

Put another lamb to her. I have described the symptoms some where else—it is done by putting the skin of the dead lamb upon the living one, the eye immediately acknowledges the relationship, and after the skin has warmed on it, so as to give it something of the smell of her own progeny, and it has sucked her two or three times, she accepts and nourishes it has her own ever after. Whether it is from joy at this apparent reanimation of her young one, or a little doubt remaining on her mind, or a moment's faint displeas, I cannot decide, but for a number of days, she shows far more fondness, more bleating and caressing, over this one, than she did formerly over the one that was really her own.

But this is not what I wanted to explain; it was, that such sheep as thus lose their lambs, must be driven to a house with dogs, so that the lamb may be put to them; for they will take it in a dark confined place. But here, in Wiltshire, I never need to drive home a sheep by force, with dogs, or in any other way than the following:—I found every ewe, of course, standing hanging her head over her dead lamb, and having a piece of twine with me for the purpose, I tied that to the lamb's neck or toes, and trailing it along, the ewe followed me into any house or fold that I chose to lead her. Any of them would have followed me in that way for miles, her nose close on the lamb, which she never quitted for a moment, except to chase the dog, which she would not suffer to walk near me. I often, out of curiosity, led them in to the side of the kitchen fire by this means, into the midst of servants and dogs, but the more the dangers multiplied around the ewe, she clung the closer to her dead offspring, and thought of nothing but protecting it.

Another Emigrant Vessel attacked with Cholera.—The Lord Wellington, Captain Culleton, dropped down from New Ross to the passage of Waterford on the morning of Friday week, bound for Quebec, with a great number of passengers. She anchored at Passage, and shortly afterwards reports were in circulation that the cholera was on board. In the evening these reports were powerfully strengthened by the landing of several of the passengers, with their families and luggage, stating the death of two men, and abandoning all idea of returning to the vessel. The man who died first of the disease was Martin Byrne, from Shillelagh, in the county of Wicklow: the second was Mr. George Cook, a native of the County of Carlow, returning to his residence at Pughwas, in Nova-Scotia: a little girl died on Sunday morning: the fourth death on board was that of a fine young man of the name of James Walsh, of Clough, in the county of Kilkenny. The vessel sailed on Sunday morning for the quarantine station at Milford. Three of those that landed at Passage were unwell, a man and two women; they found it impossible to obtain shelter until some clergymen charitably interfered, and prevailed upon the inhabitants to furnish a little temporary hospital for the sick strangers. The cholera alarm was quickly excited and soon reached waterford. Our authorities, civil, fiscal, commercial and sanitary, immediately exerted themselves, in their several

departments, for prevention and cure. It is to be remarked that the vessel was delayed some days between Ross and Passage, although the distance can scarcely be 20 nautical miles. Since the above was written, Dr. Mackesy, of Waterford, and Dr. Long, of Arthurburton, visited the vessel, and found the passengers in a most deplorable state. Several were strewed about the deck—dead or dying—all of whose cases were reported to the Board of Health.—*Waterford Mirror.*

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the British American.

MR. EDITOR,

The molasses and sugar duty having been disallowed by His Majesty's Government, after it had been in force here during a considerable period of time. I hope it may be the means of such Bills, as well as all other Bills tending to interfere with the Royal instructions being passed with a suspending Clause: we seem to have forgot the Royal instructions in that respect, and established a kind of tariff here, and I apprehend that very serious consequences may result. An officer who receives money, without a legal right to do so, is liable to an action for money had and received. Now the question appears to be,—does this Act offer such a justification as would shelter public Officers who have acted under it? Government does not desire that the Act shall be repealed, but it disallows the Statute *ab initio*, in the case of *Shove v. Webb*, 1st Term, rep. 732. The Deeds for securing an annuity were set aside, for an informality in registering the memorial,—it was held that money paid to the Grantor as the consideration of the annuity might be recovered in an action for money had and received. A Deed not registered according to the Annuity act is absolutely void, and not merely voidable. Where a Court, not having a jurisdiction, orders an Officer to discharge a Prisoner, and the officer obeys the order, he is liable to an action for an escape. A further question might arise,—whether any person receiving an allowance voted by the Legislature for service performed under an act which was afterwards disallowed, might not be liable to Government to refund such money? As to the notion of enforcing recognizances taken under this Act, it is all nonsense; an Act of indemnity for the past, might by possibility receive the Royal assent, and most certainly the General Assembly would be bound to provide for any such casualties.

Yours, &c.

A SPRIG OF THE LAW.

To the Editor of the British American.

SIR,

Having found it absolutely necessary to take up my residence in Charlotte Town, I beg through them ed-

um of your paper, to inform the Inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, as also the public in general, I have engaged an Office at Mr. Mitchell's, near the Custom-House, where I intend to conduct my professional Business. For the convenience of those Clients and Friends residing towards the Western district of the Island, who have hitherto favoured me with their confidence, I intend during the Summer months, to visit Saint Eleanors, Bedoues, and Malpeque, once a fortnight; and shall remain at the two former places the whole of Monday, and the latter part of Tuesday, when I shall return to town, unless unavoidably detained.

Your most obedient Servant,

Wm. MUMFORD.

Charlotte-Town, 15th August, 1832.

Office of Ordnance,

Halifax, August 21, 1832.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the respective Officers of H.M. Ordnance, will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 10th September next, from Persons willing to Contract for the Supply of as many of the undermentioned Artificers as may be required by the Royal Engineer Department at *Windsor*, Annapolis, Cape-Breton, and Prince Edward Island, to the 30th June, 1833, viz:—

BLAKSMITHS CARPENTERS, MASONS, and PAINTERS, each per day, Sterling.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

August 14, 1832.

LICENSED RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

QUEEN'S COUNTY TAVERNS.

Henry McNeill,	Charlotte-Town,
J. Jelfs,	do.
J. Alexander,	do.
John Doyle,	do.
Joseph Pippy,	do.
Thomas Kickham,	Charlotte-Town.
John Coston,	do.
Eleanor McArthy,	do.
Wm. Feur,	do.
James Mooney,	do.
James Maloney,	do.
John Davies,	do.
Rock M Donald,	do.
Thomas Jones,	do.
J. H. White,	do.
David Hooper,	7 mile House, Princetown road
John Croker,	St. Peter's road.
Lewis Gay,	Lot 49.
Phirbe Crabbe,	9 mile House, Princetown road.
John Campion,	Mount Pleasant, Lot 47.
Alexander Johnson,	Lot 33, Princetown road.
John McLean,	Charlotte-town Royalty; Prince town road.
Elisha Coffin,	Mount Stewart Ferry, Lot 37.
Thomas Merry,	do.
James Fitzpatrick,	12 mile House, St. Peter's road.
Wm. Hooper,	Lot 48, Ferryman.
J. H. Down,	Charlotte-Town Royalty.
James Hayden,	Vernon river.
Peter Praught,	Lot 49.
Neil Beaton,	Lot 49.
John M'Leod,	Finette,
John Alleck,	St. Peter's Road,
John Crisp,	Hunter River
Patrick Mullen,	Mill Cove.

STORES.

Licensed to sell in quantities less than 1 quart.

Charles Dempsey,	Charlotte-Town.
Martin Butler,	do.
James Guin,	do.
Robert Hutchinson,	do.
Robert Drew,	do.