

# THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Burton.

Vol. XI.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, January 14, 1861.

New Series.—No. 2.



## PUBLIC LANDS.

TOWNSHIPS 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43.

WHEREAS any settlers on the above Townships were unable to meet their engagements in November last; the Commission, desirous of avoiding expenses, and for the convenience of such persons, will attend on THURSDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY inst., at 9 a. m., at Mr. JOHN PHILAN'S, Lot 39, on FRIDAY, the 25th, at WIDOW KENNEDY'S Lot 40; and on SATURDAY, the 28th, at JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esquire's, Head of St. Peter's Bay.

CAUTION.—All such persons are hereby also notified, that unless payment is made on their respective accounts, all such lands of persons so arrears will be Gazetted in accordance with the Act V. 15, cap. 18.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.  
Office of Public Lands, January 11, 1861.

## CROWN LAND SALE, GEORGETOWN.

WHEREAS several purchasers of Lots in Georgetown and Royalty have neglected to fulfill the conditions of sale, namely, the payment of purchase to be made by three annual instalments, the first payment to be made at the time of sale, and the second and third payments in the two following years; and on non-fulfillment of condition, the deposit (or payment) to be forfeited, and the Land may be re-sold.

Notice is hereby given that such Lots will be again submitted to public competition on MONDAY the 21st JANUARY, 1861, at 12 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of W. B. ALFKN, Esq., Georgetown, unless the amounts due thereon are previously paid.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.  
Office of Crown Lands, Jan. 7, 1861.

## TOWN LOTS.

No. 11, 4th Range, D.	No. 3, 4th do. G.
No. 12, 2d do. E.	No. 4, 4th do. G.
No. 10, 21 do. F.	No. 10, 4th do. G.
No. 11, 3d do. F.	No. 11, 4th do. G.
No. 5, 4th do. F.	No. 12, 4th do. G.
No. 9, 4th do. F.	No. 13, 4th do. G.
No. 1, 2d do. G.	No. 7, 4th do. G.
No. 2, 2d do. G.	No. 12, 4th do. E.
No. 3, 2d do. G.	

LOTS IN ROYALTY.

No. 53, 67, 87, 112, 134, 168, 178, 211, 213, 219, 278, 281, 284, 297, 298, and 300.

Lots adjoining the Royalty—Nos. 15 and 23.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.  
Office of Crown Lands, Jan. 7, 1861.

## Mails.—Winter Route.

THE MAILS for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada and the United States, will, until further notice, be made up at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and be carried by the following routes:

Mails made up for Newfoundland every FRIDAY.

Mails for England and Bermuda will be made up as follows:

Tuesday, January 1st	Tuesday, Feb. 15th	Tuesday, March 15th
Thursday, 3rd	Friday, 14th	Friday, 26th
Friday, 4th	Saturday, 20th	Friday, 29th
Saturday, 5th	Sunday, 21st	Saturday, 30th
Sunday, 6th	Monday, 22nd	Sunday, 31st
Tuesday, 7th	Tuesday, 23rd	Tuesday, 1st
Wednesday, 8th	Wednesday, 24th	Wednesday, 2nd
Thursday, 9th	Thursday, 25th	Thursday, 3rd
Friday, 10th	Friday, 26th	Friday, 4th
Saturday, 11th	Saturday, 27th	Saturday, 5th
Sunday, 12th	Sunday, 28th	Sunday, 6th
Monday, 13th	Monday, 29th	Monday, 7th
Tuesday, 14th	Tuesday, 30th	Tuesday, 8th
Wednesday, 15th	Wednesday, 31st	Wednesday, 9th

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.  
Charlottetown, December 22, 1860.

## Postage Stamps.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT STAMPS for the pre-payment of Letters and Packets to be sent by post, will, on the 1st of JANUARY, 1861, be ready for circulation.

The design, color and value of each class of Stamps are as follows:

The Queen's Head, profile, green, Sixpence.

do. do. do. red, Two pence.

do. do. do. blue, Three pence.

do. do. do. black, Four pence.

The blue or red Stamps will be received for payment of half the sum indicated, if sent in two quantities.

These Stamps can be had at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, and of all Postmasters on the Island.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.  
Charlottetown, December 22, 1860.

## Alliance Company of London.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the AGENT of the above Company still continues to take risks in the

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

and will be happy to furnish Persons with TABLES OF PREMIUMS for Life Assurance in various forms. These Tables indicate that this Company insure life at very moderate rates, and the Subscriber would earnestly invite all persons having fixed incomes, rising or large families, being about to enter into business engagements, or have other interests, in making provision for the future, to call at the Office to obtain the necessary information, and effect an Insurance on their lives.

Overseas notices are from 10 a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m.

The Subscriber can also be consulted at his Chambers upon the various branches of his profession.

CHARLES YOUNG, 3m.  
Charlottetown, Oct. 23, 1859.

## PISCATAQUA

Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.  
Authorized Capital \$300,000. Capital Subscribed and Secured, \$233,447.78.

Hon. JOHN N. GOODWIN, President. OBEID P. MILLER, Vice President. SHIPLEY W. RICKER, Secretary.

Directors: Hon. JOHN N. GOODWIN, OBEID P. MILLER, SHIPLEY W. RICKER, DAVID FAIRBANKS, JOHN A. PARKS, W. W. B. ROBERTSON.

Fire Insurance on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Ships in Port, or while building, on a star property. Insured Insurance on Goods to all parts of the country. Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

POLICIES ISSUED AND FURTHER INFORMATION OBTAINED OF J. S. CARVELL, Agent.  
Charlottetown, January 7, 1861.

## MAPS FOR THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

FOR SALE at HAZARD'S Book Depot, Curdall's Maps of Prince Edward Island, new and improved edition, mounted on rollers, &c., price, \$1.50. Only one copy delivered, on payment, by the order of Teachers or School Trustees. The Board of Education has ordered that Trustees of each Public School heretofore supplied with a Map of the Island, shall forthwith procure a copy of the above.

JOHN McNEILL, Secy. B. Education.  
September 4, 1860.

## Accountants, Arbitrators, &c., &c.

COMPLICATED Accounts arranged, and Arbitration Papers prepared, Insolvency Papers organized for appearance and presentation before the Court, and all intricate or improperly kept accounts clearly and intelligibly stated. Fees proportionate to time and talent required.

Address Accountants, care of SWABY & ROBERTS.  
26, 26, 1860. Great George Street, Charlottetown.

## BEER & SON

HAVE been patiently waiting in expectation of RECEIVING a satisfactory visit from several of their customers, whose accounts fell due some three months since. If there be any who have neglected to pay, they now notify those whom it applies, that their respective amounts must be settled without further delay.

December 31, 1860. 1m

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE well known FARM, situated at Little River, Lot 56, King's County, owned by the late Joshua Dwyer, Esq., containing 200 acres under lease for 999 years at one shilling sterling per acre. There are about 170 acres under the highest state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a splendid growth of Hardwood; a never failing Spring of the very best water is within a few yards of the house. Part of the Farm fronts on Little River, where any quantity of Sea Wood and Mud can be procured; also partly fronts on the Sea Shore and Little River Harbor, where Sea Manure can be obtained in abundance, and most convenient for fishing. Grand River Harbor is about three miles distant, being about one of the best Harbors on the Island to which to ship produce. There are on the premises a large Two Storey HOUSE, completely finished, large Barn and Stables, Coach House, Granary, Pig House, Forge, Stationary Forging Mill, and all necessary buildings required. The above Farm is in every respect so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. The Farm will be disposed of with the Stock, or Crop, or without, or with part or all of each, as may suit the purchaser. A part of the purchase money can remain on interest, by security on the property.

58 ACRES FREE LAND near the head of Rolly Bay, fronting on the Main Post Road, and in a most convenient situation; a few acres clear and a considerable portion ready to stump; with a convenient House and small Stable on the same.

75 ACRES OF LAND on the road leading from Grand River Bridge to Georgetown, East Side, and joining Golf's Road, chiefly covered with Hard and Soft Wood.

20 ACRES OF LAND near the Head of Little River, about 10 acres under good cultivation; the remainder well covered with Hardwood and Fencing, and very conveniently situated.

LOTS IN GEORGETOWN.

Half Lot No. 3, 3rd Range, Letter G, with convenient House and Stable.

Lot No. 6, 1st Range, Letter D.

Lot No. 7, 1st Range, Letter E.

A Plan of the above Farms and Lots, and all particulars, given on application to the Subscriber.

ELIZABETH DINGWELL,  
Little River, King's County, October 16, 1859. 3m.

## FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a fine FARM of 50 acres, near Chanaan's, Malpeque Road, fronting 154 chains on the Malpeque and 27 chains on the Loyalist Road—cropped with about 8 or 9 acres Oats and Potatoes, and six acres Pasture. Some Large old Wood on the property. Late in the occupation of H. N. CRAIG. Apply to SWABY & ROBERTS.  
Charlottetown, July 3, 1860.

## BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Sale, several BUILDING LOTS on the East side of the Malpeque Road, opposite Spring Park. Not previously disposed of, they will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in lots to suit intending purchasers, on or about the First of MAY, of which notice will be given. Apply to WILLIAM FORGAN, 3m.  
March 27, 1860.

## FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FREEHOLD FARM, consisting of 120 acres, on the Tryon Road, Lot 27, 40 or which are in a high state of cultivation, the remainder covered with Hard and Soft Wood. There are a good Dwelling House and Barn on the premises. Also a good well of water within a short distance from the dwelling. For further particulars apply to the SUBSCRIBER on the premises.

WILLIAM MCKAY, 4f.  
Tryon Road, Lot 27, Nov. 19, 1860.

## For Sale.

Richard Milford, Esq., situate on Mill Creek, West River. On the Farm is an excellent Dwelling House, as well as new Out-buildings, consisting of Barn, Sheep-house, &c. Within a mile of the Farm are both Grist and Saw Mills, as well as Blacksmith's Forge and a Cartwright, and a short distance from the shore is a never-failing bog of muskeg-mud. For further particulars apply to Mr. William E. Dawson, Charlottetown, or to JOHN MILFORD, Rivalry, 4f.  
April 18, 1859.

## ALMA.

FOR SALE, that valuable situation lately occupied by the subscriber, containing 100 acres of LAND, twenty acres of which are clear and mostly under hay, &c. There is a house 27 by 25 feet and stable 40 by 24 feet, situate on the Main Western Road, on Township No. 5, in Prince County, one-half an acre side of said road; being one of the best stands for a House of Entertainment on the East, as the road from the West Shore to Casamance passes through the Farm, crossing the Western Road at the house. The house and stable were built particularly for the business. For further description of the premises apply to Mr. Benjamin McKewen, on the adjoining Farm. For terms of sale to the owner at Lot 16 the Farm is a leasehold.

JOHN CAMPBELL, 4f.  
Lot 16, June 19, 1859.

## ALEXANDER MCKINNON, AUCTIONEER

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Office in the same Building as A. H. YATES, Esq.

## J. T. MORRIS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Leather, &c., Import direct from Liverpool, New York and Boston. Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1860. 3m.

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

ELIZEAR D. GAUVREAU, M. D. MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

Office at Mr. W. McKay's, Dorchester Street, Ch. Town. May be consulted daily, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. October 2, 1860.

## FRANKLIN HOUSE,

SITUATED IN QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Now complete and open for the accommodation of TRANSIENT & PERMANENT BOARDERS. PETER MCGOWAN, PROPRIETOR.  
Aug. 7, 1860.

## Reduction of Duties.

CONFIDENTLY anticipating the above on the first day of May next, the subscribers, if then, offer their enormous stock of West India RUM at 4s. 9d. per gallon.

Great George Street. SWABY & ROBERTS, Charlottetown, N. number 19, 1859. 3w

N. B.—Island made W. I. KEY, also lowered to same price.

## CHARLES BELL, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS removed to his FURNEER STAND, QUEEN'S SQUARE, where he is prepared to supply EVERYTHING in the way of Gentlemen's apparel, from HATS TO SOCKS.

A large supply of Fall and Winter Cloths, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, just received per ISABEL, and the remainder of Stock hourly exported from Boston and N. York. City, Oct. 23, 1860. 4f

## SEAL SKIN COATS.

A FEW, very superior. BEER & SON, Nov. 19, 1860.

## MANTLES! MANTLES!

NICE ASSORTMENT. BEER & SON, Nov. 19, 1860.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE STORY OF A PROVERB.

FOR THOSE WHO ARE MARRIED, OR THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE MARRIAGE.

The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch gives the following as the origin of a well-known and popular proverb. If the gentle sex feel at all outraged at anything in it, or resent its delicate insinuations, we turn them over for satisfaction to the editor of the Dispatch. Here is the story:

In a certain shire in England a nobleman having a marriageable daughter, whose personal attractions, position, and accomplishments were calculated to inspire attachment, was applied to for her hand by a young gentleman of equally good family and pretensions, her own consent having been first obtained. The Father found no cause for objection either in the family, means, or character of the young gentleman who applied to a union with his family by marrying his daughter; and the course of true love ran smoothly until it culminated in a merry peal of wedding bells.

The happy couple set up an establishment of their own, under the most auspicious circumstances after the expiration of the usual honeymoon excursions and visitings, and commenced their career in the domestic relation of husband and wife, with its usual enjoyments.

As the novelty of their position and the rose-color of romance were off, each began to think, speak and act according to the spirit of the temper which he or she had inherited or acquired by education, leaving the character of lovers for the more staid relation.

Unfortunately it was not long before the young gentleman thought he discovered a tendency on the part of the lady to abridge his liberty, and to assume the entire control of the household, as well as her own actions, without consulting his views or wishes, or deferring to them when known.

At first he was merely surprised at this assumption of authority, but at length became indignant, and, finding ex-communication unavailing, he began seriously to meditate a separation, and wrote upon her father with a request that he would take his daughter and her dowry back, giving his reasons for making the request, to which the latter listened patiently and calmly, and then replied:

"My young friend, the fact of your father having died during your infancy, and your mother remaining a widow thereafter, must be your excuse for a want of knowledge of the practical operation of the married relation, which the discretion of the parties interested usually prompts them to abide from the initiated. Your case however, is by no means singular. In my own house your highly respectable mother-in-law rules with indisposed, and therefore silent sway; and such, I am satisfied, is the case in all the houses of our married acquaintances."

The young gentleman was astonished at this revelation, and ventured to doubt the accuracy of his father-in-law's conclusion, when the latter replied:

"In order that you may satisfy yourself that I am not mistaken, I will make this agreement with you. My four coach-horses you know to be very valuable—these you may take, and a basket containing five dozen of eggs, and commence a tour of inspection for yourself, calling at every house and making such inquiry as shall satisfy you regarding the fact as to which is ruler, the husband or the wife. As each house where you are satisfied that the husband rules and the wife submits with deference and respect to his wishes, leave me the case, leave an egg. If the horses should all be given away before the eggs are exhausted, you are at liberty to return my daughter, and I will receive her according to your wish; but if the eggs should be first disposed of, you must return her remaining horses to me and keep your wife, treating her as I satisfied that you are only sharing the common lot of nearly all, men who have entered into the married state."

This proposition seemed so highly favorable that it was at once embraced by the daughter, who accordingly was at once and eggs were forthwith consigned to his charge, when he commenced his tour of investigation concerning matrimonial rules.

At the first house at which he called, he heard the wife ordering her husband to open the door to see what was wanted. He gave the obedient man an egg for his trouble, and, without waiting to explain the transaction, took his departure for the next house. Here, upon making inquiry for the husband, the wife said:

"I sent him to the grocery for some articles; but if you will sit down and wait a few minutes he will be here, for I told him not to stay talking with any one by the way, but to hurry back as fast as he could.

The inquirer, however, declined waiting, and left with the astonished woman an egg.

At the next place he found the gentleman about leaving home, and his wife in no very delicate tones instructing him not to bring any one home to dinner, as she expected her milliner to call to receive directions regarding her bonnet, and could not give attention to company. No further investigation was made, but an egg was laid at the door.

At each succeeding house the result was the same, until more than half of the eggs were gone, and as yet no opportunity had occurred for leaving a horse, when a brighter prospect appeared about to open.

Arriving at a respectable mansion, he was invited to await his return with so much affability by the lady that he took the liberty of stating to her that he hoped she would excuse what might appear to be an impertinent inquiry, but that he was desirous of ascertaining whether she or her husband exercised the prerogative of government in their house; and in their relations as husband and wife, assuring her that cogent reasons alone prompted the inquiry, and that in answering it they might be benefited, but could not suffer any detriment or injury.

The lady blushed and expressed surprise at such an inquiry, but stated that it had a ways been her pleasure to defer to the wishes of her husband, and to give her assent and concurrence to his acts; and she was happy to say that he never exercised any compliances in her which she could not freely accord with, as she always respected the superiority of his judgment, and was governed by it. Her husband, arriving about the same time, fully corroborated the statement of his wife; and such was the apparent amiability of their sentiments regarding each other, as to lead the young gentleman into an exclamation of the nature and object of his visit, ending by inviting them out to look at his horses, any one of which they were at liberty to select as a free gift. After a some hesitation on their part and solicitation on his, they consented to make a selection and proceed to view the stock. The gentleman selected a black horse, and asked the lady's approbation of his choice, but she was captivated with the appearance of a gray mare, which consequently eluded her preference. Each seemed unwilling to abandon the object severally chosen, and after a protracted discussion the lady said very decidedly:

"Well, my dear, you may do as you please, but I am satisfied that the gray mare is the better horse."

"I cannot concur in your view, my dear," said the husband, "but nevertheless, in order to oblige you, I will take the gray."

"Permit me to say," observed the disappointed purveyor of horses and eggs, "that you cannot have either the black or the gray, since you have demonstrated that you are not entitled to either, but must accept an egg; whilst I shall return the horses and the balance of the eggs to my worthy and discreet father-in-law, and conform to the requirements of my condition by keeping my wife, as I am fully satisfied from the observations already made, that should I continue my inquiries until doomsday, I should still find that the gray mare is the better horse."

## CURIOSITIES OF CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT.

There seem to have been two kinds of criminals who formerly refused to plead to their indictments; the one men of property who, by suffering death by pressure instead of by hanging, preserved their landed estates to their children or heirs, which would not have been the case had they pleaded and been found guilty by the jury. The other cases were ignorant, determined men, who foolishly imagined that, by obstinately refusing to plead, they should eventually escape the punishment due to their offences.

When no argument could induce a man to plead, the judgment of the law was read over to him as he stood at the bar. It was thus read: "That the prisoner shall be sent to the prison where he came, and put into a man room, stopped from the light, and shall there be laid on the bare ground, without any hearth, straw, or other covering. \* \* \* He shall lie upon his back, his head shall be covered and his feet shall be bare. One of his arms shall be drawn with a cord to one side of the room, and the other arm to the other side; and his legs shall be spread in the like manner. Then there shall be laid upon his body as much iron or stone as he can bear, and more! And the first day after, he shall have three morsels of barley-bread without any drink; and the second day he shall be allowed to drink as much, as he can at three times of the water that is next the prison door, except running water, without any bread; and this shall be his diet till he die; and he against whom this judgment shall be given, forfeits his goods to the king."

The last time that this punishment was inflicted was, we believe, to a ship-master charged with piracy, who, to save his landed property to his family, remained mute when called upon to plead.

In January, 1720, two highwaymen, named Spiggott and Phillips, refused to plead unless the offences taken from their persons when they were apprehended, were restored to them. This was refused, and they, on their part, adhered to their resolution. Thereupon they were sentenced to be pressed to death; but when taken into the press-room in Newgate, Phillips was terrified, and begged to be taken back to plead, which, as a mercy, he was permitted to do, although in strict law he could have been denied the request. His companion, however, was pressed, and bore the amazing weight of three hundred and fifty pounds for the space of half an hour; but when an additional fifty pounds was added, his ferocious rage was, and he also begged to be allowed to plead. The evidence on the trial was perfectly conclusive, and the two men—both of whom were very hardened robbers—were duly hanged at Tyburn.

The following year another highwayman, named Hames, likewise refused to plead to his indictment, alleging as a reason that "the people who apprehended me seized a suit of fine clothes, which I intended to have gone to the gallows in; unless they are returned I will not plead, for no one shall say that I was hanged in a dirty shirt and ragged coat."

He vainly was the dreadful alternative explained to him; he continued stubbornly mute, and was taken to the press-room, and bore a weight of two hundred and fifty pounds seven minutes, when he cried out to be taken back to the court; he then pleaded "Not guilty," but was convicted and hanged.

A far more remarkable and cruel case than the preceding occurred at Nottingham in the year 1735. A poor creature, commonly reputed to have been deaf and dumb from infancy, was arraigned on an accusation of murder. Two witnesses—who were subsequently known to have borne him ill-will—swore positively that they had heard him speak; he was therefore called upon to plead guilty or not guilty.

A lawyer represented his case most feelingly to the Judge, but the law of the subject being supposed to be imperative, he was taken into an adjoining room, and actually pressed to death; "continuing," says a register of the times, "obstinately dumb to the last." The latter fact, we think, most inconceivably proves that the wretched being was naturally dumb.

In another instance—and it is the last we shall cite on the subject—a man was pressed to death, who assuredly was an impostor, so far as his pretended dumbness was concerned. His name was Matthew Ryan, and he was tried, or should have been tried, for highway robbery, at the Kilkenny assizes, in 1740. When in prison he affected to be a lunatic, and in a court counterfeited dumbness. The judges impelled a jury to try whether he was mute and idiotic by the hand of God, or wilfully so. The jury returned in a short time and brought in a verdict of "Willful and affected dumbness and lunacy." The judges on this desired the prisoner to plead; but he still persisted to be insensible to all that was said to him. The law now called for the *peine forte et dure*; but the judges compassionately deferred awarding it until a further day, in the hope that he might in the meantime acquire a just sense of his situation. But this delay had not the intended effect. He refused to plead when next brought up, and was pressed to death two days subsequently in Kilkenny market-place. "As the weights were heaped on the wretched man, he earnestly supplicated to be hanged; but it being beyond the power of the sheriff to deviate from the mode of punishment prescribed in the sentence, even this was an indulgence which could no longer be granted to him."

During the whole of the 18th century, the gallows bore profuse crops of awful fruit, and the hangman had incessant occupation. Now-a-days, one can hardly realize the fact that within the memory of many yet living, six, ten, fifteen, and even more men, were hanged at one time and place! In a book printed only about fifty years ago, we have an engaging, an exact representation, "it is called the 'New Scotland' at Newgate, with ten men being executed together, and not one of April, 1785, nineteen men were hanged for robberies and burglaries, and no less than three for returning from transportation before their time had expired. On the 10th of November, the same year, eighteen men were hanged in front of Newgate, and not one for murder; and on December 1, nine more were hanged, all for robberies and burglaries. The bodies of murderers, we may remark, were almost invariably given to the surgeons for dissection—unless ordered to hang in chains—and they were publicly exposed to the gaze of young and old on the descending table of the Surgeons' Hall, Old Bailey.

It was also customary for the cart to stop on its way to Tyburn, that the malefactors might be pre-vented with a bowl of ale—their last draught on earth. This custom prevailed in the county of York later than any where else; and a curious anecdote is told of a soldier of Bawtry, who lost his life in consequence of declining the refreshment; as, had he stopped as usual, his reprieve, which was actually on his head, would have arrived time enough to have saved him. Hence arose the saying that the 'saddler of Bawtry was hanged for leaving his ale."

It is starting to read of more boys being hanged for offences which, now-a-days, would probably be punished by a few months imprisonment or by section in a reformatory. Peter McCoid, aged sixteen, was hanged at Tyburn, May 27, 1772, for house-breaking. Another boy, not six years of age, was hanged for murder at Wisbeach, July 13, 1807, and we notice his case on account of the very extraordinary expenditure to render him penitent prior to his execution. This boy had committed a most atrocious murder at Whitby, by killing a child aged twelve years, in revenge for the child's mother having accidentally thrown some water over him! The hardened young wretch threatened to murder the clergyman who attended the jail, and any one else who dared to approach him; and so atrocious was his conduct that it was necessary to chain him down, hand and foot, in his dungeon, and even then he behaved in a frightful manner. We will quote what followed in the words of the narrative before us: "Although to prevent the termination of the sentence in this depraved state, the idea was devised of procuring a child about the size of the one murdered, and similar in feature and dress, whom two clergymen unexpectedly