted and pelted the members of the House. The RECOR-DER and Free Press, published some Riots. It is not necessary to enter purged of his selfishness and una private corporatio less true that, at the present time, there are instances of directors of and give little attention to the welmembers of the House. The Bobok DER and Free Press, published some letters written by Mr. Barry, and their editors were, for this offence summoned to the bar of the House and reprimanded by the Speaker; Mr. fare of their workmen, and probably there are also some directors who inconsciously assume that their

summoned to the bar of the house and reprimanded by the Speaker; Mr. Howe, who had supported the Assem-bly in the Nova Scotian at the time, took strong ground in vindication of his brother journalists. This inoid-ent serves to mark in a striking man-ner the development of the liberty of the press during the eighty-four years which have since elapsed. The next question of moment was the dispute between the Assembly and the Council—a body which had both Legislative and Executive functions— over the imposition of a duty of one shilling and four pence yer gallon on brandy. The Assembly, in 1830, sent to the Council a bill fixing the duty as aforesaid, and this was rejected by the Council, who thought one shilling was enough and proposed certain re-ductions. The Assembly, relying upon British precedent, resented this as an system before the advent of private. corporations. He is not the pro-duct of any system, and his type will probably survive under any economic system until the end of the world. It is only unprincipled writers and demagogues who atductions. The Assembly, relying upon British precedent, resented this as an infringement of their Constitutional right to exclusive control over re-venue bills. The Council adhered to were oppressive, the workmen practically had no redress. But to-day, if the manager of a private corporation is unjust to the workmen of its position, and the Governor the company, there can generally solved the Assembly. The friends of be comment to comment d States, who had re-bopular rights were sent back by the popular rights were sent back by the portune; that to attack exhausted as she was as mean and ungener-ng to take a first place it is curiously sug-changes that may always and Mr. Charles R. Fairbanks was the changes th mayal ware it is curiously sug-to the bolt without amendment. Messrs, and Mr. Charles R. Fairbanks was the changes th mayal ware it is curiously sug-it is curiously sug-changes th mayal ware it is curiously sug-it is curiously sug-it is curiously sug-changes th mayal ware it is curiously sug-changes the individual master be found some directors on the ous, a proceeding to take a first place a people aspiring to take a first place in civilization. It is curiously sug-gestive of the changes in naval war-fare as well as of the improvement in the transmission of news, to read the interesting account in the paper be-fore us of the fight between the Brit-ish frigate La Guerriere and the American ship Constitution. The action was fought on 19th August, 1812, but it was 10th October before the official account was published in to official account was published in tondon. One cannot read the report thing as Executive responsibility heard of, the Governor had all power, and the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor General, Receiver General, and all the other high posts were held by the favor of the Gover-nor, and selections were made for the most part from one religious deno-mination, and altogether from a few influential families. The people had no voice in the matter, and the Assembly no control. The first great movement was in the direction of breaking the power f so, to have such offenders indicted. Upon a first conviction the offender was fined five pounds, and upon a third conviction the The first great movement was in the direction of breaking the power of the Council. It consisted of twelve persons, the Chief Justice, Bishop and other functionaries being members. It sat with closed doors and was offender was placed in the pillory, and had his right ear cut off. by the magazine and blown ship and rew into atoms. This, no doubt, fould have read very well in a ten ent sea tale, it would have been int sea tale, it would have been and humanity. Himself wounded, ome of his officers and a large umber of his men killed, all three twas best to submit to fate and save the ives of the men who remained. the ives of the men who remained. the sesel an unmanageable wreck, surely-t was best to submit to fate and save the ives of the men who remained. the sesel an unmanageable wreck, surely-the integrating the integration of the sections were the ives of the men who remained. the sesel an unmanageable wreck, surely-the dust in the years between then and the ives of the men who remained. the sesel an unmanageable wreck, surely-the constitution was half again as arge in tonnage as the Guerriere, had man double the weight of guns. Cooper, in his naval history, candidiy that the Guerriere was bravely fought to meet together and freely discuss questions affecting labor, and it was only within the last half-centhe British Constitution were secured for the Province. The obtaining by Constitutional means of responsible government is beyond question the greatest political event in the history of the past hundred years. The ACADIAN RE-CORDER from the beginning to the end of the struggle was the steadfast friend of the popular cause, and some of the leaders of the Liberal party were associated in its editorial work. From the rule of clique or family compact, which prevailed in 1813, the Government of this and all other British Colonies has passed into the hands of the pople. The political history of the country for the Province. Wisnes of the people. The political history of the country from 1845 to 1867, is merely a struggle between the two great parties for power.' Useful measures were passed, but no important changes were made in the institutions of the country; railways were built and common schools established. Then come the tion,-the employer was free, but the workman was not always free, and could, in respect to some of his contracts say, like the Apothe cary in Romeo and Juliet, poverty, but not my will, consents schools established. Then came the Confederation of the Provinces of In Canada, Trade Unions and legislation have done a great deal B. N. America, on July 1st. 1867. Sinc for the betterment of the conditions of the laboring classes. If trade unionism has sometimes operated oppressively, the same observation can be made respecting trade com-binations of capitalists. The plain fact is that trade combinations, either by men or masters, are in ultimate destiny of B. N. America is their nature armies, and may someto be, these are all questions of a con-troversial character, and need only be times be tyrannical armies, whose final resort is an appeal to force,

A CENTURY OF THE LABOR each aiming to starve the other into surrender. They may be called by other names, but a strike MOVEMENT. or a lock-out is a war, and some During the last hundred years times involves some of the evils of nany important changes have international war. Canada has legislated against such evils. Its taken place, affecting materially the Industrial Disputes Act" has one much to prevent strikes and condition of the laboring classes. There has been a steady heightenlock-outs, about 85 per cent. of the ing of the standard of comfort disputes within its provisions havamong them. Things which were ing been settled without a strike. This legislation has also been of regarded by them as luxuries, or educative value in teaching represemi-luxuries, even within a half entatives of capital and represen century, are now very properly retatives of labor to recognize their garded by them as necessaries. identity of interest, and, indeed, But while this is so, there is a class their fundamental unity.

What of the future? Some per-sons profess to believe that comof writers who maintain that workmen in the old days received more pulsory arbitration would supply a consideration from their employers. satisfactory remedy for the evil of These writers point out that one hundred years ago, when trades were made up of masters, journeybargaining does not stand on the same footing as the employer. The men and apprentices, the employer workman has only one safeguard,— the right to refuse to work except was much closer to his workmen, and therefore, maintained a direct for a fair wage, and he and his class would be short-sighted if nterest in the welfare and success of all his apprentices, and that as they surrendered that right to any the master in those old days, in

tribunal. A most effective answer to the proposition for compulsory arbitration may be put in the form the lower grades himself, he always of a question : How could a government compel either party to a rade dispute to accept the decision ers contend that with the revolu-How could : of the arbitration? tionary change produced by the vernment force the miners in

introduction of machinery, involv-Mace Bay or Springhill to cut coal ing a change from domestic to factory occupation, the personal they did not want to? New parliamentary prescription tie between the master and his will not avail to remedy the labor roubles of the future. Their soluvorkman having been cut, the troubles of the future. consequence was that workmen, ion will only be found in a higher being thereafter employed by an impersonal and soulless corporregard for the moral law, and tion, had been placed in a far less and duties which it places upon avorable position in their relations capital and labor. Workmen vio-late the moral law when they do with their employer. But, in the first place, it is a fallacy to suggest not give their employer an honest that employers in the old days in-variably realized their moral reday's work, and employers violate the same law if they deny their workmen a living wage. The sponsibilities to their workmen, and, although one result of the natural right of the workman to ubstitution of machinery for handilive a decent life should be a decraft has been the formation of big ermining factor in relation to the orporations, which tend to keep question of wages. The labor the employer-capitalist remote from coblems of the future will be his workmen, it is absurd to claim olved if the duties of employer that directors of such corporations and workmen are discharged in accordance with the sound moral never display a conscientious re-gard for the welfare of their workrinciple that they should render nen. The corporation may be 'soulless,'' but the individual o each other what is due to that other. directors are not. There were in-

dividual employers in the old days, Complaints of a young married who invoked the unsound theory that wages had to be determined woman

exclusively by the so-called law of domand and supply, and if, to-day, Regarding her husband's visitors.

there are some private corpor-ations who wish to cling to that The following appeared in the RE-ORDER, of May 22nd, 1813. The men theory, it only shows that human are much better mannered in 1913: nature has not materially changed

TO THE EDITOR ACADEAN RECORDER: and that the individual is not Sir.-As I observe your paper is read vith great avidity by almost all ranks airness by becoming a director of 1. It is doubtin this Province, I deem it a proper which to convey my omplaints, on a subject which, as private corporations who are affecting my own happiness and comainly concerned about dividends, fort, is of great consequence, tho' to the illiterate and vulgar (some of whom seem fond of exposing themselves in your and other papers) it may be thought beneath their attention.

own interests are opposite to those You must know, Mr. Editor, that I of their workmen, but that type of m a young married woman, have lirector would have been equally lately fitted up my House in a very selfish and short-sighted if he had neat, comfortable style, my parlour in lived in the old days, and had been particular is covered all over with as an individual employer of journey. mart a carpet as I could procure in men and apprentices under the Halifax, and my winflow curtains are made in the English fashion, reaching down to the floor. My Husband is a good humoured soul, very fond of en tertaining his friends, not a little stimulated perhaps by vanity, to shew them his wife and new house-and although I must confess, I feel proud tack private corporations indiscri-minately and as a class. In the some of these friends do annoy me the ab a dogree that though in othe respects they are very good sort of people, I would rather drop their ac quaintance, than be any longer ex posed to their vulgar habits. Some days ago, my husband invited a few of his friends to dine with him, two of whom reside in the country, and after dinner cigars were introduced. But I must premise that before dinner I ob served the two country gentlemen creature of parliament, can be rigidly controlled by legislation, whereas, in former times, no effec-tive remedy could be invoked against the individual master. In the old days, after the passing away of the guilds of the Middle Ages, it was a crime for men to meet together in order to seek an increased wage or shorter hours. The present writer has an old law-book in his possession, which con-tains instructions given by judges, on circuit to grand juries in Eng-land in the seventeenth century. These grand juries were charged to inquire whether there were workmen meeting together for the purpose of endeavoring to secure shorter hours or higher wages, and, is o, to have such offenders inone of whom is a Justice of the Peace) ings of my dear husband, who I am sorry to say was not much more nice himself—but I have no doubt I shall in time break him of this and other bad habits he has, amongst which is bad nabits ne nas, amonger which as that of never applying a pocket hand-kerchief to his nose finding it more convenient to snuff up the superfluous mucus, (to no small disgust of the delicate ear) than to put it in his pocket. Indeed Mr. Editor this last mentioned idle and vulgar habit is but too com-mon amongst my acquaintances of both sexes, for although many ladies both sexes, for although many ladies carry with them a *ridicule*, or a hand-kerchief in their hand, not being the fashion to wear pockets, yet do they entertain their hearers by concerts of *snuffing up*, the sound of which, if the weather happens to be cold, is as in-cessant and noisy, as the cruaking of a parcel of frogs. In hopes Mr. Editor this letter may meet the eye² and cor-rect the vulgar habits of the parties complained of, and that my ears and eyes may no longer be offended there-by; I remain your admirer and con-stant reader,

1839: Regiments-Sth, 23rd, 36th, (BY ARTHUR FENERTY.) 1821 : Regiments-15th (Left Wing), OF IMPERIAL AND IMPERIAL 60th (2nd Batt.), 62nd, 81st. 1840: Regiments-8th, 23rd, 37th, 64th. 1822: Regiments-60th (2nd Batt.), COLONIAL REGIMENTS 32nd, 81st. 1823: Regiments-60th (2nd Batt.), 64th, 76th. Which have served in this garris 21d, 74th, 81st. from 1812 to the temporary transfer of the garrison to the Canadians : 824 : Regiments-60th (2nd Batt.), 1 h, 81st, 96th. 1812 : Regiments-Sth (2nd Batt.), 1825 : Regiments-74th, 81st, 96th, 89th (2nd Batt.), 98th, 99th, 4th King's Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 1826 : Regiments-52nd, 74th, 81st, 1813 : Regiments-62nd, 89th, 98th. Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 99th, 102nd, Royal Glen Fencible. 1827: Regiments-52nd, 74th, Rifle 1814 : Regiments-27th (3rd Batt.), 29th, 60th (7th Batt.), 62nd (1st Batt.). Brigade (1st Batt.) 52nd, 74th, 96th, 1828 : Regiments—52nd Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 64th, 98th, 99th, 10th Royal Native. 1829: Regiments-34th, 52nd, 96th, Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.), Royal Staff 1815 : Regiments-27th (3rd Batt.) ROth (7th Batt) Rand (1st Butt) Bath Corps. 1830: Regiments—8th, 96th, Royal Staff Corps. 98th, 99th, 10th Royal Native, Fencible, -8th, 34th, 52nd, Royal Staff Corps. 1816 : Regiments-15th (2nd Batt., Batt.) R. Wing), 60th (3rd Batt.), 60th (7th Batt.), 62nd (1st Batt., L. Wing), 98th, Royal Staff Corps, Royal Nova Scotia Fencible, Royal Newfoundland. 1848: Regiments-7th, 2 Batt.), 38th, 46th, 82nd, 97th. 1817: Regiments-15th, 60th (3rd Batt.), 60th (7th Batt.), 62nd (1st Batt.), Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 1834: Regiments-34th, 83rd, 96th, Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 1818: Regiments-15th, 60th (3rd 1851: Regiments—1st Royal (1st Batt.), 38th, 42nd, 72nd, 88th, 97th (1st Batt.), 97th (Reserve Batt.) 1852: Regiments—42nd, 72nd, 97th. 1835: Regiments-34th, 83rd, 96th, Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 1819: Regiments—15th, 60th (3rd Batt.), Royal York Rangers, Royal West India Rangers. 1890: Regiments—15th (Left Wing) 1893: Regiments—34th, 83rd, 85th. 1819: Regiments-15th, 60th (3rd West India Rangers. 1820 : Regiments—15th (Left Wing),

1853 : Regiments—72nd, 76th, 97th. 1854 : Regiments—72nd, 76th. 1855 : Regiments—76th, Foreign Le-1838: Regiments—23rd, 34th, 36th, 65th, 73rd, 93rd.

THE FOUNT.

• O Averice, thou rage accurit ! Infatiase drop y of the foul, R.S. whole ? Hark in thy cars the ORPMANS cry ; They die of famine !-- Let them die ! [For the Acadian Recorder.]

> At the laft day, when Maner turns from thee I' Mile Hanson's Seletions, Anecdores, Sea

> American Congress .- ARMY BILLS. The committee on military flairs reported (Dec. 23d) two bills-one fupleineozary to the army organization lato. I: propoles to enlift men for 5 years, to give a bouuty of 40 dollars to recruits, and a boaus 10 dis

to the offices for every recruit entitled, and contains a provision that no perfor under 25 years of age can be milited unlefs with ce fent of parents, matt. .. or guardiaus. The United States is now alon: \$5,000, confiling of 25 regiments of infantry, of a 1000 men, each ; the " balance" confiling of engineers, cavalry, areillery, &c.

DUELLIN. "To my sum then a chalinge I'll sories, "But first I'll be fure the word fight, "Hill fewar not to part 'till we fill, "Wild powder we'll fire-without ball.

O'KEETE'S Poor Suldier. makes weary of themfelves, not any fo rea-dily provoked as those who have always A meeting took place between Gen Smyth and Gon. Porter yesterday afternast on Grand Island, in purfuance of previous cen tousted with emulation of civility To Affiring Young Men. arrangements. They not at Dayton's tay, ern, and croffed the river with their. Microds and furgeons-both gentlemenbehayed with the atmost coolne's and unconcerning a flor SCIPIO was tritute in the army, and ifting nifbed himfelf above the relt of his officers no lefe by his prudance than his bravewas exchanged in as intrepid and from 'a yy. "The cost" under whom he fought committed many overlights by refuling to "allow his advice." Young Scipio drew the manner as poffible, by each gentlential, and without effect # It was then rep elemented by Gen. Smyth's fecond, that Gen. Parter mult now be convinced that the charge of cowardice against Gen. Smyth was unfound troops from many dangers into which their Imprudent leaders had plunged them. His great and universal reputation excited fome why again thin in the beginning ; but, as ne behaved in all respects with the most moded, and fhould, in honous, be retracted a which, after mutual explantions is 36 she charge, was accordingly doue by hum. Then. effy and referve, that envy was foon changed Singth then explained that his remarks on Gen. Porter we'e the refort of irritation, into admiration; fo that when the fenate fent deputies to the camp, to enquire into and were intended as provocatives, from the flate of the forge of Carthage, the whole army gave him unanimoufly the highest having been affailed by Grn. Porter, and that he knew nothing delogatory of Gen. Porter's character as a gentleman and officommendations, the foldiers, 28 well as offi-cers, hay the very generals extolled the merit of young Scipio. A So neceffary it is for a man to foften, if I may be allowed the cer. The hand of reconciliation was then offered and received. . We congratulate the friends of those and expression, the fplendor of his glory by a lemen upon the fortunate termination of a the jealoufy of people, by a haughty and felf-fufficient behavior. ofference arifing from 100 much precipita. tion, but which has been adjulted in a manner fo honorable to both. WM. H. WINDER, FILIAL PIETY.

1858 : Regiments-62nd, 63rd. 1877; Regiments-20th (1st Batt.), 97th 1859: Regiments-62nd, 63rd. 1841: Regiments-8th, 30th, 37th, 1878: Regiments-20th (1st Batt.), 1860 : Regiments-62nd, 63rd. 64th, 76th. 1842: Regiments—30th, 64th, 69th, 76th, Rifle Brigade (2nd Batt.), Rifle Brigade (Reserve Batt.) 1843: Regiments—33rd, 52nd, 64th, Rifle Brigade (2nd Batt.), Rifle Brigade (Reserve Batt.) 97th. 101st 1861 : Regiments-62nd, 63rd. 1879 : Regiments-97th, 101st. 1862: Regiments - Royal Military Train, Grenadier Guards, Scots Fusi-lier Guards, 16th (2nd Batt.), 17th (2nd Batt.), 63rd, Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) 1880: Regiments-97th, 101st, 19th tst Batt.) 1881 : Regiments-19th (1st. Batt.), 1863: Regiments-16th (2nd Batt.), 7th (2nd Batt.) 1882: Regiments—1st Yorkshire, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers. 1844: Regiments—Ist Royal (2nd Batt.), 52nd (Left Wing), 74th, Rifle Brigade (2nd Batt.), Rifle Brigade (Re-serve Batt.) 1864: Regiments-16th (2nd Batt.), 17th (2nd Batt.) 1883 : Regiments—1st Yorkshire, 2nd toyal Irish Rifles, 1st Royal Munster 1865: Regiments—2nd Queen's Royal 2nd Batt.), 16th (2nd Batt.), 17th (2nd serve Batt.) 1845: Regiments-43rd, 46th, 74th, Rifle Brigade (2nd Batt.), Rifle Brigade (Reserve Batt.) 1846: Regiments-14th, 43rd, 60th (2nd Batt.), 77th, 89th, Rifle Brigade (2nd Batt.), Rifle Brigade (Reserve Batt.) 1884 : Regiments--1st Yorkshire, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles. 1885 : Regiment-2nd Royal Irish 1866 : Regiments-4th King's Own Batt.), 16th (2nd Batt.), 17th (2nd 1886 : Regiments—York and Lancas-er, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles. Batt.), 47th. 1867 : Regiments-4th King's Own 2nd Batt.), 47th. 1847 : Regiments—14th, 20th (1st Batt.), 20th (2nd Batt.), 23rd Royai Welsh Fusiliers (1st Batt.), 46th, 60th (2nd Batt.), 82nd, 89th. 1887: Regiment-York and Lancas-1868 : Regiments-4th King's Own (2nd Batt.), 16th (1st Batt.), 30th, 47th. er, 1888 : Regiments—2nd West Riding, 'ork and Lancaster. 1889 : Regiment—2nd West Riding. 1869 : Regiments—16th (1st Batt,), bth, 30th, 78th. 23rd (1st 1870: Regiments-16th (1st Batt.), 61st, 78th, 84th 1890 : Regiment-2nd West Riding 1891: Regiments—1st Leinster, 2nd 'est Riding. 1849: Regiments—7th, 38th, 97th. 1850: Regiments—1st Royal (1st Batt.), 7th, 38th, 88th, 97th (1st Batt.) 1871: Regiments—60th King's Royal Rifle Corps (1st Batt.), 61st, 78th. 1872: Regiments—60th King's Royal Rifle Corps (1st Batt.), 61st, 87th. 1892: Regiment—1st Leinster. 1893: Regiments-1st Liverpool, 1st

1856 : Regiments-62nd, 63rd, 76th.

1857 : Regiments-62nd, 63rd.

1873: Regiments-40th King's Royal Rifle Corps (1st Batt.), 87th. 1874: Regiments-60th King's Royal Rifle Corps (1st Batt.), 87th. 1894 : Regiment-1st Liverpool. 1895: Regiment-1st Liverpool.

1876: Regiments-20th (1st Batt.), 80th (1st Batt.), 87th, 97th

1896: To the temporary transfer of the garrison to the Canadians. Regi-ments-list and 2nd Leinster and 5th Royal Garrison. 1875 : Regiments-60th King's Royal Rifle Corps (1st Batt.), 87th.

RESIGNATION.

Dr. Johnson's idea of Female Happiness.

Refignation teaches us to bear motor "A folitary philosopher would imagine tune not only with patience as being unavie-dable, but it transforms evil into goods ay ladies born with an exemption from care and forrow; lulled in perpetual quiet, and feaft-ed with unmingled pleafure; for what can leading us, to confider it, and every even that has the least appearance of misfortune, as a droine diffenfation, a wife and be working interrupt the content of thole, upon whom one age has labored after another, to conas a droine difenziation, a wile and beverding temperament of things, indervient to univer-fal good. Though the unexpected accels of misfortune may furprife the fond into griefi yet that grief, when the mind calmly refer honours and accumulate immu thole to whom rudenels is infamy; and infult is cowardice ; whole eye commands the brave, and whole fmiles loften the fevere ; views its object changes into contentment whom the failor travels to adord, the fol as by degrees exalted into vencration, a dis dier bleeds to defend, and the poet wears vine composure, and our private will is lost in that of the ALMIGHTY. He therefore, out his life to celebrate ; who claim tribute from every art and fcience and for whom all who approach them endevour to multiwho is provided with fuch armour, taken, if we may lo fay, from the armoury of beaves may be proof against the flarpest arrow of affliction and defy the impotence of human ply delights, without requiring from them any return, but willingnefs to be pleafed ?

ely.among these favourites of nature, this unacquainted with toil and danger, nalice. Lockman-The celebrated Perfian moralife felicity mult have fixed her refidence : the elateathe following flory of hin felf :-- " was once," fays he, " to poor, that I had by wherewith to buy a pair of flores, and was obliged to go bare footed. However must know only the changes of more vivid, or more gentle inves; their life ouff always more either to the Bow or fprightly melo-dy of the lyre of gladnefs; they can never patient I had until then been. I now became affemble but to pleafure, or retire but to very diffatisfied with my lot, and entered the emple of Cuffa, extremely melanchoir and "Such would be the thoughts of every discontented. I there faw a man who had no legs; reflecting on whole condition, I had man, who fhould hover at a diffance round the world, and know it only by conjecture longer complained of wanting flores, but gave thanks to God, from the botten of and fpeculation. But experience will foon difcover how eafily those are difgufted who

ny heart, that I could fill walk, thong pare-fosted. How much beiter is it, that to be without foors than without legs If this poor man could recover his legs ecflatic would be his joys, though he thould

by indugence. He will bon ice to how many dangers power is exposed which has no other goard than youth and heauty, and how eafly that tranquility is molefted which can only be foothed with the *foing* of *fastery*. It is impossible to fupply wants as fall as 'idle imagination may be able to form them, or to remove all inconveniences, we which accords refined in impositions. have no floce !" Philip the Second, walking one day along in the cloifters of the convent of Efcurial, an honeft tradefman, feeing the door of en, went in. Tranfforted with admiration at the fine paintings with which the houfe is adorm ed he addruffed himfelf to the king, whom he took for one of the convent, and defired ne toos tor one of the convent, and defired him to fhew the painfinge, and explain the futjects of them. Philip, wich all the hu-mility and condefectoion of a lay involter, conducted him through the spartments and give him all the fatisfacton he could defire, A mathematical and the statematical defines. At parting, the firanger took him by the hand and ipnets dit allectionately, faid, "I am much obliged to you friend, I I ve at St. Martins, and my name is Michael Bom his. If you fould chause to come my wat and call upon me, you will fud a glafe of

good wine at your fervice. And my name, (faid the protented fer-vent) is Philip the fecond; and if you will call upon mean Madrid, I will give you a glais of as good 1"

A fingle mean of prometing the growth of, young fruit tract...by the Kews Mr. Gre-manhaufen. "Spread flax firaws, or the refute of flax after it has been combed, on foil cont guous to the trunks of the trees, as far as the roots extends ; by this process their fize as we ! as their fertility will be remarkably increase This wealthy celrgyman communicates an eet and modelt carriage and not to excite inflance of the effect which was produced "I had fays he, an old plumb tree, which being in a languishing flate in a grals-field, I treated it as above directed ; the fame fear Lou-TAOT-SONG. who was difaffected to for it acquired new bark and for years after-wards produced larger and better tailed fruit. The young floots allo, which for-merly grew up around the ftern were proventhe government of China, being acculed of a faul, which touched his life, obtained eave from those who had him in cuftedy, to perform the duties of the Tap to one o ted from fprouting forth, becaufe the refuse of the flax excluded the accels of the air his decrafed triends = He managed matters fo well that giving his knep is the flip, fled to the house of Lou Nan kin, and there hid to the trunk, and imparted additional natriment to the roots." - Irif pap. himfelf. Lou Nan-kin, notwithflanding the ftrift fearch that was made, and the fe-

A SONG. THOUGH envied, and hated by tyrante and flaves, Britannia, fair Queen of the Ocean remains; Repelled by her ramparts, that float on the War flies from her borders, and wand from her plains. . For ages renown'd By Victory crown'd Her Tars have been fill an inviocible train. Surpafo'd by no other Each rizals his Brother And all prove their titles to Lords of the Main Lords of the Main ; aye Lords of the Main, The Tars "f Oid England, are Lorda of the Main. Wheneveryour far dreaded fints are unfurl'd The genus of Nelson, hall fight by your fides Shall teach you age in to all only the world, By decils unexampl'd, atchievements untry'd Then Britous' Arike home For ages to come Your Nelson thall conquer and triamph a Bain. Each tar fhall inherit A fhare of his fpirit

And all prove invincible Lords of the Main, Lords of the Main, &c. The Tars of Old England, &c. Nut are we alone in the noble careef, The SOLDIER partakes of the generou flanie : To gloty be Marches, to glory we Steer. Between us we there the rich hat well of fame Recorded on high Their Names never die

Whole deeds, the repown of their County The King then God bleft him The Word fail confis him The Word fail confis him The Mord fail confis him the Main, -Worst of the Main, Re. The This of Old Lossand, Be.

For the Acadian Recordera

On Mus + + + = Off when the foul is wimpt in griel.

AVARICE. Will nothing quench the fordid thirft ? Were the itea gaid, would'it drink the Lo Pirr pleads-What then ? There's non The Winow kneels for bread !- Begone 1 Oh, flepe of woe ; heart-reading fight Canft thou turn from them?-Test Behold! From all those heaps of hearded gold

prace.

have been made nice by plenty, and tender by indulgence. He will foon ice to how

by which elegance refined into impatience, may be offended. None are fo hard to

pleafe as those whom fatiety of pleafure

Ha

Not one, one piece to fave them?- iVat a nite! Pitilels wretch ! fuch hall the leatence he

legacy to after generations. The edi-tor of the ACADIAN RECORDER, tor of the ACADIAN RECORDER, therefore, spoke, as all loyal Britons thought and spoke at that date. If the editor is strong in his harred of Boney and the French he is fairly savage when he comes to comment upon the United States, who had re-cently, declared war against Great Britain. The editor maintains that the time chosen for a declaration of war was inopportune; that to attack Great Britain, exhausted as she was Great Britain, exhausted as the at the time, was mean and ungener-at the time, was mean and ungener-and a proceeding totally unworthy of our a proceeding totally unworthy of of Captain Dacres without a feeling of sympathy. The report is simple and unvarnished and has the appear-ance of truth in it, but there is a tone of humiliation and mortification also, such as a brave man must have felt at the result of the combat. Of course, there would be persons at the time as, perhaps, there may be now, to say that a British Ship-of-war should never have struck to an enemy should never have struck to an enemy under any circumstances; that the captain should have stuck by his ship until she sank, or like Paul Jones, that he should have applied the match to the magazine and blown ship and crew into atoms. This, no doubt, number of his men killed, all three masts of his ship shot away and the the lives of the men who remained After all, it was a most unequal fight; the Constitution was half again as large in tonnage as the Guerriere, had than double the weight of guns. Cooper, in his naval history, candidly admits these facts and admits also

admits these facts, and admits also that the Guerriere was bravely fought and that Captain Dacres lost nothing in reputation by the combat. We turn to some other items less excliping. We read of fine dwelling houses offered for sale in Water Street; the first merchants of the town used to live in Water Street in those days. Then another advertise-ment offers several lots for sale in the Main Street, Dutch Town. In 1812 and for long years after, all of the and for long years after, all of the town north of Jacob Street and west of Lockman Street was Dutch-town, while the whole district south of Sackville Street and east of Hollis Street was Irish-town. There were no numbers to the houses in those

to say that so and so lived near such and such a corner to say that so and so lived near such and such a corner, or in irish-town or Dutch-town, as the case might be. A very interesting document is the Halifax Price Current (corrected weekly). The list is not as full as we could wish search leading. weekly). The new several leaune we could wish, several leaune articles of consumption such as teas, articles of consumption such as teas, however, that mentioned. We note, however, that superfine flour was ninety-five shill-ings (\$19) per barrel, and that Jam-alca Rum was seven shillings (\$1.40) per gallou, while coal was sixty shil-hings (\$12) per chaldron. It must be admitted that matters are better now for the poor man with a large family, at least in the items of flour and fuel, even though prime Jamaica has ad-vanced in price very considerably as ings (\$19) per barrel, and that Jam-aica Rum was seven shillings (\$1.40) per gallon, while coal was sixty shil-lings (\$12) per chaldron. It must be admitted that matters are better now for the poor man with a large family, at least in the items of flour and fuel, even though prime Jamaica has ad-vanced in price very considerably as compared with the quotation in 1813. We note that in the first issue of the ACADIAN RECORDER there is a

CELIA CLEANLESS. Halifax, 28th April, 1813.

stant reader

List of Lieut.-Governors of Nova Scotia during past 100 years. 1811-Sir John Sherbrook 1816-Earl of Dalhousie. 1820-Sir James Kempt. 1828-Sir Peregrine Maitland. 1834-Sir Colin Campbell. 1840-Lord Falkland. 1846-Sir John Harvey, 1852-Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, 1858—Earl of Mulgrave—who before his term of office expired became the Marquis of Normandy. 1864—Sir Richard Graves Macdon-1865-Sir W. Fenwick Williams. 'My 1867-Lt.-General Sir C. Hastings Dovle. 1873-Hon. Joseph Howe, P. C. 1873-Hon. Adams G. Archibald, . M. G., P. C. M. G., P. C.
 Isas Matthew Henry Richey, P. C.
 Isas Hours, Archibald Woodbury
 Ardent (en flute), 64, J. Cochet. McLellan. IcLellan. 1890—Sir Malachy Bowes Daly, Diadem Diomede " K. C. M. G. 1900-Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones, P.C. Dolphin 1906-Duncer Gilpin Jones, P.C. 1900-Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones, P.C.
 1906-Duncan Cameron Fraser,
 C. L.
 1910-James Drummond McGregor.
 Crescent (N. F.), 38, J. Quillian D.C.L.

When meer feel nes prel When panting hafams fork - linf. How fweets a Friend's carels. But foold this Fri nd a Female be, Kifs off the fallit gitear ; What breaft would not discharge its pain What heart would not revere:? Sweeter than honey to the Bres Affcation to the Dove " Swaeter Tar fweetch is to me, A mitious Frmade s Love. R.J. SELECTED. THE HOUR OF REST. LOVE, when wary toil is o'er, To eafe my mind by care oppreft. To bie wit to my fav'rite bower, And g cet the welcome Hour of Reit. There, withit I view the fetting fug

Il'ame the regions of the Weft, Will pleafed to think my labor done, I joyful hail the Hour of Reft. The faubful partner of my life, Appears with finites to make we bleft with with rapture Child and Wife, And well enjoy the idour of Reft. The moments mals in converse fweet #And whift I lean upon ber breaft, My little pratler feems to greet ?. When to ed by florms the hower to fly, Aud room warbier fecks hin neft, With m? irs flill a cloudlefs fley, * 'And All I hall the Hour of Reft. Bo, when this tranfient life is palt, And cold for il be each throbbing breafl, May virtue lead our fouls at laft; To an Eternal Hour of Reft. THEODORE.

A young lady who had been infulted by an: old maid in her neighborhoad, by way of revenue, placarded the following lines of per doors and wind, we one night. To be fit, or be fold for the term of her life, Etizal cth Hall hythe way of a Wife, a red and thing She'f the oud fbe's ugly-ill-on For farther particular menguire within.

Junon, 38, C. Upton.

LIST OF H. M. SHIPS

On North American Station one

hundred years ago,

With number of guns, and officers i

San Domingo, 74 – Admiral, Sir J. B. Warren, Bart., K. B.; 1st Capt., H. Hotham, Capt. of the Fleet; 2nd Capt., S. J. Pechell.

Bellerophon, 74—Vice Admiral Sir R. G. Keats, Bart., K. B.; Capt. E. Hawker.

Centurion (R.S.), 56-Rear Admiral Griffith, Capt. Shipsey. Shipsey.

> 64, H. Byng. 50. C. M. Fabian

44. A. Black.

Albion, 74-J. F. Devonshire.

Marlboro, 74, R. Honeyman.

Majestic (Razee), 74, J Hayes,

Victorious, 74, J. Talbot.

Plantagenet, 74, R. Lloyd.

Dragon: 74. R. Barrie.

Poictiers, 74, J. P. Beresford, Kt.

Ramilies 74, Sir T. Hardy, Bart.

LaHogue, 74, Hon. T. B. Capel

Plover, 18, C. Campbell. Sylph, 18, —. Faulkenhorn, Lt. Amaranthe, 18, G. Pringle. Curlew, 18, M. Head. Dotterel, 18, W. W. Daniel. Forester, 18, A. Kennedy. Frölic, 18, A. Mitchell. Muros, 18, C. Hobart. Nimrod. 18, N. Mitchell. Junon, 38, C. Upton. Loire, 38, T. Brown. Niobe, 38, W. A. Montague. Nymphe, 38, F. P. Epworth. Statira, 38, H. Stackpole. Sybille (N. F.), 38, J. Sanders. Tenedos, 38, H. Parker. Sea Horse, 33, J. A. Gordon. Chesapeake, 38, A. Gordon. Belvidera, 36, R. Byron. Barrosa, 36, W. H. Sheriff. Nimrod, 18, N. Mitchell. Raleigh, 18, G. W. Hooper Chesapeake, 35, A. Gordon.
Belvidera, 36, R. Byron.
Barrosa, 36, W. H. Sheriff.
Dryad (N. F.), 36, E. Galway.
Lacedemonian, 38, S. Jackson.
Maidstone, 38, G. Burdett.
Orpheus, 38, H. Pigot.
Romalus (en flute), 36, G. W. Knight.
Dromedary (store jb.), 36, S. Pritchard, master.
Cleopatra, 32, C. Gill.
Hyderian, 32, W. P. Camby.
Minerva, 32, R. Hawkins.
Dover, 32, A. V. Drury.
Fox (en flute), 32, I. K. Kinsman.
Success (en flute), 32, I. K. Kinsman.
Success (en flute), 28, Hon. J. Maude.
Laurestinus, 24, J. Foxton.
Comet (N. F.), 20, G. W. Blamy.
Herald, 20, C. Milward.
Loup Cervier, 20, W. B. Mends.
Rosamond, 20, D. Campbell.
Abundance (flore fb.), 20, J. Oake, master. Charybdis, 18, J. Clepham Recruit, 18, G. R. Pechell. Atalante, 18, F. Hickey. Cygent, 18, R. Ruffel Atalante, 18, F. HUREY. Cygent, 18, R. Ruffel. Electra, 18, W. Gregory. Hazard, 18, J. Crookesley. Indian, 18, H. Jane. Martin, 18, H. F. Senhouse Morgiana, 18, D. Scott. Fantome, 18, J. Lawrence Pheasant, 18, J. Palmer. Musqudobit, 10, _____. Shelburne, 10, Lt. Murry. Dream, 4, __. Hare. Cuttle, 4, W. L. Patterson. ng. 4. J. Murray.

SAML. ANOUS. Black Rock Dec. 18, 1812. A letter from Albany fays, "All the Gen

erals from Canada are extremely mortilied and creft fallen. ; The boys at Buffalo form altered ftanza of " Tankee D.odle":-" When SMYTHE & Bragadier had sot, He proved a darned coward-He duril not go to Canada, tor fear of being devon Yanker doodie doo le do-Tankee dondle dandy-Wind the back Hep of the march-

And with your legs be bandy." Cours Tuelday fe'night, a young gentleman

farer s it is I who ought to die, and nor my elder brother. The eldett maintained on the contrary, thus his young ft brother accuied having a famous water fpaniel, walking near St. Clement's Church, Manchefler, threw a Rome into a pond, for the purpole of filewing the aquatic powers of his dog in diving for himfelf wrongfully, and was not at all cul-pable. I The Judge, who was a perion of great fagacity, fifted both parties to effectuit. The animal immediately jumped in, and eagerly explored the bottom, when, after a ally, that he not only difcovered that the younger brother was innocent, but even mutc's immerfun, he brought up a green bag, which, on opening, to the altonifhment of all, contained an excellent violin and fiddle made him confess it himfelf :-- " It is true, made him contels it bimieit :---- 'I it frue, fir, faid the youngest all in tears, I have actived mylelf fullely a but I have very firong realums for so doing. My mother has been dead for fome time, and her corps is not yet lick. No clue has yet led to the difcovery of its owner. An honeft Welchman prefent called out-" Trow in a noder flone, Jonileness, and who knows but he may bring up the Eller 123

seed, and who knows but he may bridg up the faller ??? W How can you my dear (faid a lady to herbulband) prefit punch to wine?" "Be-capuble of ananging, I am not, and therefore define to die in his flead. - Vouchfafe to admit "How con you my dear (this a hady to herbulbaod) prefer punch to wine?" "Be-cuple, my dear, it is to like matrimony-furh a charming compound of opposite qual-lines." "Ay, my lord, I am the weak part I fuppofe " " "No, my love; you are the faces, with a dail of the actid, and no Small, " I be commission, pardened the portion of the feirit," portion of the fairit,"

It is poffible the inventor of Cards had a verity of the court against those who conmoral lefton in view. Let us suppose he ceal prifoners that have escaped, would not reafoned thus to himfelf. " The man who betray his friend. However, the thing coming to be difcoverd, Lou Nan-kin was has the MEART (that is the fpirit) to play for DIAMONDS. (that is money) may get in coming to be ontovero, Lou tainkin was for DIAMONDS, (that is money) may get un impriloned; and they were juft on the point to a guarrel, which may introduce ceuses of proceeding againt him, when his youngelt which may ocention the necessity of bring bruther prefenting him of hefore the judge ing spaces, to dig a grave for his carcafe.²⁰ It is I fir, faid he who have hidden the prito a guarrel, which may introduce causes, which may occasion the necessity of bring-

A prime fpelt letter from a chief mngifrais of a certain corporation OFAR SUR. .

On Monday next. I am to be made a Mare, and fhall be much obliged to you if f, be, as you will fead me down by the Coatch, fome provision, fetting for the occation, as I am to ax my brother, the Old Mare, and the reft of the Bentch. I am, fur, &c.

Anfoured by a Wag into whole hands it fell.

Sir, In obedience to your orders, haw fent you per Coach, two bulhels of the befoats; and as you are to treat the Old Mars have added fome bran to make a main.

EPIGRAM-From the Frend Let the loud thunders roll along thekies, Clad in my wirke I the florm delpe, Indeed, cries Peter, how your lot. bleft, To be to sheltered in to this a drels.

Same Air, Resitation-Edwin and Em By the Band Sample programme of those held Lady Caroline Leigh's Waltz Young Gentlema Pianoforte By the Band rture to Lodviska, itation—Law Considered, or I By the Band Halifax had concerts in the olden days, as well as at present, and a sample programme of one of the con-certs at the Theatre Royal (Queen Street, just above Spring Garden Road), is as follows: THEATRE ROYAL.

ACT III. ttle Piece,

ACT II A Descriptive Russian Ba Pianoforte acco Duncan Davidson, Clarionet Concerto, By the Band By the Band By a Gentleman Jarionet Concerto, A Hornpipe, Comic Song—A Captain Bold in Halifax, or Miss Balley's Ghost, Ditto

THEATRE ROYAL. By permission of this Excellency Lieut.-Gen-eral Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieut.-Governor and Commander-In-chief in and over His Majestry's Profince of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, et.a, etc. On Monday Evening, July 5th, 1813, will be given at the Theatre Royal, a Concert of Instrumental Music, in 3 Acts, interspersed with Comic Songs, Recitations, etc., etc. The Public are also respectfully informed that by permission of Col. Sir John Wardlaw, the Band of the 6th Regiment will attend the or Miss Bailey's Ghost, Di Till gang nae mair to your town, Di To conclude with Rule Brittania and God Save the King. ## Boxes 5 s, Upper Boxes and Pit 4 s.

Doors open at quarter passed seven, and to begin at precisely eight o'clock. Tickets to be had of Mr. Wm. Minns, and Mr. Geo. Eaton.

had of Mr. Wm. Minns, and Mr. Geo. Eaton. * * The Public are respectfully informed that the Theatre will be well aired and cleaned and every exertion made use of to render it comfortable for the reception of those Ladies and gentlemen who may be pleased to honor it with their exerction with their presence.

ACT I. The Garb of old Gaul, By the Military Band An Occasional Address, By a Gentleman Inconstructional Address, By a Gentleman Overture on the organ accompanied by two planaforetes, I of which will be per-formed, By a young lady only 6 years of age Overture to Paul & Virginia, By the Band Recitation-Eliza, By a Gentleman A favorite Quintetto, By the Band Comic Song-The Filtch of Bacon, or Matri-monial Strife, By a Gentleman The Caledonian Laddie, Planofortes N. B.-The proprietors of the Front Boxe will be pleased to signify as early as possibl Mr. Eaton, if it is their wish to have their se eserved in order not to disapp esirous of obtaining them.

Mr. Rigby, Master of the King's Works, has pledged himself that the theatre is perfectly

Rifleman, 18, J. Pearce. Ringdove, 18, W. Dowers. Ringdove, 18, W. Dowers, Sappho, 18, H. O'Grady, Sophie, 18, N. Lockyer, Wasp, 18, T. Everard, Arab, 18, J. Wilson, Epervier, 18, R. Wales, Contest, 16, J. Rattray, Rattler, 16, J. Rattray, Rattler, 16, J. Thompson, Acteon, 16, B. C. Caton, Emulous, 16, W. M. Godfrey, Mohawk, 16, H. Litchfield, Borer, 14, R. Coote, Jaseur, 14, _____ Jaseur, 14, ——. Manley, 14, E. Collier. Barbadoes, 14, Fleming. Mariner, 14, Lt. R. Ruffel

Mariner, 14, Lt. K. Kuffel. Morne Fortunee, 14, J. Steele. Adonis (N. F.), 10, D. Buchan. Bramble, 10, W. H. Pogson. Canso, 10, W. P. Croke. Paz, 10, P. Dumargue. Subtle, 10, C. Brown. Pictou, 10, Lt. Stephens. Musqudobit, 10, ——.

CONCERTS 100 YEARS AGO.

in Halifax in the olden days.

THEATRE ROYAL. By permission of His F

that by permission of Col. Sir John Ward the Band of the 64th Regiment will attem Theatre on that evening, and perform a va of the most admired Scotch melodies.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.