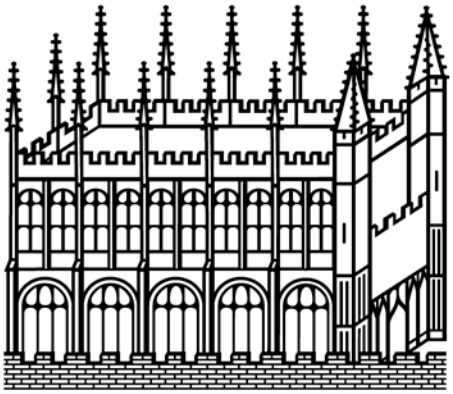


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JANUARY.						
MONDAY	...	3	10	17	24	31
TUESDAY ...	...	4	11	18	25	...
WEDNESDAY ...	...	5	12	19	26	...
THURSDAY ...	...	6	13	20	27	...
FRIDAY	...	7	14	21	28	...
SATURDAY ...	1	8	15	22	29	...
SUNDAY	2	9	16	23	30	...

FEBRUARY.						
MONDAY	...	...	7	14	21	28
TUESDAY ...	...	1	8	15	22	29
WEDNESDAY ...	...	2	9	16	23	...
THURSDAY ...	...	3	10	17	24	...
FRIDAY	...	4	11	18	25	...
SATURDAY ...	...	5	12	19	26	...
SUNDAY	...	6	13	20	27	...

MARCH.						
MONDAY	...	6	13	20	27	
TUESDAY ...	...	7	14	21	28	
WEDNESDAY ...	1	8	15	22	29	
THURSDAY ...	2	9	16	23	30	
FRIDAY	3	10	17	24	31	
SATURDAY ...	4	11	18	25	..	
SUNDAY	5	12	19	26	..	

APRIL.						
MONDAY ...	...	3	10	17	24	...
TUESDAY ...	...	4	11	18	25	...
WEDNESDAY ...	...	5	12	19	26	...
THURSDAY ...	...	6	13	20	27	...
FRIDAY	...	7	14	21	28	...
SATURDAY ...	1	8	15	22	29	...
SUNDAY	2	9	16	23	30	...

MAY.						
MONDAY ...	...	1	8	15	22	29
TUESDAY ...	...	2	9	16	23	30
WEDNESDAY ...	...	3	10	17	24	31
THURSDAY ...	...	4	11	18	25	...
FRIDAY	...	5	12	19	62	...
SATURDAY ...	...	6	13	20	27	...
SUNDAY	...	7	14	21	28	...

JUNE.						
MONDAY ...	...	5	12	19	2	
TUESDAY ...	...	6	13	20	2	
WEDNESDAY ...	...	7	14	21	2	
THURSDAY ...	1	8	15	22	2	
FRIDAY	2	9	16	23	3	
SATURDAY ...	3	10	17	24	..	
SUNDAY	4	11	18	25	..	

JULY.						
MONDAY	...	3	10	17	24	31
TUESDAY ...	...	4	11	18	25	...
WEDNESDAY ...	...	5	12	19	26	...
THURSDAY ...	...	6	13	20	27	...
FRIDAY	...	7	14	21	28	...
SATURDAY ...	1	8	15	22	29	...
SUNDAY	2	9	16	23	30	...

AUGUST.						
MONDAY ...	...	7	14	21	28	...
TUESDAY ...	1	8	15	22	29	...
WEDNESDAY ...	2	9	16	23	30	...
THURSDAY ...	3	10	17	24	31	...
FRIDAY	4	11	18	25	...	...
SATURDAY ...	5	12	19	26	...	...
SUNDAY	6	13	20	27	...	...

SEPTEMBER						
MONDAY ...	...	4	11	18	2	
TUESDAY ...	...	5	12	19	2	
WEDNESDAY ...	...	6	13	20	2	
THURSDAY ...	...	7	14	21	2	
FRIDAY	1	8	15	22	2	
SATURDAY ...	2	9	16	23	3	
SUNDAY	3	10	17	24	..	

OCTOBER.						
MONDAY	..	2	9	16	23	30
TUESDAY ...	...	3	10	17	24	31
WEDNESDAY ...	...	4	11	18	25	...
THURSDAY ...	...	5	12	19	26	...
FRIDAY	...	6	13	20	27	...
SATURDAY ...	...	7	14	21	28	...
SUNDAY	1	8	15	22	29	...

NOVEMBER.						
MONDAY ...	...	6	13	20	27	...
TUESDAY ...	...	7	14	21	28	...
WEDNESDAY ...	1	8	15	22	29	...
THURSDAY ...	2	9	16	23	30	...
FRIDAY	3	10	17	24	...	...
SATURDAY ...	4	11	18	25	...	...
SUNDAY	5	12	19	26	...	...

DECEMBER.						
MONDAY ...	...	4	11	18	2	
TUESDAY ...	...	5	12	19	2	
WEDNESDAY ...	...	6	13	20	2	
THURSDAY ...	...	7	14	21	2	
FRIDAY	1	8	15	22	2	
SATURDAY ...	2	9	16	23	3	
SUNDAY	3	10	17	24	3	

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One of the most interesting chemical disccoveries of the present day is the production of a vegetable preparation which possesses the remarkable property of instantaneously allaying nervous pain, by its merely touching the seat of pain. To those who dislike drinking nauseous remedies, we can confidently recommend *Henry's Nervine* as a most valuable and certain cure for nervous complaints, especially those affecting the head and facial nerves.—*Court Express.*

Hundreds of cases of Cure could be obtained, all testifying to the magical effects of HENRY'S NERVINE.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Medicine Vendors.—Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, St. FAITH'S, NORWICH, who will send it Post free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps.

John Morton, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston.

One Dose Relieves! One Box Cures!!

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN FIVE MINUTES AFTER TAKING

WOODCOCK'S

PECTORAL COUGH PILLS,

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, AND REMOVING PHLEGM, &c.

READ THESE REMARKABLE TESTIMONIALS

STONEY LANE, GOOSNARGH, near Preston.

Dear Sir,

I write these few lines to you to let you know of the wonderful Cure I have got by taking "WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS" I had tried I think a score of Cough Medicines of all sorts, without doing me any good at all. I was troubled with a very bad Cough during the night, and Tickling in my Throat; I had been in this way for nearly two months, and found that I was getting worse every day; I also had a very great Hoarseness, while I could hardly speak, also night sweats very bad. At last a Druggist persuaded me to try a Box of your Pills, and I can truly say the first dose did me more good than all the Cough Medicines I had taken before; I only got a 1s. 1½d. Box, and now I have not the slightest Cough at all, and the night sweats are gone, and I can sleep well. I can truly say the Pills were worth a Guinea a Box to me, for I think I had paid nearly 10s. to get cured of my Cough, and could not. I hope you will use this Testimonial for the benefit of others, as you think proper.

I remain, yours truly,

MR. P. D. WOODCOCK. JAMES ALSTON.

48, BURY STREET, HEYWOOD.

Dear Sir,

Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the unspeakable benefit I have received from your Cough Pills; I was suffering from a most distressing Cough, and could not sleep, could not go up or down a hill without continually resting, and having a dreadful fit of Coughing; Doctors gave me up, and at last I was recommended to try a box of your Pills, which I obtained from your agent, Mr. Beckett, Chemist, Market-place; the result was magical: after taking them the Cough entirely left me. I have now peaceful nights, sleep well, breathe easily, and can walk about with the greatest ease.

You can make use of this in any way you think proper, for the benefit of sufferers such as I have been. Believe me, yours truly,

TO P. D. WOODCOCK, ESQ. BENJAMIN CROPPER.

These Pills may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; or enclose 14 or 33 Stamps to the Proprietor, P. D. WOODCOCK, "Lincoln House," ST. FAITH'S, NORWICH, and they will be sent Post-free.

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

The most Certain Cure for ENGLISH CHOLERA
AND
BOWEL COMPLAINTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
IS A FEW DOSES OF

WOODCOCK'S
ANTI-CHOLERA DROPS

For Looseness of the Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Sickness, Windy Pains, Disordered Bowels from eating Fruit, Vegetables, &c.

Its virtues in ENGLISH CHOLERA are unrivalled. A single dose generally allays the most acute pain, and diffuses a healthy action through the whole system. For SPASMS, WINDY COLIC, CRAMPS, &c., no medicine equals it.

Most Extraordinary Cure of SPASMS by Woodcock's Anti-Cholera Drops.

Cumberworth, near Alford, Jan. 20th, 1853.

Sir,—I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you of the great benefit I have received by taking your Anti-Cholera Drops. I have been afflicted with spasms for a long time, having very violent and dangerous attacks about every month. I can assure you it was hard work to keep straight with the doctor. I was advised to try your Anti-Cholera Drops, and after taking *one dose* was wonderfully relieved. I have occasionally felt a slight attack since, but by taking a dose or two the spasms have quickly dispersed, and I am at present in perfect health. Please to excuse this simple testimony: I would say more, but words cannot express their real value. I give you my name and address, that any one may make enquiries either personally or by letter. I shall be happy to answer them.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

To Mr. P. D. Woodcock. GEORGE GRANTHAM.

Hundreds of Cures of Bowel Complaints like the following could be produced.

Amos Jackson, son of James Jackson, Nag's Head Inn, Flaxengate, Lincoln, found relief the *first dose*, and was quite cured the *third* dose. Also Charles Atkinson, a neighbour, cured on taking the *fourth* dose.

This never-failing remedy for Bowel Complaints of every description ought at all times to be in readiness, and no housekeeper ought to be without it. It is an excellent remedy for Pain in the Stomach, Wind or Flatulency, and its properties as an effectual Cure for Bowel Complaint, Diarrhœa, or looseness in the Bowels, with or without pain, as well as a certain preventative to Cholera, can be attested by hundreds who received benefit by using it.

Sold by the Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, *"Lincoln House," St. Faith's, Norwich, and all Medicine Vendors, in bottles, at* 1*s.* 1½*d. and* 2*s.* 9*d. each.*

Buy a bottle, it is useful for almost everything; if you are seized with Bowel Complaint, it will stop it in half an hour.

JOHN MORTON, wholesale and retail Agent. Boston.

TWENTY CURES NURSE  THOUSAND BY LILLY'S

ROYAL FEMALE PILLS!!

For Disorders and Irregularities in the Female Constitution.

These Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome Disorders to which the Female sex is liable.

In Dropsy, General Debility, Pains in the Loins, Swelling of the Feet and Legs, and in all cases depending on Debility, or *taking cold*, they invariably afford relief. They produce a good appetite, with increased vigour of constitution, and give to the complexion that clear, rosy hue characteristic of female health and beauty.

Where females are obliged to sit much, or keep late hours, they should not omit to take these Pills, which may be truly said to be the best Female protector.

They are the best preservative against that fearful complaint consumption, and will cure it if not very far advanced.

During the "change of life" they are the most valuable medicine that can be taken, relieving, after only a few doses, from Giddiness in the Head, Indigestion, Faint Perspirations, Coldness of the Feet, Flutterings at the Stomach, &c., and all those various symptoms common at that period of life.

Young Persons will find these Pills invaluable.

They may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s.1½d. and 2s.9d. each; the 2s. 9d. boxes contain *three* small ones. Should any difficulty occur in obtaining them in remote places enclose 15 or 36 stamps to the Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Norwich, and they will be sent, free by post, to any part of the United Kingdom.

WOODCOCK'S

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Will cure Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Chronic Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Tic-Doloreux, without causing the least pain in the Head, Sickness, or impairing the Constitution, which is the effect of many powerful and advertised Medicines.

The success of these PILLS has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. They have effected thousands of extraordinary cures, after the most eminent Physicians and every other Medicine had failed. They are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for these painful disorders, and are fast superseding the use of every other.

Prepared by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, St. Faith's, Norwich; and sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

BOSTOCK'S BOTANIC EYE OINTMENT.

A Sovereign and valuable restorer and preserver of the sight, removing *Inflammations*, *Bloodshots*, *Scorbutic Humours*, *Shooting Pains*, *Dimness*, *Swellings in the Eyelids*, and numerous other diseases to which the Eye is subject; it also preserves the Sight against the injuries arising from extreme heat or cold. (Composed of Vegetables.)

Lo! its just praise is heard from every mouth,
In the bright regions of the sunny *South*,
And, pouring as a gladsome torrent forth,
The sound re-echoes from the chilly *North:*
Its praise comes floating o'er the *Western* wave,
And *Eastern* breezes tell its power to save!
But grateful Britain loudest shall proclaim
Its healing virtues to perpetual *Fame.*

One of the greatest philanthropists of the age, in his remarks on the sufferings of mankind, observes that, "A man could never misplace his charity in relieving the blind; for," he adds, "of all the sufferings we are doomed to undergo, this is the greatest;" and, as such, it merits our compassion and our relief, as far as in us lies, to administer it; for who, that is in full possession of this great blessing, can withhold the tear of compassion from him who has been deprived of it, and at the same time not feel grateful that he is not so afflicted —that he is blessed with sight—that he can behold the bright orb of day in all its beauty and splendour, and, with the Poet, exclaim in the language of joy and adoration—

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good;
Almighty; thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair! thyself how wondrous then;
Unspeakable! who sitt'st above the heav'ns
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works.

But let us reverse the picture; let us behold the state of the man who is deprived of sight; let us view his case in the most favourable light—accompanied with wealth, and, as far as he can, enjoying the then few comforts of life—and is he not compelled to say—

Deprived of sight, Heav'n's choicest gifts are vain;
For me no early primrose decks the plain;
No cheering dawn o'er my lone path can rise,
No glowing sunset, with its million dyes;
No stars shine out, no moon bestows its ray,
But one long night that looks in vain for day.

The discoverer of this invaluable Remedy for many years confined its utility to the afflicted in the immediate vicinity of his residence, and numerous are the persons who now come forward and bear testimony to the incalculable benefits they have derived from it. At the earnest solicitations of friends, and amongst them several Professional Gentlemen, he was induced to give it more extended publicity; and has now the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that its utility is extended all over the country, relieving the sufferers not merely in the cottages of the poor, but in the mansions of the rich.—Directions for use with each pot.

Mr. Wallis, of Wilford, near Nottingham, was nearly blinded for upwards of two years, during which time he tried a variety of prescriptions, but without deriving the slightest benefit; having heard of Bostock's Botanic Eye Ointment, he was induced to give it a trial, and before using two pots his sight was completely restored. The above cure was communicated personally by Mr. Wallis to Mr. C. V. Wilcockson, Long Row, Nottingham, to whom reference is permitted.

Sold in pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. by all Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Chemist, "Lincoln House," St. Faith's, Norwich. Observe: None are genuine without the words "Page Woodcock, Norwich," printed in White Letters on a Red Ground on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps, to prevent fraud.

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S ANTISCORBUTIC OINTMENT

For the cure of Ring-worms, all Scorbutic Eruptions, Abscesses, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Tumours, Full Throats, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Itch, Chilblains, Scurvy, Evil, &c., and all Eruptions of the Skin; and if used in time, will be found a valuable application for that dreadful disorder the Fistula, as well as Cancer and Erysipelas, with all Scrofulous Diseases.—In Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Some of the above-mentioned dreadfully afflicting maladies have defied the skill of the most eminent Surgeons for many years; and hundreds of our fellow men, after undergoing the most painful operations, have been pronounced by the Faculty incurable, and have spent the remainder of their lives in the greatest misery, until the kind hand of death put an end to their sufferings. All alike are doomed to suffer—the peasant and the prince—as a proof of which, let us enter the abode of Royalty, and who cannot remember the sufferings of George the Fourth, the uncle of our most gracious Queen, who for many years suffered from the Scrofula; or, as it is called "The King's Evil," in consequence of the sufferings of the Royal Family. And need I say, all that money or interest could command, all the skill of the Medical Profession of this and other countries was brought into action, and the Royal sufferer was often heard to say, "He would not wish his greatest enemy so great an evil."

"For what are gems, or gold, or wealth,
If unattended by the boon of health:
Behold yon couch, whose splendid curtains sweep
In crimson folds, where grandeur's doomed to weep;
Where the dim lamp sends forth its faint perfume,
And vassals noiseless pace the gorgeous room;
Where skill and medicine brought from every land,
In vain attempts to hold pain's torturing hand.
Oh! could they know the wond'rous healing power,
By Bostock wrested from each hidden flower,
To form the Ointment which has power to heal
The direst pains earth's suffering sons can feel,
Glad would they hail it as a gift sent down
From that bright world where suffering is unknown."

The Proprietor is in possession of a vast number of testimonials from parties who have derived the greatest benefit, including Burns and Scalds, Ulcers, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Itch, and Scurvy in all its forms, but being limited for space, cannot give publicity to each one separately. Heads of Families, Mothers, and those having the care of Children in particular, would do well to keep a pot of this Ointment constantly by them, as it will be found invaluable in removing those little afflictions, as Sore Ears, &c., to which Children are subject.

Sold in Pots, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d, by all Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Chemist, "Lincoln House," St. Faith's, Norwich. Observe! None are genuine without the words —"Page D. Woodcock, Norwich," printed in White Letters on a Red Ground on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps.

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S BOTANIC PURIFYING PILLS

THESE well-known PILLS are one of the purely Vegetable Pills in general use, and are a positive substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, and their kindred minerals. It is a startling fact that nearly all the prescriptions given to the sick, and those advertised medicines, contain mineral poisons. No matter what the disease, whether active, acute, or chronic; whether malarious, infectious, or contagious; whether fever, small-pox, influenza, scrofula, or skin diseases; calomel and corrosive sublimate, in some form is prescribed, merely to change the *condition* of the complaint, but which generally entails other maladies more frightful than the original complaint.

All who wish to avoid this uncertain mode of medication are advised, in good faith, to use

BOSTOCK'S
BOTANIC PURIFYING PILLS,

Which are chemically compounded of pure Herbs, on principles fixed as the sciences of Navigation and Astronomy.

THEIR OBJECT IS TO

Purify and equalise the Circulation of the Blood!

TO CORRECT ALL

Irregularities of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, & Bladder.

They expel from the system of the sick all morbid, corrupt humours, and crude matter, and restore the

Diseased Organs to Healthy Regularity of Action!

Under this healthful action the pulse becomes regular, the tongue clean, the mouth sweet, the skin clear, the heart, liver, stomach, and bowels discharge their several functions with healthful regularity, and the entire system is invested with such high conditions of health as to render it

Impregnable to the attacks of Disease!

While no weakness, no sickness of the stomach, no griping pains, follow their use: they are therefore confidently submitted to the common sense and reason of mankind as the most effective of **Blood Purifiers.**

Prepared for the Proprietor by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, "Lincoln House," St. Faith's, Norwich, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s, 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, and may be obtained of all Medicine Vendors, who, if they have not got it in stock, can procure it at once from their patent medicine warehouse, or P. D. W. will send a box free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps, according to size.

John Morton, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston.

MORTON'S

SIXPENNY

ALMANACK AND DIARY

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1876,

BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.



LONDON:
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co., STATIONERS' HALL COURT:
And all Booksellers.

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. MORTON, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.
Established A.D. 1815.

JANUARY, 1876.

If St. Paul's day be fair and clear,
It does betide a happy year.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	*Circumcision*	8 8	3 59
2	S	**Second Sun. aft. Christmas**	8 8	4 0
3	M	McCarthy, the lion-tamer, killed in Manders' Menagerie, 1872	8 8	4 1
4	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.** 3h. 23m. aft.	8 8	4 2
5	W	Sir Francis Crossley, M.P., died, 1872	8 8	4 4
6	Th	*Epiphany.* Old Christmas Day	8 7	4 5
7	F	H. G. Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, died, 1874, aged 69	8 7	4 6
8	S	Fire Insurance due	8 7	4 8
9	S	**First Sun. after Epiphany**	8 6	4 9
10	M	Plough Monday	8 6	4 10
11	Tu	**Full Moon,** 6h. 23m. morning. Hilary Law Term begins	8 5	4 12
12	W	Rev. J. S. Watson found guilty of the murder of his wife, 1872	8 4	4 13
13	Th	Cambridge University Lent T. begins	8 4	4 15
14	F	Oxford University Lent Term begins	8 3	4 16
15	S	Emperor Napoleon III. buried at Chiselhurst, 1873	8 2	4 17
16	S	**2nd Sunday after Epiphany**	8 1	4 19
17	M	(18th) Lord Lytton, novelist, poet, and critic, died, 1873	8 0	4 21
18	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.** 8h. 49m. morn	7 59	4 22
19	W	The Right Hon. Stephen Lushington died, 1873, aged 91	7 58	4 24
20	Th	The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel died, 1873, aged 74	7 57	4 26
21	F	(20th) Gen. Lindsay d. 1872, aged 87	7 56	4 27
22	S	Emigrant ship *Northfleet* run down, 1873	7 55	4 29
23	S	**3rd Sunday after Epiphany**	7 54	4 32
24	M	Adam Black, publisher, of Edinburgh, died, 1874, aged 90	7 53	4 33
25	Tu	*Conversion of St. Paul*	7 51	4 34
26	W	**New Moon,** 1h. 41m. afternoon	7 50	4 36
27	Th	Professor Sedgwick, geologist, died, 1873, aged 87.	7 49	4 38
28	F	Peter the Great died, 1725.....	7 47	4 39
29	S	King Geo. III. d. 1820, aged 80	7 46	4 41
30	S	**4th Sunday aft. Epiphany**	7 45	4 43
31	M	Hilary Law Term ends	7 43	4 45

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

FEBRUARY, 1876.

If the wind's in the east on Candlemas Day,
There it will stick till the second of May.
The farmer should have, on Candlemas Day,
Half his stover, and half his hay.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	Partridge and pheasant shooting ends	7 42	4 47
2	W	Candlemas Day. *The Purification*	7 40	4 48
3	Th	**Moon's 1st Qr.** 1h. 53m. morn	7 39	4 50
4	F	Coals in London advanced from 37s. to 45s. per ton, 1873	7 37	4 52
5	S	The Burmese Mission take leave of Her Majesty at Osborne, 1873	7 35	4 54
6	S	**5th Sunday after Epiphany**	7 34	4 56
7	M	Bishop Hinds died, 1872, aged 77	7 32	4 58
8	Tu	Kew Bridge, near London, opened, free of toll, 1873	7 30	4 59
9	W	**Full Moon,** 5h. 46m. afternoon	7 28	5 1
10	Th	Queen Victoria married, 1840....	7 27	5 3
11	F	King Amadeus of Spain announces his intention to abdicate, 1873	7 25	5 5
12	S	King Amadeus, his Queen, and children quit Spain, 1873	7 23	5 7
13	S	**Septuagesima Sunday**	7 21	5 9
14	M	Valentine Day	7 19	5 11
15	Tu	Ballot Bill carried in the Commons, 1872.....	7 17	5 12
16	W	Dr. Kane, Arctic explorer, d. 1857	7 15	5 14
17	Th	**Moon's last Qr,** 4h. 55m. morn	7 13	5 16
18	F	Explosion at Talke Colliery, 20 men killed, 1873	7 11	5 18
19	S	Celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Copernicus, 1873	7 9	5 20
20	S	**Sexagesima Sunday**	7 7	5 21
21	M	Sydney Smith died, 1845	7 5	5 23
22	Tu	George Washington born, 1732	7 3	5 25
23	W	Died, aged 81, Principal Barclay, of Glasgow, 1873	7 1	5 27
24	Th	*St. Matthias*	6 59	5 29
25	F	**New Moon,** 6h. 20m. morning	6 57	5 30
26	S	Sir William Fry Channell (formerly a judge), died, 1873	6 55	5 32
27	S	**Quinquagesima–Shrove Sn.**	6 53	5 34
28	M	Treaty of Commerce between Spain, Sweden, and Norway signed, 1873	6 51	5 36
29	T	**Shrove Tuesday**	6 51	5 36

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1 T	
2 W	
3 T	
4 F	
5 S	
6 S	
7 M	
8 T	
9 W	
10 T	
11 F	
12 S	
13 S	
14 M	
15 T	
16 W	
17 T	
18 F	
19 S	
20 S	
21 M	
22 T	
23 W	
24 T	
25 F	
26 S	
27 S	
28 M	
29 T	

MARCH, 1876.

A dry *March*, a snowy February, a moist
April, and a dry May, foretells a good year.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	**Ash Wednesday.** *St. David*	6 49	5 38
2	Th	Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Berlin, 1874.....	6 46	5 39
3	F	**Moon's 1st Qr,** 9h. 47m. morn.	6 44	5 41
4	S	President Grant enters his second term of office, 1873	6 42	5 43
5	S	**First Sunday in Lent**	6 40	5 45
6	M	Michael Angelo born, 1474.....	6 38	5 46
7	Tu	Died, Viscount Ossington (J. E. Denison), late Speaker of the House of Commons, 1873 }	6 36	5 48
8	W	Sir Fred. Madden, Keeper of the M.S. at the British Museum, died, 1873 }	6 33	5 50
9	Th	Charles Knight, author and publisher, died, 1873, aged 81	6 31	5 52
10	F	**Full Moon,** 6h. 12m. morning	6 29	5 53
11	S	Defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Government on the Irish University Bill, 1873 }	6 27	5 55
12	S	**Second Sunday in Lent**	6 24	5 57
13	M	Canon Nepean, of Westminster, d. 1873	6 22	5 58
14	Tu	Admiral Byng shot, 1757	6 20	6 0
15	W	Professor Wall, of Oxford, died, 1873	6 18	6 2
16	Th	Bonapartist demonstration at Chiselhurst, 1874	6 15	6 3
17	F	*St. Patrick's Day*	6 13	6 5
18	S	**Moon's last Qr,** 1h. 24m. morn	6 11	6 7
19	S	**Third Sunday in Lent**.....	6 9	6 9
20	M	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	6 6	6 10
21	Tu	Marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, 1871 }	6 4	6 12
22	W	Goethe died, 1832	6 2	6 14
23	Th	Sir F. Burdett committed to the Tower, 1810	5 59	6 15
24	F	The Navy Estimates introduced in 1873 were £9,633,000 }	5 57	6 17
25	S	**New Moon,** 8h. 11m. aft. *Annunciation.* **Lady day**	5 55	6 19
26	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent**	5 52	6 20
27	M	Napoleon III. visits Queen Victoria at Windsor, 1871 ..	5 50	6 22
28	Tu	Bishop Stillingfleet died, 1699	5 48	6 24
29	W	Died, the Rev. John Keble, author of "The Christian Year," 1866, aged 74 }	5 46	6 25
30	Th	Peace with Russia, 1854	5 43	6 27
31	F	Haydn born, 1732	5 41	6 29

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

APRIL, 1876.

Hail, April, true Medea of the year,
That makest all things young and fresh appear!

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Moon's 1st Qr,** 4h. 11m. aft....	5 39	6 30
2	S	**Fifth Sunday in Lent**	5 36	6 30
3	M	Antioch destroyed by an earthquake, 1872	5 34	6 32
4	Tu	(3rd) The Census of Great Britain taken, 1871	5 32	6 34
5	W	Death ot *Zadkiel*, 1874, aged 79	5 30	6 36
6	Th	**Old Lady Day**	5 28	6 37
7	F	(8th) Fire Insurance due	5 25	6 39
8	S	**Full Moon,** 7h. 38m. evening	5 23	6 40
9	S	**Palm Sunday**	5 21	6 44
10	M	Admiral Byron died, 1786	5 19	6 45
11	Tu	Canning (statesman) born, 1770	5 16	6 47
12	W	America discovered, 1492	5 14	6 49
13	Th	Handel, music composer, d. 1759	5 12	6 50
14	F	**Good Friday**.....	5 10	6 52
15	S	Easter Law Term begins.....	5 8	6 54
16	S	**Easter Sunday.** MOON'S last Qr. 8h. 37m. evening.	5 6	6 55
17	M	Bank holiday	5 3	6 57
18	Tu	Omar Pasha, Turkish commander, died, 1871	5 2	6 59
19	W	Oxford Univ. Easter Term begins	4 59	7 0
20	Th	Sir William Tite, M.P. for Bath, died, 1873, aged 72	4 57	7 2
21	F	Cambridge Univ. Easter Term begins	4 55	7 4
22	S	Earl Delawarr com. suicide, 1873	4 53	7 5
23	S	**Low Sunday.** *St. George*	4 51	7 7
24	M	**New Moon,** 7h. 3m. morning	4 49	7 9
25	Tu	*St. Mark.* Lincoln fair begins	4 47	7 10
26	W	Magellan, navigator, killed, 1521	4 45	7 12
27	Th	W. C. Macready, tragedian, died, 1873, aged 80	4 43	7 13
28	F	Wm. Pitt, statesman, born, 1759	4 41	7 15
29	S	Emperor of Russia born, 1818	4 39	7 17
30	S	**2nd Sun. af. East.** MOON'S 1st Qr. 10h. 26m. even.	4 37	7 18

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

MAY, 1876.

March search, April try,
May will prove whether you live or die.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	*St. Philip and St. James*	4 35	7 20
2	Tu	The Licensing Bill read a second time in the House of Lords, 1872	4 33	7 22
3	W	Five youths drowned in Hartlepool Bay, 1871	4 31	7 23
4	Th	Boston great sheep fair	4 30	7 25
5	F	Boston great beast fair.....	4 28	7 26
6	S	(7th) Chief-Justice Chase (United States) died, 1873	4 26	7 28
7	S	**Third Sunday after Easter**	4 24	7 30
8	M	**Full Moon,** 9h. 52m. morning	4 22	7 31
9	Tu	General Pennefather, G.C.B., died, 1872, aged 73.....	4 21	7 33
10	W	Major-General Sir John Douglas, C.B., found dead in bed, 1871	4 19	7 34
11	Th	Easter Law Term ends	4 17	7 36
12	F	Auber, composer of "Masaniello," died, 1871, aged 89 ..	4 16	7 37
13	S	Old May-Day	4 14	7 39
14	S	**4th Sunday after Easter**....	4 13	7 40
15	M	Prince Couza died, 1873, aged 53	4 11	7 42
16	Tu	**Moon's last Qr,** 1h. 26m. aft.	4 10	7 44
17	W	The Cunard steamer "Tripoli" wrecked, 1872	4 8	7 45
18	Th	Napoleon I. made Emperor, 1804	4 7	7 46
19	F	Queen Anne Boleyn beh. 1536	4 5	7 48
20	S	Christopher Columbus d. 1506	4 4	7 49
21	S	**Rogation Sunday**	4 3	7 51
22	M	(23) Manzoni, Italian poet and novelist, died, 1873, aged 90	4 1	7 52
23	Tu	**New Moon,** 3h. 25m. afternoon	4 0	7 53
24	W	Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819....	3 59	7 55
25	Th	**Holy Thursday.** *Ascension D.*	3 58	7 56
26	F	(25th) Trinity Law Term begins	3 57	7 57
27	S	(28th) Sir James Duke died, 1873, aged 81.....	3 56	7 59
28	S	**Sun. after Ascension Day**	3 55	8 0
29	M	"Royal Oak" day	3 54	8 1
30	Tu	**Moon's 1st Qr,** 5h. 48m. morn	3 53	8 2
31	W	Charlotte Bronté, novelist, died, 1855	3 52	8 3

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

JUNE, 1876.

If on the eighth of June it rain,
It foretells a wet harvest, men fain.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	Charles Lever, novelist, died, 1872, aged 63	3 51	8 4
2	F	(1st) Pope Gregory XVI. died at Rome, 1846	3 50	8 6
3	S	Prince George of Wales b. 1865	3 49	8 7
4	S	**Whit Sunday.** *Pentecost*	3 49	8 8
5	M	*St. Boniface.* Bank holiday	3 48	8 8
6	Tu	The English *Court of Queen's Bench* ceased to exist, 1875	3 47	8 9
7	W	**Full Moon,** 0h. 37m. morning	3 47	8 10
8	Th	Astley's Amphitheatre burnt, 1841 ...	3 46	8 11
9	F	Charles Dickens died, 1870, aged 58...	3 46	8 12
10	S	St. Margaret of Scotland.....	3 46	8 13
11	S	**Trinity Sunday.** *St. Barnabas*	3 45	8 13
12	M	The bi-centenary of the birth of Peter the Great celebrated in Russia, 1872	3 45	8 14
13	Tu	General Grant repulsed before Virginia, 1864	3 45	8 15
14	W	Battle of Naseby, 1645	3 44	8 15
15	Th	**Moon's last Qr,** 3h. 14m. morning *Corpus Christi*	3 44	8 16
16	F	Duke of Marlborough died, 1722	3 44	8 16
17	S	John Wesley born, 1703	3 44	8 17
18	S	**First Sunday after Trinity**	3 44	8 17
19	M	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon born, 1834	3 44	8 18
20	Tu	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	3 44	8 18
21	W	**New Moon,** 10h. 16m. evening Longest day	3 44	8 18
22	Th	Mrs. Vyse, Ludgate Hill, London, poisoned her two children, 1862	3 45	8 18
23	F	John Hampden died, 1643	3 45	8 19
24	S	**Midsummer day.** *St. John Baptist* ..	3 45	8 19
25	S	**2nd Sunday after Trinity**	3 45	8 19
26	M	George IV. died, 1830.....	3 46	8 19
27	Tu	Dr. Dodd executed at Tyburn, 1777 ...	3 46	8 19
28	W	**Moon's 1st Qr,** 3h. 13m. afternoon. Coronation of Q. Victoria	3 47	8 19
29	Th	*St. Peter and St. Paul*	3 47	8 18
30	F	Great Western Railway opened from London to Bristol, 1841	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

JULY, 1876.

A span is all that we can boast,
An inch or so of time.—*Motto on Sun-dial.*

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	Linlithgow Town Hall burnt, 1847 ...	3 48	8 18
2	S	**3rd Sunday after Trinity**	3 49	8 18
3	M	(2nd) Dog Days begin	3 50	8 17
4	Tu	Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony attended Ascot races, 1844	3 51	8 17
5	W	Dinner to Charles Knight, to celebrate the completion of the "Penny Cyclopædia," 1844	3 51	8 16
6	Th	**Full Moon,** 3h. 37m. afternoon	3 52	8 16
7	F	The Alexandra Dock, Lynn, opened by the Prince of Wales, 1869	3 53	8 15
8	S	Herr Winterhalter, German painter, died, 1873	3 54	8 15
9	S	**4th Sunday after Trinity**....	3 55	8 14
10	M	Calvin born, 1509	3 56	8 13
11	Tu	Macklin, comedian, died, 1797, aged 106	3 57	8 13
12	W	The Crimea evacuated, 1856	3 58	8 12
13	Th	Lord Taunton d. 1869, aged 71	3 59	8 11
14	F	**Moon's last Qr,** 1h. 55m. aftn.	4 0	8 10
15	S	*St. Swithin*	4 1	8 9
16	S	**5th Sunday after Trinity**....	4 2	8 8
17	M	Dr. Watts born, 1674	4 4	8 7
18	Tu	The Ballot Bill received the Royal assent, 1872	4 5	8 6
19	W	The late Mr. Arthur Helps gazetted K.C.B., 1872	4 6	8 5
20	Th	Lord Westbury died, 1873	4 7	8 4
21	F	**New Moon,** 4h. 52m. morning	4 9	8 3
22	S	The Albert Docks, Hull, opened by the Prince of Wales, 1869	4 10	8 1
23	S	**6th Sunday after Trinity**....	4 11	8 0
24	M	The Shah of Persia arrived at Turin, 1873	4 13	7 59
25	Tu	*St. James.* Bp. Wilberforce buried, 1873	4 14	7 57
26	W	The Royal assent given to the Irish Church Bill, 1869	4 15	7 56
27	Th	Empress Eugenie appointed Regent, 1870.....	4 17	7 55
28	F	**Moon's 1st Qr,** 3h. 18m. morn.	4 18	7 53
29	S	Napoleon III. takes the chief command of the army of Metz, 1870	4 20	7 52
30	S	**7th Sunday after Trinity**....	4 21	7 50
31	M	Dean Mansell d. suddenly, 1871	4 23	7 49

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

AUGUST, 1876.

Dry August and warm,
Doth harvest no harm.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	Lammas Day	4 24	7 47
2	W	T. Gainsborough died, 1788	4 26	7 45
3	Th	Sir Richd. Arkwright died, 1792	4 27	7 44
4	F	Conquest of Calais by Edward III. 1347	4 29	7 42
5	S	**Full Moon,** 6h. 37m. morning	4 30	7 40
6	S	**8th Sunday after Trinity**....	4 32	7 39
7	M	Bank holiday	4 33	7 37
8	Tu	The Duke of Leeds died, 1872.	4 35	7 35
9	W	Centenary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, 1871.....	4 36	7 33
10	Th	Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675	4 38	7 31
11	F	(12th) Grouse shooting begins....	4 40	7 29
12	S	**Moon's last Qr,** 9h. 58m. even.	4 41	7 28
13	S	**9th Sunday after Trinity**....	4 43	7 26
14	M	Horncastle great horse fair begins	4 44	7 24
15	Tu	The first election by ballot, 1872	4 46	7 22
16	W	Thomas Fuller died, 1661	4 47	7 20
17	Th	Unveiling of the statue on the Thames Embankment to Sir James Outram, 1871.	4 49	7 18
18	F	Fighting continued near Gravelotte, 1870	4 51	7 16
19	S	**New Moon,** 0h. 25m. afternoon	4 52	7 14
20	S	**10th Sunday after Trinity**	4 54	7 12
21	M	Ex-Governor Eyre entertained at Southampton, 1866 ..	4 55	7 10
22	Tu	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485	4 57	7 8
23	W	Railway collision near Retford, 1873...	4 59	7 5
24	Th	*St. Bartholomew*	5 0	7 3
25	F	Michael Faraday died, 1867	5 2	7 1
26	S	**Moon's 1st Qr,** 6h. 17m. even.	5 3	6 59
27	S	**11th Sunday after Trinity**	5 5	6 57
28	M	The freedom of Glasgow given to Lord Shaftesbury, 1871	5 7	6 55
29	Tu	John Locke born, 1632	5 8	6 53
30	W	Act abolishing slavery passed, 1833 ...	5 10	6 50
31	Th	M. Thiers made President, 1871	5 11	6 48

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

At Michaelmas, if the wind be low,
Look out for frost, if not for snow.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	Partridge Shooting begins	5 13	6 46
2	S	Anniversary of Battle of Sedan	5 15	6 44
3	S	**12th Sun. aft. Trin.** {FULL MOON, 9h. 13m. even.	5 16	6 42
4	M	590 Mormons leave Liverpool for Utah, 1872	5 18	6 39
5	Tu	Dr. John Dalton born, 1766	5 19	6 37
6	W	Moss Colliery Explosion, near Wigan, 69 deaths, 1871 ..	5 21	6 35
7	Th	Duchess of St. Albans died, 1871, aged 21.....	5 23	6 33
8	F	Sebastopol taken, 1855	5 24	6 30
9	S	Alabama indemnity paid, 1873....	5 26	6 28
10	S	**13th Sunday after Trinity**	5 27	6 26
11	M	**Moon's last Qr.** 4h. 20m. morn	5 29	6 23
12	Tu	Old Catholic Congress opened at Constance, 1873	5 31	6 21
13	W	Opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel Railway, 1871	5 32	6 19
14	Th	The Duke of Wellington d. 1852	5 34	6 17
15	F	Boston fair for pr. sheep, foals, &c.	5 35	6 14
16	S	The last of the German troops quit the French territory, 1873.	5 37	6 12
17	S	**14th Sun. aft. Trin.** {NEW MOON, 9h. 54m. even.	5 39	6 10
18	M	Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway, died, 1872, aged 46	5 40	6 7
19	Tu	Roundhay Park, Leeds, opened, 1872	5 42	6 5
20	W	Chief Justice Norman stabbed at Calcutta, 1871.....	5 43	6 3
21	Th	*St. Matthew's Day*	5 45	6 0
22	F	Opening of the Old Catholic Congress at Munich, 1871..	5 47	5 58
23	S	Battle of Worcester, 1642	5 48	5 56
24	S	**15th Sunday after Trinity**	5 50	5 54
25	M	**Moon's first Qr.** 0h. 3m. aftrn.	5 51	5 51
26	Tu	Sir Sydney Waterlow elected Lord Mayor of London, 1872	5 53	5 49
27	W	St. Vincent de Paul died, 1660	5 55	5 47
28	Th	Mr. Bright appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1873	5 56	5 44
29	F	**Michaelmas Day.** *St. Michael*	5 58	5 42
30	S	Mary Penrose, widow of Dr. Arnold, died, 1873	6 0	5 40

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1 F	
2 S	
3 S	
4 M	
5 T	
6 W	
7 T	
8 F	
9 S	
10 S	
11 M	
12 T	
13 W	
14 T	
15 F	
16 S	
17 S	
18 M	
19 T	
20 W	
21 T	
22 F	
23 S	
24 S	
25 M	
26 T	
27 W	
28 T	
29 F	
30 S	

OCTOBER, 1876.

Life is a dross, a sparkle, a span,
A bubble; yet how proud is man.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**16th Sunday after Trinity**	6 1	5 37
2	M	Bradford Mechanics' Institute opened, 1871	6 3	5 35
3	Tu	**Full Moon,** 10h. 56m. morn.	6 5	5 33
4	W	John Scott, celebrated horse trainer, died, 1871, aged 77	6 6	5 31
5	Th	Kirke White, poet, died, 1806	6 8	5 28
6	F	Peace with America, 1783	6 9	5 26
7	S	Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne died, 1871, aged 89	6 11	5 24
8	S	**17th Sunday after Trinity**	6 13	5 22
9	M	*St. Denis*, patron saint of France	6 14	5 19
10	Tu	**Moon's last Qr,** 10h. 19m. mrn	6 16	5 17
11	W	Battle of Camperdown, 1797	6 18	5 15
12	Th	Derby Free Library opened, 1871	6 20	5 13
13	F	Sir Francis Graham Moon died, 1871, aged 75	6 21	5 11
14	S	Opening of a railway in Japan, 1872	6 23	5 8
15	S	**18th Sunday after Trinity**	6 25	5 6
16	M	Dr. Livingstone arrived at Ujiji, 1871	6 26	5 4
17	Tu	**New Moon,** 9h. 57m. morning	6 28	5 2
18	W	*St. Luke.* Charles Babbage, F.R.S., died, 1871	6 30	5 0
19	Th	New Chapel at Rugby School consecrated, 1872	6 32	4 58
20	F	Dr. Merle d'Aubigne found dead, 1872	6 33	4 56
21	S	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 35	4 54
22	S	**19th Sunday after Trinity**	6 37	4 52
23	M	Lord Derby died, 1869	6 38	4 50
24	Tu	Battle of Balaklava, 1854	6 40	4 48
25	W	**Moon's 1st Qr,** 7h. 54m. morning *St. Crispin.*	6 42	4 46
26	Th	King Alfred the Great d. 901	6 44	4 44
27	F	Captain Cook born, 1728	6 46	4 42
28	S	*St. Simon and St Jude*	6 47	4 40
29	S	**20th Sunday after Trinity**	6 49	4 38
30	M	Hare hunting begins	6 51	4 36
31	Tu	Allhallows Eve, or Halloween	6 53	4 34

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

NOVEMBER, 1876.

If there's ice in November that'll bear a duck,
There's nothing after but sludge and muck.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	**Full Moon,** 11h. 30m. night. *All Saints Day*	6 55	4 32
2	Th	Michaelmas Law Term begins....	6 56	4 30
3	F	The siege of Acre, 1840	6 58	4 29
4	S	The Rev. Dr. Philip Wynter died, 1871, aged 78	7 0	4 27
5	S	**21st Sun aft. Trin.** Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 2	4 25
6	M	Thomas Keightley, author, died, 1872, aged 80.....	7 3	4 23
7	Tu	Sir Robert Collier made a Judge of the Common Pleas, 1871	7 5	4 22
8	W	**Moon's last Qr,** 5h. 16m. aft.	7 7	4 20
9	Th	Election of Mayors. Birth of Prince of Wales, 1841	7 9	4 18
10	F	Henry M. Stanley discovered Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, 1871	7 11	4 17
11	S	Martinmas. Half-quarter day....	7 13	4 15
12	S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity**	7 14	4 14
13	M	John G. Nichols, F.S.A., died, 1873, aged 76.....	7 16	4 12
14	Tu	Vienna taken, 1805	7 18	4 11
15	W	Mr. Disraeli elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, 1871	7 19	4 10
16	Th	**New Moon,** 0h. 47m. morning	7 21	4 8
17	F	The great Lord Erskine d. 1823	7 23	4 7
18	S	Boston horse mart, first day	7 24	4 6
19	S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity**	7 26	4 4
20	M	Voltaire born, 1694	7 28	4 3
21	Tu	Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled at Montreal, 1872	7 30	4 2
22	W	*St. Cecilia*, patroness of music	7 31	4 1
23	Th	Sir J. Bowring d. 1872, aged 80	7 33	4 0
24	F	**Moon's first Qr,** 4h. 26m. mrn	7 34	3 59
25	S	Michaelmas Law Term ends	7 36	3 58
26	S	**24th Sunday after Trinity**	7 38	3 57
27	M	Rev. John Dymoke, hereditary "Queen's Champion," died, 1873, aged 70 ..	7 39	3 56
28	Tu	Sir Donald M'Leod killed on the Metropolitan Railway, 1872	7 41	3 55
29	W	Horace Greeley d. 1872, aged 61	7 42	3 54
30	Th	*St. Andrew*	7 44	3 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1 W	
2 T	
3 F	
4 S	
5 S	
6 M	
7 T	
8 W	
9 T	
10 F	
11 S	
12 S	
13 M	
14 T	
15 W	
16 T	
17 F	
18 S	
19 S	
20 M	
21 T	
22 W	
23 T	
24 F	
25 S	
26 S	
27 M	
28 T	
29 W	
30 T	

DECEMBER, 1876.

The day of St. Thomas, the blessed divine,
Is good for brewing, baking, and killing fat swine.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	**Full Moon,** 11h. 3m. morning	7 45	3 53
2	S	Strike of 2400 London gas workmen, 1872.....	7 46	3 52
3	S	**Advent Sunday**	7 48	3 52
4	M	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795.....	7 49	3 51
5	Tu	Chancellor Massingberd d. 1872, aged 72	7 50	3 51
6	W	St. Nicholas, patron saint of Russia ...	7 52	3 50
7	Th	The attempt to impeach President Johnson defeated, 1867	7 53	3 50
8	F	**Moon's last Qr,** 2h. 23m. morn	7 54	3 50
9	S	Dense fog in Londen during the Cattle Show, 1873	7 55	3 49
10	S	**2nd Sunday in Advent**	7 57	3 49
11	M	Boston beast mart	7 58	3 49
12	Tu	Dowager Lady Doughty Tichborne died, 1872	7 59	3 49
13	W	Great public anxiety on the serious illness of the Prince of Wales, 1871	8 0	3 49
14	Th	Prince Albert died, 1861.....	8 1	3 49
15	F	**New Moon,** 6h. 13m. afternoon	8 1	3 49
16	S	Disastrous storm at Sheffield, 1873 ...	8 2	3 49
17	S	**Third Sunday in Advent**	8 3	3 49
18	M	The 145th day of the Tichborne Trial, adjourned till after Christmas, 1873	8 4	3 50
19	Tu	Turner, the painter, died, 1851	8 4	3 50
20	W	Geo. P. Putnam, American publisher, died, 1872	8 5	3 50
21	Th	*St. Thomas.* Shortest day.....	8 6	3 51
22	F	The Earl of Ellenborough died, 1871, aged 81	8 6	3 51
23	S	**Moon's 1st Qr,** 11h. 41m. night	8 7	3 52
24	S	**4th Sunday in Advent**	8 7	3 52
25	M	**Christmas Day**	8 8	3 53
26	Tu	*St. Stephen.* Bank holiday	8 8	3 54
27	W	*St. John.* Dean Ramsay d. 1872	8 8	3 54
28	Th	*Innocents' Day*.....	8 8	3 55
29	F	Birth of W. E. Gladstone, 1809	8 8	3 56
30	S	**Full Moon,** 9h. 58m. evening	8 8	3 57
31	S	**1st Sunday after Christmas**	8 9	3 58

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

MEMORANDA FOR 1876.

	£	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Principal Articles of the Calendar for the year 1876.

Golden Number	15	Dominical Letter	B A
Epact	4	Roman Indiction	4
Solar Cycle	9	Julian Period	6589

Fixed and moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Birth of Qneen Victoria	May 24
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 13	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*	May 25
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 27	*Pentecost–Whit-Sunday*	June 4
Ash Wednesday	Mar. 1	*Trinity Sunday*	June 11
St. David	Mar. 1	*Corpus Christi*	June 15
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	Mar. 5	Accession of Q. Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Annunciation. Lady-day	Mar. 25	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	June 24
Palm Sunday	Apl. 9	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	Apl. 14	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	Apl. 16	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
Low Sunday	Apl. 23	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 3
St. George	Apl. 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 21		

Christmas Day ..... December 25.

The Year 5637 of the Jewish Era commences on September 19, 1876.
Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on September 20, 1876.
The Year 1293 of the Mahommedan Era commences on Jan. 28, 1876.

Law Terms for 1876.

As settled by Statutes:—
2 GEO. IV. and 1 WILL. IV. cap. 70, sec. 6. (Passed July 23, 1830.)
1 WILL. IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed Dec. 23, 1830).

Hilary Term	begins	Jan. 11		ends	Jan. 31
Easter	,,	April 15		,,	May 11
Trinity	,,	May 25		,,	June 15
Michaelmas	,,	Nov. 2		,,	Nov. 25

For Returns see Statute 1 William IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed December 23, 1830.)

University Terms for 1876.

	OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
Terms.	Begins.		Ends.	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent	Jan. 14		April 8	Jan. 13	Feb. 14 midnt.	April 7
Easter	Apl. 19		June 2	April 21	May 22 midnt.	June 23
Trinity	June 3		July 8	...	...	...
Michaelmas	Oct. 10		Dec. 18	Oct. 1	Nov. 8 noon	Dec. 16
	The Act, Jnly 4.				The commencement, June 20.	

Eclipses, &c., for 1876, at Greenwich.

In the year 1876 there will be 2 eclipses of the Sun, & 2 of the Moon.

1.—A partial eclipse of the MOON, March 9, partially visible at Greenwich.
2.—Au annular eclipse of the SUN, March 25, invisible at Greenwich.
3.—A partial eclipse of the MOON, September 3, visible at Greenwich.
4.—A total eclipse of the SUN, September 17, invisible at Greenwich.

Tide Table.

Time of High Water, on the Full and Change of the Moon, at the following Ports and Places.

The Time of High Water at London Bridge averages 2 o'clock, at the New and Full of the Moon.

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h m
Aberdeen	Scotland	1 0
Aberdovey	Wales	8 0
Aberystwith	Wales	7 31
Achill-beg	Ireland	5 14
Agnes (St.)	Scilly Isles	4 30
Aldborough	England	10 45
Alderney	Eng. Chan.	6 46
Amlwch Port	Anglesea	10 30
Arran Isle	Scotland	11 15
Arundel Bar	England	11 35
Ayr Point	Isle of Man	11 7
Ballyshannon Bar	Ireland	5 18
Balta	Shetland	9 45
Baltimore	Ireland	4 23
Banff	Scotland	0 28
Bantry Harbour	Ireland	3 47
Bardsey Island	Wales	7 40
Barmouth	Wales	7 41
Barnstaple Brdg.	England	6 28
Beachy Head	England	11 20
Beaumaris	Wales	10 32
Belfast	Ireland	10 43
Berwick	England	2 18
Blakeney Bar	England	6 30
Blyth	England	3 15
Bolt Head	England	5 45
Bordeaux	France	6 50
Boston	England	7 0
Boulogne	France	11 25
Brest	France	3 47
Bridgewater Bar	England	6 50
Bridlington	England	4 39
Bridport	England	6 5
Brighton	England	11 15
Bristol	England	7 13
Burntisland	Scotland	2 24
Caermarthen Bar	Wales	5 44
Caernarvon	Wales	9 33
Calais	France	11 49
Caldy Road	Bris. Ch., Wales	5 40
Calf of Man	St. Geo. Ch.	11 17
Cancale	France	6 20
Cantyre (Mull)	Scotland	10 35
Cardigan	Wales	7 1
Carlingford Bar	Ireland	11 0
Chatham	England	1 11
Cherbourg	France	7 49
Chichester	England	11 30
Christchurch	England	9 0
Clear Cape	Ireland	4 0
Coquet Road	England	3 0
Cordouan	France	3 37
Cork, Penrose Q.	Ireland	4 58
Cornwall Cape	England	4 35
Cowes, West	I. of Wight	10 45
Cromarty	Scotland	11 56
Cuckolds Point	R. Thames	1 45
Cuxhaven	Germany	1 8
Dartmouth	England	6 16
Deal	England	11 15
Dee R. (Chester)	England	0 7
Devonpt. Dk. Yd.	England	5 43
Dieppe	France	11 6
Dingle	Ireland	3 51
Donaghadee	Ireland	11 13
Donegal Harbour	Ireland	5 18
Douglas Harbour	Isle of Man	11 12
Dover	England	11 12
Downs	England	11 15
Dublin Bar	Ireland	11 12
Dunbar	Scotland	2 8
Duncansby Ness	Scotland	10 14
Dundalk	Ireland	10 56
Dandee	Scotland	2 32
Dungarvan	Ireland	5 12
Dungeness	England	10 45
Dunkerque	France	11 55
Eddystone	Eng. Chan.	5 25
Exmouth	England	6 21
Eyemouth	Scotland	2 15
Falmouth	England	4 57
Flamboro' Head	England	4 30
Flatholm	England	6 54
Flushing	Holland	0 54
Fowey	England	5 14
Galloway (Mull)	Scotland	11 15
Galway	Ireland	4 35
Gibraltar (Old Mole)	Spain	2 20
Glasgow, Port	Scotland	0 18
Glenan Islands	France	3 12

Tide Table, continued.

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h m
Goeree (W. Gat)	Holland	1 45
Gravelines	France	12 0
Gravesend	England	1 10
Greenock	Scotland	0 8
Grimsby	England	5 36
Guernsey Pier	Eng. Chan.	6 37
Gunfleet Sand	R. Thames	11 40
Hartlepool	England	3 28
Harwich	England	0 6
Hastings	England	10 53
Havre	France	9 51
Heligoland	German O.	11 53
Hellevoetsluis	Holland	2 30
Hollesley	England	11 30
Holyhead	Wales	10 11
Holy Island	England	2 30
Honfleur	France	9 29
Howth Harbour	Ireland	11 9
Hull	England	6 29
Humber R. Ent.	England	5 26
Ipswich	England	0 35
Jersey (S. Helier)	Eng. Chan.	6 29
Kenmare River	Ireland	3 52
Kingstown	Ireland	11 10
Kinsale	Ireland	4 43
Kircudbright	Scotland	11 10
Land's End	England	4 30
Leith	Scotland	2 17
Lerwick	Shetland	10 30
Lewis Islands	Scotland	6 11
Limerick	Ireland	6 16
Liverpool	England	11 23
London Bridge	R. Thames	1 58
Margate	England	11 40
Milford Hvn. En.	Wales	5 56
Minehead	England	6 24
Montrose	Scotland	1 25
Morlaix Road	France	4 53
Needles Point	I. of Wight	9 46
Newcastle	England	4 23
Newhaven	England	11 51
Newport	Wales	7 10
Nieuport	Belgium	0 18
Nore Light	R. Thames	0 30
Orfordness	England	11 15
Ostend	Belgium	0 25
Pembroke Dk. Yd.	Wales	6 12
Pentland Firth	Scotland	11 0
Penzance	England	4 30
Peterhead	Scotland	0 34
Plymouth (Brkwtr.)	England	5 37
Portland (Brkwtr.)	England	7 1
Port Patrick	Scotland	11 10
Portsmouth Dk. Yd.	England	11 41
Ramsgate Harb.	England	11 44
Rathlin I., Church Bay, N. C. of Ireland		7 56
Rye Bay	England	11 20
Salcombe	England	5 41
Saltees	Ireland	5 40
Scalloway	Shetland	9 30
Scarborough	England	4 11
Scilly Is. (S. Mary)	England	4 18
Selsea Bill	England	11 45
Shannon Mouth	Ireland	4 0
Sheephaven	Ireland	5 32
Sheerness Dk. Yd.	England	0 37
Shields (North)	England	3 23
Shoreham Har.	England	11 34
Skerries	N. C. of Irel.	6 15
Sligo Bay, Mullaghmore,	Irel.	5 18
Southampton	England	10 30
Southwold	England	10 20
Spithead	England	11 20
Spurn Point	England	5 26
St. Helens' Road	England	11 0
St. Ives	England	4 44
St. Malo	France	6 5
Stromness	Orkneys	9 0
Sunderland	England	3 22
Swansea Bay	Wales	6 10
Tay Bar	Scotland	2 6
Tees River Bar	England	3 45
Terschelling, W.	Holland	8 40
Texel (outside shoals)	Holland	6 30
Torbay	England	6 0
Tralee Bay	Ireland	4 3
Tynemouth Bar	England	3 20
Waterford Bridge	Ireland	6 6
Wexford	Ireland	7 21
Weymouth	England	7 2
Whitby	England	3 45
Wick	Scotland	11 22
Wicklow	Ireland	11 29
Wisbeach	England	7 30
Wranger Oog	E. Friesland	12 0
Yarmouth Roads	England	9 15
Youghal	Ireland	5 14

Table to Calculate Wages.

YEAR. £	s.	d.	CAL. MON. s.	d.	WEEK. s.	d.	DAY. d.
1	0	0	1	8	0	4½	0¾
1	10	0	2	6	0	7	1
2	0	0	3	4	0	9¼	1¼
2	2	0	3	6	0	9¾	1⅓
2	10	0	4	2	0	11½	1¾
3	0	0	5	0	1	1¾	2
3	3	0	5	3	1	2½	2
3	10	0	5	10	1	4¼	2¼
4	0	0	6	8	1	6½	2½
4	4	0	7	0	1	7½	2¾
4	10	0	7	6	1	8¾	3
5	0	0	8	4	1	11	3¼
5	5	0	8	9	2	0¼	3½
5	10	0	9	2	2	1½	3¾
6	0	0	10	0	2	3¾	4
6	6	0	10	6	2	5	4¼
6	10	0	10	10	2	6	4¼
7	0	0	11	2	2	8¼	4½
7	7	0	12	3	2	10	4¾
7	10	0	12	6	2	10½	5
8	0	0	13	4	3	1	5¼
8	8	0	14	0	3	2¾	5½
8	10	0	14	2	3	3¼	5½
9	0	0	15	0	3	5½	6
9	9	0	15	9	3	7½	6¼
10	0	0	16	8	3	10	6½
10	10	0	17	6	4	0½	7
11	0	0	18	4	4	3	7¼
11	11	0	19	3	4	5¼	7½
12	0	0	20	0	4	7½	8
12	12	0	21	0	4	10	8¼
13	0	0	21	8	5	0	8½
13	13	0	22	9	5	3	9
14	0	0	23	4	5	4½	9¼
14	14	0	24	6	5	8	9¾
15	0	0	25	0	5	9	10
15	15	0	26	3	6	0½	10¼
16	0	0	26	8	6	2	10½
16	16	0	28	0	6	5½	11
17	0	0	28	4	6	6½	11½
17	17	0	29	6	6	10	11¾
18	0	0	30	0	6	11	11¾
18	18	0	31	6	7	3	12½
19	0	0	31	8	7	3½	12½
20	0	0	33	4	7	8	13¼

Persons having many reckonings to make, should procure a READY RECKONER, which may be had of J. MORTON, Printer, at 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., & 2s. 6d. each.

Table showing the price per lb. of

BUTCHERS' MEAT, &c.

Bought by the stone of 14 lbs.

Per lb.	Per st.	Per lb.	Per st.
¼d. is	0s. 3½d	6¼d. is	7s. 3½d
½ „	0 7	6½ „	7 7
¾ „	0 10½	6¾ „	7 10½
1 „	1 2	7 „	8 2
1¼ „	1 5½	7¼ „	8 5½
1½ „	1 9	7½ „	8 9
1¾ „	2 0½	7¾ „	9 0½
2 „	2 4	8 „	9 4
2¼ „	2 7½	8¼ „	9 7½
2½ „	2 11	8½ „	9 11
2¾ „	3 2½	8¾ „	10 2½
3 „	3 6	9 „	10 6
3¼ „	3 9½	9¼ „	10 9½
3½ „	4 1	9½ „	11 1
3¾ „	4 4½	9¾ „	11 4½
4 „	4 8	10 „	11 8
4¼ „	4 11½	10¼ „	11 11½
4½ „	5 3	10½ „	12 3
4¾ „	5 6½	10¾ „	12 6½
5 „	5 10	11 „	12 10
5¼ „	6 1½	11¼ „	13 1½
5½ „	6 5	11½ „	13 5
5¾ „	6 8½	11¾ „	13 8½
6 „	7 0	12 „	14 0

Per-Centages.

2½	per Cent. is	0s. 6d.	per £
3	„	0 7¼	„
4	„	0 9¾	„
5	„	1 0	„
6	„	1 2½	„
7½	„	1 6	„
10	„	2 0	„
12½	„	2 6	„
15	„	3 0	„
17½	„	3 6	„
20	„	4 0	„
22½	„	4 6	„
25	„	5 0	„

"Morton's Sixpenny Almanack and Diary" is published annually, and contains a great amount of useful and historical information of permanent interest. Also Acts of Parliament printed in full, short memoirs and obituary of Lincolnshire people, Stamp Duties, local history, &c.—*Post free*, 8*d*.

Indications of Spring.	Early.	Late.	Average.
Snowdrops appear	Dec. 24	Feb. 10	Jan. 17
Hawthorn leaf	Feb. 11	April 22	March 18
Sycamore leaf	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Birch and Weeping Willow leaf...	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Mountain Ash leaf	March 5	May 2	April 2
Wood Anemone blows...	March 16	April 22	April 3
Lime leaf	March 10	May 7	April 3
Elm leaf...	March 4	May 6	April 5
Horse Chestnut leaf	March 10	May 2	April 5
Alder and Hornbean leaf	March 7	May 7	April 6
Cowslip flowers	March 13	April 30	April 6
Maple and Sycamore leaf	March 15	May 7	April 10
Willow leaf	March 28	April 28	April 12
Spanish Chestnut leaf...	March 28	May 12	April 19
Beech, Plane, and Walnut leaf ...	April 5	May 10	April 22
Oak leaf	March 31	May 20	April 25
Poplar leaf	April 12	May 8	April 25
Ash leaf	April 2	May 26	April 29
Hawthorn flowers...	April 13	June 2	May 8
Dog-roses flower	May 23	June 12	June 2
Thrush sings...	Dec. 4	Feb. 13	Jan. 13
Ringdove coos	Dec. 27	March 20	Feb. 6
Rooks build	Feb. 2	March 14	Feb. 22
Frog and toads croak	Feb. 20	May 4	March 28
Young rooks	March 26	April 24	April 9
Swallows appear	March 30	April 26	April 12
Grasshopper lark	,,	,,	April 15
Blackcap, redstart, & whitethroat	,,	,,	April 16
Martin and yellow willow wren ..	,,	,,	April 20
Cuckoo sings	April 9	May 7	April 23
Cornerake	,,	,,	April 25
Nightingale sings...	April 7	May 19	April 28
Churn-owl sings	April 29	June 26	May 28

Amount of Seeds for different Areas.

Asparagus, bed of 15 sq. yds.	1 pt.	Leek, 2 square yards	1 oz.
Beans, Broad, row 80 feet...	1½ qt.	Lettuce, 4 square yards ...	1 ,,
Beet, row 50 feet	2 oz.	Mushroom, 7 square yards	1 bus.
Broccoli, 4 square yards ...	1 ,,	Onions, 9 square yards ...	2 oz.
Brussels sprouts, 4 sq. yds.	1 ,,	Parsley, row 80 feet	1½ ,,
Cabbage, bed of 8 sq. yards	1 ,,	Parsnip, drill of 200 feet ...	2 ,,
Carrots, drill of 120 feet ...	2 ,,	Peas, early, row 60 feet ...	1½ pt.
Carrots, bed of 12 sq. yards	2 ,,	Peas, large, late, row 80 ft.	1½ ,,
Cauliflower, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Potatoes, row 30 feet	½ pk.
Celery, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Radishes, 4 square yards .	1½ oz.
Cress, 3 square yards	2 ,,	Savory, 4 square yards ...	1 ,,
Endive, 4 square yards.....	1 ,,	Spinach, 10 square yards ..	2 ,,
Kale, 4 square yards.....	1 ,,	Spinach, drill of 120 feet...	2 ,,
Kidney Beans, row 80 feet.	1 pnt.	Turnip, 4 square yards ...	1 ,,

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

Trees required to Plant an Acre of Land.

Distance. ft.	in.	No.	Distance. ft.	in.	No.	Distance. ft.	in.	No.
1	0	43,560	6	0	1,210	12	0	302
1	6	19,360	6	6	1,031	13	0	258
2	0	10,890	7	0	889	14	0	223
2	6	6,960	7	6	775	15	0	194
3	0	4,840	8	0	680	16	0	171
3	6	3,556	8	6	602	17	0	151
4	0	2,722	9	0	538	18	0	135
4	6	2,151	9	6	482	19	0	121
5	0	1,742	10	0	436	20	0	109
5	6	1,440	10	6	361	21	0	99

London Market fruit and vegetable Measures.

These being made either of wickerwork or deal shavings, very triflingly in size more than measures made of less flexible materials.

SEA-KALE PUNNETS.--Eight inches diameter at the top, and seven and a half inches at the bottom, and two inches deep.

RADISH PUNNETS.—Eight inches diameter, and one inch deep, if to hold six hands ; or nine inches by one inch for twelve hands.

MUSHROOM PUNNETS. — Seven inches by one inch.

SALADINE PUNNETS.—Five inches by two inches.

HALF SIEVE. — Contains three and a-half imperial gallons. It averages twelve and-a-half inches, in diameter, and six inches in depth.

SIEVE.—Contains seven imperial gallons. Diameter fifteen inches, depth eight inches. A sieve of currants twenty quarts.

BUSHEL SIEVE.—Ten and a-half imperial gallons. Diameter at top seventeen inches and three quarters, at bottom seventeen inches ; depth eleven inches and a quarter.

BUSSEL BASKET.—Ought, when heaped, to contain an imperial bushel. Diameter at bottom ten inches, at top fourteen inches and a half : depth seventeen inches. Walnuts, Nuts, Apples, and Potatoes are sold by measure. A bushel of the last named, cleaned weighs 56 lbs., but 4 lb. additional are allowed if they are not washed A junk contains two-thirds of a bushel.

POTTLE.—It is a long tapering basket that holds rather over a pint and a half. A pottle of Strawberries should hold half a gallon, but never holds more than one quart ; a pottle of Mushrooms should weigh one pound.

HAND.—Applies to a bunch of Radishes, which contains from 12 to 30 or more according to the season.

BUNDLE.—Contains 6 to 20 heads of Broccoli, Celery, &c. ; Sea-kale 12 to 18 heads ; Rhubarb 20 to 30 stems, according to the size ; and of Asparagus from 100 to 125.

BUNCH.—It applied to herbs, &c., and varies much in such according to the season. A bunch of Turnips in 20 to 25 ; of Carrots 36 to 40 ; of greens as many as can be tied together by the roots.

Grapes are put up in 2 lbs. and 4 lbs. punnets ; new potatoes, by the London growers, in 2 lbs. punnets. Apples and Pears are put up in bushels, sieves, or half sieves. A hundred weight of Kentish Filberts is 104 lbs.

Weights are always 16 ozs. to lb.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Rate of Postage—Inland Letters.

The following are prepaid Rates. For a letter

Weighing under		1 oz	1d.
Weighing	1 oz. and under	2 oz	1½d.
,,	2 oz. ,,	4 oz	2d.
,,	4 oz. ,,	6 oz	2½d.
,,	6 oz. ,,	8 oz	3d.
,,	8 oz. ,,	10 oz	3½d.
,,	10 oz. ,,	12 oz	4d.

Over twelve ounces the postage is 1d. an ounce from the first ounce, Thus, if a letter weighs under 13 oz. the postage is 1s. 1d. If under 14 oz. the postage is 1s. 2d., and so on.

The size is limited to 18in. in length, 6in. in width, and 6in. in depth.

Unpaid letters are charged double postage on delivery. If insufficiently prepaid, then the deficient postage is charged double.

Book Post.—Inland.

Prepaid rates of Book Postage, viz.

For a packet weighing under	2 oz.		½d.
,,	4 oz.		1d.
,,	6 oz.		1½d.
,,	8 oz.		2d.
,,	10 oz.		2½d.
,,	12 oz.		3d.

And so on, ½d. being charged for every 2oz, or the fractional part of 2oz.

Unpaid Book Packets are charged *double* postage, and if posted partially prepaid, the deficiency is also charged double. They must be open at both ends, but may be tied with string, if required.

Book packets must not contain any writing or enclosure of the nature of a letter. The least infringement of this rule will subject it to be charged the *Unpaid* letter rate. The name of the sender may, however, be written upon or in the book or packet.

All kinds of paper, cards, printed circulars, parchment, deeds, photographs (when not on glass), maps, and plans, can be sent under the book post. The postage must be prepaid either by adhesive stamps or by means of a stamped wrapper, or by a combination of the two.

Limit of weight and dimensions, viz , 5 lbs. in weight, one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

Newspapers—Inland.

For *each* Newspaper, *whether posted singly or in a packet*, the postage when prepaid is *one halfpenny;* but a packet containing two or more registered newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight, viz., one halfpenny for every 2oz. or fraction of 2oz.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No Newspaper can be sent through the post a second time for the

Newspapers, *continued.*

original postage; for each transmission a fresh postage must be prepaid, except that in the case of re-direction the amount chargeable may be collected on delivery, viz. one half-penny.

Every newspaper or packet of newspapers must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper or packet will be treated as a letter.

Every Newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

No Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, may contain any enclosure except the supplement or supplements belonging to it.

If it contain any other, such enclosure or enclosures will be taken out and charged on delivery as an unpaid letter.

The limit of size of a packet of newspapers is 14lbs. in weight, two feet in length, one foot in width, and one foot in depth.

English Newspapers sent abroad must be posted before they have been published *eight days*. After that time, they can only be sent at the Book-rate postage.

Post Cards.

Post Cards, which bear a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only.

The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only. There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed; but such communication must not extend to the front side. Nothing whatever may be attached; nor may the card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any of these rules be infringed, the card will be charged 1d. on delivery.

Registration.

By the payment of a fee of 4d. a letter, newspaper, book, or other packet may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom, British Colonies, United States, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland *viâ Belgium.*

Registered letters must be prepaid by stamps as regards both postage and registration fee.

Every letter to be registered should be presented at the counter, and a receipt obtained for it, and should on no account be dropped into the letter-box. If, contrary to this rule, a letter marked "Registered" be dropped into the letter-box, it will, *if directed to any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies,* be liable to a registration fee of eightpence instead of the ordinary fee of fourpence.

No letter carrier, rural messenger, or other servant of the Post Office is allowed to carry a letter for any person to be registered.

When sending Postage Stamps in letters, the number should be kept small, by using, when necessary, stamps of comparatively large value; and in making up the letter, the Stamps should be placed in paper sufficiently thick to prevent their presence being discovered by the feel. When this is not practicable the letter should be registered.

Registration, *continued.*

All letters and packets containing Jewellery or Watches must be registered, and so packed as to conceal their contents.

Watches having glass faces cannot be sent by post unless so packed as to be effectually concealed, and secure against breakage and hard pressure.

It is strongly recommended when Bank Notes are sent by Post that they be cut into halves, and the second halves be not despatched until the first have been acknowledged.

Money Orders.

The public are recommended, when applying for Money Orders, to use printed "Application Forms," which save time, and afford greater security than verbal messages against mistakes. These Forms are supplied gratuitously at all Money Order Offices.—When blank paper is used, send the particulars required, as indicated in the official form as follows:

Money Order required.

For £ ....*s*..... .....*d*..... .....
Payable at..... ....
Payable to..... .....
Sent by ....
Residing at .....

The commission or scale of charges for Inland Money Orders is now as follows:

For sums under	10s.				.....	1d.
,,	of	10s.	and under	£1	.....	2d.
,,	of	£1	,,	2	.....	3d.
,,	of	2	,,	3	.....	4d.
,,	of	3	,,	4	.....	5d.
,,	of	4	,,	5	.....	6d.
,,	of	5	,,	6	.....	7d.
,,	of	6	,,	7	.....	8d.
,,	of	7	,,	8	.....	9d.
,,	of	8	,,	9	.....	10d.
,,	of	9	,,	10	.....	11d.
,,	of	10	.....		.....	1s.

Payment of an Order cannot be demanded on the same day as that on which the Order was issued.

When, also, a Money Order is forwarded by post and the letter accompanying it supplies the information which the payee will have to give on the presentation of the Order, the letter should be registered.

Before payment of a Money Order can be made, the person applying must give the name of the remitter.

No letter Carrier, Rural Messenger, or other Servant of the Post Office is bound to procure a Money Order for any person or to obtain payment for one; but such services are not forbidden.

Postage Stamps.

The following kinds are kept for sale at the Stamp Offices and chief Post-offices, viz.—LABELS ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* ENVELOPES 2*s.* 2*d.* and 2*s.* 3*d.* per packet.

Postal Information, *continued.*

IMPRESSED WRAPPERS, bearing a halfpenny stamp, may be used for newspapers, book packets, and trade invoices. The invoices must not be fastened to the wrapper, or it is liable to be taxed as a letter. The wrappers are sold in packets at 5s. 5d. containing 120, or 6½d. per doz.

Prepayment of inland letters, newspapers, books, patterns, &c., must be by postage stamps.

The stamps should be placed on the front, that is, the address side of the letter, and upon the right hand upper corner. On re-directed letters however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS.—Bank of England Dividend Warrants are cashed by Postmasters at Money Order Offices.

TIME.—Greenwich time is observed in all Post-offices in Eng. & Wales.

Foreign and Colonial Postage.

References.—(*A*) Letters under ½ oz.—(*B*) Ditto, under 1 oz.—(*H*) Registered Newspapers, under 4 oz.

	(*A*)	(*B*)	(*H*)
Australia, viâ Southampton and Suez, monthly ...	6d...	1s. 0d...	1d.
Ditto, viâ Brindisi, about 8 days later, overtaking Southampton Mail	9d...	1s. 6d...	3d.
Austria	2½d...	0s. 5d...	1d.
Brazil, &c., viâ Southampton, 9th of Each month ...	1s...	2s. 0d...	1d.
Ditto viâ Liverpool, twice monthly.....	1s...	2s. 0d...	1d.
British Columbia, *see* Canada			
California, *see* United States			
Canada, by Canadian Packet, every Thursday	2½d...	0s. 5d...	1d.
Cape of Good Hope, 5th, 15th and 25th each month	1s...	2s. 0d...	1d.
Denmark, twice daily, Sunday excepted.....	2½d...	0s. 5d...	1d.
France and Algeria, twice daily, ⅛oz. 3d...¾oz. 6d.....			1d.
Germany, except Alsace and Lorraine	2½d...	0s. 5d...	1d.
Gibraltar, viâ Southampton, every Thursday	2½d...	0s. 5d...	1d.
Holland, twice daily	2½d...	0s. 5d...	1d.
Italy, viâ Belgium, twice daily, Sunday excepted...	2½d...	0s. 5d...	1d.
India, viâ Southampton, every Thursday	9d...	1s. 6d...	1d.
Ditto viâ Brindisi, Friday, overtaking the Southampton mail	1s...	2s. 0d...	3d.
Jamaica, viâ Southampton, twice monthly.....	1s...	2s. 0d...	1d.
Malta, viâ Italy, every Saturday from Naples	4d...	0s. 8d...	2d.
Ditto, viâ Southampton, every Thursday	2½d...	0s. 5d...	1d.
Natal, viâ Southampton, 5th and 15th of each month	1s...	2s. 0d...	1d.
New Zealand, viâ San Francisco and Southampton	6d...	1s. 0d...	1d.
San Francisco, viâ Brindisi	9d...	1s. 6d...	3d.
Switzerland, viâ Belguim, twice daily, Sunday excepted.....	2½d...	0s. 5d...	1d.
United States of America, four times weekly... ...	2½d...	0s. 5d...	1d.

INLAND REVENUE LICENSES,

ISSUED BY J. MORTON, STAMP OFFICE, BOSTON,

	FOR	£	.	.
Male Servants....	each	0	15	0
Carriages, 4-wheeled	,,	2	2	0
Ditto under 4 cwts.	,,	0	15	0
Ditto two-wheeled	,,	0	15	0
Armorial Bearings on Carriages.....	,,	2	2	0
Ditto otherwise....	,,	1	1	0

☞ A declaration is required of the number and kind of Articles kept, before a License can be granted.

All the above licenses expire on the 31st December in every year.

Dog License.—Expires on the 31st Dec. in each year* £0 5 0

Gun License,--Expires on the 31s March in each year.. £0 10

☞To be taken out yearly b every Person who shall use or carr a Gun in the United Kingdom afte the first day of April, 1870.

Game Licenses, if taken out afte 5th April, and before 1st Nov. to expire on the 5th April in th year following £3 0

Ditto, to expire on the 31st Octobe in the same year in which take out £2 0

Ditto, if taken out on or after 1s November, to expire on the 5t of April following.... £2 0

Gamekeepers' Licenses (Great Brit ain) to expire 5th of April, an nually..... £2 0

* The penalty for keeping a dog without a License, or keeping more than licensed, is £5. A person is held to be the owner of a dog if the said dog is seen or foun in his custody or charge, or on his pre mises, unless proved to the contrary.

LICENSES —*Issued only by the Excise Officers.*

Appraisers, £2. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

Auctioneers, £10. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

House Agents letting furnished houses at an annual rent exceeding £25 (may act as Appraisers) expiring 5th July yearly, £2.

Maltsters, expiring on 5th July yearly.

Patent Medicine Dealers--5s., expire yearly on the 1st of September.

Hawkers using one beast of burden only, for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.

Ditto, exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months, ending 31st March, £4.

Ditto, for every additional beast, and for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.—For a longer period, ending 31st March, £4.

House Duties.—DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20, OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade, or, as a farm-house by a tenant, or farm servant, and *bona fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.

The duty is 9d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes before described.

STAMP DUTIES,

Selected from the Schedule of the new consolidated Act, 33 & 34 Vict. chap. 97, passed 10th August, 1870, and cited as "The Stamp Act, 1870," and payable from January 1st, 1871.

AFFIDAVIT, OR STATUTORY DECLARATION made under the provisions of 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 62. .... £0 2 6

AGREEMENT OR CONTRACT, accompanied with a deposit. *See* Mortgage, and section 105 of the Act.

AGREEMENT for a lease or tack, or for any letting. *See* Lease or Tack, and section 96 of the Act.

AGREEMENT OR CONTRACT made or entered into pursuant to the Highways Acts for or relating to the making, maintaining, or repairing of highways.....£0 0 6

AGREEMENT OR ANY MEMORANDUM of an AGREEMENT, made in England or Ireland under hand only or made in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise specifically charged with and duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument, 6d.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Agreement or memorandum the matter whereof is not of the value of £5

(2.) Agreement or memorandum for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

(3.) Agreement, letter, or memorandum made for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise.

(4.) Agreement or memorandum made between the master and mariners of any ship or vessel for wages on any voyage coastwise from port to port in the United Kingdom.

Section 36.—The duty of sixpence upon an agreement may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the agreement is first executed.

ALLOTMENT. *See* Letter of Allotment.

APPOINTMENT, whether by way of Donation, Presentation, or Nomination, and ADMISSION, COLLATION, or INSTITUTION, to or LICENCE TO HOLD — Any ecclesiastical benefice, dignity or promotion, or any perpetual curacy.

In ENGLAND. If the net yearly value thereof exceeds—

50 and under £100.....	£1	0	0
100..... ,, ...150.....	2	0	0
150..... ,, ...200... ..	3	0	0
200..... ,, ...250.....	4	0	0
250..... ,, ... 300.....	5	0	0
300	7	0	0

And also (if such yearly value exceeds £300) for every £100 of such yearly value over and above £200 a further duty of ...5 0 0

In SCOTLAND... .....2 0 0

EXEMPTIONS.

Admission, collation, institution, or licence proceeding upon a duly stamped donation, presentation, or nomination.

And *see* section 37 of the Act.

APPOINTMENT of a new trustee, and APPOINTMENT in execution of a power of any property, or of any use, share, or interest in any property, by any instrument not being a will £0 10 0

And *see* section 78 of the Act.

APPOINTMENT of a gamekeeper. *See* Deputation.

APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION of any property, or of any interest therein, or of the annual value thereof, or of any dilapidations, or of any repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any building, or of any artificers' work whatsoever.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Where the amount of the appraisement or valuation does not exceed

..... £5.....	£0	0	3
..... 10.....	0	0	6
..... 20.....	0	1	0
..... 30.....	0	1	6
..... 40.....	0	2	0
..... 50.....	0	2	6
..... 100.....	0	5	0
..... 200.....	0	10	0
..... 500.....	0	15	0
Exceeds 500.....	1	0	0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of, one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law.

(2.) Appraisement or valuation made in pursuance of the order of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or of any Court of Appeal, from any sentence, adjudication, or judgment of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty.

(3.) Appraisement or Valuation of any property made for the purpose of ascertaining the legacy or succession duty payable in respect thereof.

Section 38. (1.) Every appraiser, by whom an appraisement or valuation is made, shall, within fourteen days after the making thereof, write out the same, in words and figures showing the full amount thereof, upon duly stamped material and if he neglects or omits so to do, or in any other manner delivers out, or states the amount of, any such appraisement or valuation, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

(2.) Any person who receives from any appraiser, or pays for the making of, any appraisement or valuation, unless the same be written out and stamped as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

APPRENTICESHIP, instrument of. Where there is no premium or consideration £0 2 6

In any other case—For every £5, and also for any fractional part of £5, of the amount or value of the premium or consideration 0 5 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Instrument relating to any poor child apprenticed by, or at the sole charge of, any parish or township, or by or at the sole charge of any public charity, or pursuant to any Act for the regulation of parish apprentices.

(2.) Instrument of apprenticeship in Ireland, where the value of the premium or consideration does not exceed £10.

And *see* sections 39 & 40 of the Act.

ARTICLES of CLERKSHIP whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission.

(1.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of her Majesty's courts at Westminster or in Ireland, or as a proctor in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Ecclesiastical Court in England or Ireland, £80.

(2.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of the courts of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, or as a writer to the signet, or as a solicitor, agent, or attorney in the Court of Sessions, Justiciary, or commission of Teinds, in Scotland..... £60 0 0

(3.) As a procurator or solicitor in any inferior court in Scotland ..... 2s. 6d.

And *see* sections 41, 42, 43, and 44.

ARTICLES of CLERKSHIP, whereby any person having been before bound by duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in any of the courts aforesaid, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpese. ..... 10s. 0d.

ASSIGNMENT or ASSIGNATION by way of security or of any security. *See* Mortgage, &c. Upon a sale, or otherwise. *See* Conveyance.

ASSURANCE or INSURANCE. *See* Policy.

ATTESTED COPY. *See* Copy.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

AWARD in England or Ireland and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland, where the amount or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed

£5	£0	0	3
,, 10	0	0	6
,, 20	0	1	0
,, 30	0	1	6
,, 40	0	2	0
,, 50	0	2	6
,, 100	0	5	0
,, 200	0	10	0
,, 500	0	15	0
,, 750	1	0	0
,, 1000	1	5	0

exceeding £1,000 and in any other case not above provided for 1 15 0

BILL of EXCHANGE, payable on demand £0 0 1

BILL of EXCHANGE, of any other kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*) and PROMISSORY NOTE of any kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*)—drawn, or expressed to be payable, or actually paid, or endorsed, or in any manner negociated in the United Kingdom: where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed

£5	0	0	1
10	0	0	2
25	0	0	3
50	0	0	6
75	0	0	9
100	0	1	0

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value.....0 1 0

BILL of LADING of or for any Goods, Merchandise, or effects to be exported, or carried coastwise £0 0 6

Section 56. (1.) A bill of lading is not to be stamped after the execution thereof.

(2.) Every person who makes or executes any bill of lading not duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

BILL of SALE—Absolute. *See* Conveyance of Sale.

By way of security. *See* Mortgage.

Section 57.—A copy of a bill of sale is not to be filed in any court unless the original, duly stamped, is produced by the proper officer.

BOND for securing the payment or repayment of money or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. *See* Mortgage, &c.

BOND in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. *See* Conveyance of Sale, and section 75 of the Act.

BOND on obtaining letters of administration in England or Ireland, or a confirmation of testament in Scotland 0 5 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Bond given by the widow, child, father, mother, brother or sister, of any common seaman, marine, or soldier, slain or dying in the service of Her Majesty, her heirs, or successors.

(2.) Bond given by any person where the estate to be administered does not exceed £100 in value.

BOND of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty: Where the amount limited to be recoverable does not exceed £300. The same ad valorem duty as a bond for the amount limited.
In any other case..... £0 10 0

BOND, accompanied with a deposit or title deeds, for making a mortgage, wadset, or other security on any estate or property therein comprised. *See* Mortgage, &c., and section 105 of the Act.

BOND, DECLARATION, or other DEED or WRITING for making redeemable any disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security. *See* Mortgage, &c., and section 105.

CHARTER PARTY, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel, or any memorandum, letter, or other writing, between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

any other person, for or relating to the freight or conveyence of any money, goods, or effects, on board of such ship or vessel .....0s. 6d.

Section 66.—The duty upon an instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is last executed, or by whose execution it is completed as a binding contract.

Section 67.—Where any document chargeable with duty as a charter party, and not being duly stamped is first executed out of the United Kingdom, any party thereto may, within ten days after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, and before it has been executed by any person in the United Kingdom, affix thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the duty chargeable thereon, and at the same time cancel such adhesive stamp, and the instrument with an adhesive stamp thereon so affixed and cancelled shall be deemed duly stamped.

Section 68.—An executed instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped, may be stamped with an impressed stamp upon the following terms: that is to say,

(1.) Within seven days after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of four shillings and sixpence.

(2.) After seven days, but within one month after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of ten pounds; and shall not in any other case be stamped with an impressed stamp.

CONDITIONAL SURRENDER of any copyhold or customary estate by way of mortgage. *See* Mortgage, &c., and sections 105 and 110.

CONTRACT. *See* Agreement.

CONTRACT NOTE—Any note, memorandum, or writing, commonly called a "contract note," or by whatever name the same may be designated, for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 or upwards.....£0 0 1

Section 69. (1.) The duty on a contract note may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the note is first executed.

(2.) Every person who makes or executes any contract note chargeable with duty, and not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(3.) No broker, agent, or other person shall have any legal claim to any charge for brokerage, commission, or agency, with reference to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of five pounds or upwards mentioned or refered to in any contract note, unless such note is duly stamped.

CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER, whether on sale or otherwise,—

(1.) of any stock of the governor and company of the Bank of England.....7s. 9d.

(2.) Of any stock of the East India Company £1 10 0

(3.) Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation. For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the nominal amount transferred..... .....2s. 6d.

And *see* section 78 of the Act.

CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER by way of security of any property (*except such stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid*), or of any security. *See* Mortgage, &c.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any Property (*except stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid*).

When the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5..... £0 0 6
..... 10 ....0 1 0
..... 15..... 0 1 6
..... 20.....0 2 0
..... 25.....0 2 6
..... 50..... .....0 5 0
..... 75.....0 7 6
..... 100.....0 10 0
..... 125.....0 12 6
..... 150.....0 15 0
.... 175.....0 17 6
..... 200 .....1 0 0
.... 225.....1 2 6
..... 250... .....1 5 0
.... 275.....1 7 6
..... 300.....1 10 0

And for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50, of such amount or value £0 5 0

And *see* sections 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 of the Act.

CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER of any kind not hereinbefore described 0 10 0

And *see* section 78 of the Act.

COPY or EXTRACT (*attested or in any manner authenticated*) of or from—

(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty.

(2) An original will, testament, or codicil.

(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil.

(4) Any letters of administration or any confirmation of a testament.

(5) Any public register (*except any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials*).

(6.) The books, rolls, or records of any court. In the case of an instrument chargeable with any duty not amounting to one shilling. "The same duty as such instrument." In any other case 0 1 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Copy or extract of or from any law proceedings.

(2.) Copy or extract in Scotland of or from the commission of any person as a delegate or representative to the convention of royal burghs or the general assembly or any presbytery or church court

Section 79. An attested or otherwise authenticated copy or extract of or from—

(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty;

(2.) An original will, testament, or codicil;

(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil;

(4.) Letters of administration or a confirmation of a testament may be stamped at any time within fourteen days after the date of the attestation or authentication, on payment of the duty only without any penalty.

COPY or EXTRACT (*certified*) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials £0 0 1

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Copy or extract furnished by any clergyman, registrar, or other official person, pursuant to and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, or furnished to any general or superintending registrar under any general regulation.

(2.) Copy or extract for which the person giving the same is not entitled to any fee or reward. And see section 80 of the Act.

COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES — Instruments relating thereto.

Upon a sale thereof. *See* Conveyance on Sale.

Upon a mortgage thereof. *See* Mortgage, &c.

Upon a demise thereof. *See* Lease or Tack.

Upon any other occasion. Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court ...10s. 0d. *See* sections 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86.

COST BOOK MINES. *See* Transfer.

COUNTERPART. *See* Duplicate.

COVENANT for securing the payment or re-payment of money or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. *See* Mortgate, &c.

COVENANT in relating to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. *See* Conveyance on Sale, and section 75.

COVENANT in relating to any annuity (*except upon the original creation and sale thereof*) or to other periodical payments. *See* Bond, Covenant, &c.

COVENANT. Any separate deed of covenant) *not being an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage*) made on the sale or mortgage of aay property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid.—Where the ad valorem duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10s. A duty equal to the amount of such ad valorem duty.

In any other case .....10s. 0d.

DEBENTURE for securing the payment or repayment of money or the transfer or re-transfer of stock *See* Mortgage, &c.

DEBENTURE or CERTIFICATE for entitling any person to receive any drawback of any duty or duties, or part of any duty or duties, of customs or excise, or any bounty payable out of the revenue of customs or excise, for or in respect of any goods, wares, or merchandise exported or shipped to be exported from any part of the United Kingdom to any part beyond the sea. Where the drawback or bounty to be received does not exceed £10..... ..1s. 0d.

Exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50..... ..... 2s. 6d.

Exceeds £50 ..... 5s. 0d.

DECLARATION of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, and being a deed or will, or an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a settlement.....10s. 0d.

DECLARATION. (*Statutory*). *See* affidavit.

DECREET ARBITRAL. *See* Award.

DEED whereby any real burden is declared or created on lands or heritable subjects in Scotland. *See* Mortgage, &c., and sect 105.

DEED containing an obligation to infeft any person in heritable subjects in Scotland, under a clause of reversion, as a security for money. *See* Mortgage, &c., and section 105 of the Act.

DEED containing an obligation to infeft or seize in an annuity to be uplifted out of heritable subjects in Scotland. *See* Bond, Covenant.

DEED of any kind whatsoever, not described in this schedule 10s. 0d.

DEFEAZANCE. Deed or other instrument of defeazance of any conveyance, disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security for money or stock. *See* Mortgage, &c., and sect. 105 of the Act.

DELIVERY ORDER .....0s. 1d. And SEE sections 87, 89, 90, and 91 of the Act.

DEPOSIT of title deeds. *See* Mortgage, &c., and section 105.

DEPUTATION or APPOINTMENT of a gamekeeper .....10s. 0d.

DOCK WARRANT. *See* Warrant for Goods.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

DRAFT for money. *See* Bill of Exchange, and section 48 of the Act.

DUPLICATE or COUNTERPART of any instrument chargeable with any duty. Where such duty does not amount to 5s. : The same duty as the original instrument. In any other case, 5s.

Section 93. The duplicate or counterpart of an instrument chargeable with duty (except the counterpart of an instrument chargeable as a lease, such counterpart not being executed by or on behalf of any lessor or grantor,) is not to be deemed duly stamped unless it is stamped as an original instrument, or unless it appears by some stamp impressed thereon that the full and proper duty has been paid upon the original instrument of which it is the duplicate or counterpart.

EXCHANGE or EXCAMBION — Instruments effecting. In the case specified in section 94 *sec* that section.
In any other case £0 10 0

Section 94. Where upon the exchange of any real or heritable property for any other real or heritable property, or upon the partition or division of any real or heritable property, any consideration exceeding in amount or value one hundred pounds is paid or given, or agreed to be paid or given, for equality, the principal or only instrument whereby such exchange or partition or division is effected is to be charged with the same ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale for such consideration, and with such duty only ; and where in any such case there are several instruments for completing the title of either party, the principal instrument is to be ascertained, and the other instruments are to be charged with duty according to the provisions of the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sections of this Act.

LEASE or TACK—(1.) For any definite term less than a year:

(*a.*) Of any dwelling house or tenement, or part of a dwelling-house or tenement, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum, 1d.

(*b.*) Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 .... £0 2 6

(*c.*) Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or other wise than as aforesaid : The same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term

(2.) for any other definite term or for any indefinite term:

Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects —

Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, moving either to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security :

In respect of such consideration : The same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration.

Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent :

In respect of such consideration :

If the rent, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, is at a rate or average rate :

Rent not more	Term not exceeding 35 years.	Term not exceeding 100 years.	Term exceeding 100 years.
£5	...£0 0 6	£0 3 0	£0 6 0
10	.....0 1 0	...0 6 0	...0 12 0
15	.....0 1 6	...0 9 0	... 0 18 0
20	.....0 2 0	...0 12 0	...1 4 0
25	.....0 2 6	...0 15 0	...1 10 0
50	.....0 5 0	...1 10 0	...3 0 0
75	.....0 7 6	...2 5 0	...4 10 0
100	.....0 10 0	...3 0 0	...6 0 0

For every full sum of £50, and also

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

for any fractional part of £50 thereof...0 5 0...1 10 0...3 0 0

(3.) Of any other kind whatsoever not herein-before described 10 0

And *see* sections 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 of the Act.

LETTER of ALLOTMENT or LETTER of RENUNCIATION, or any other document having the effect of a letter of allotment:

(1.) Of any share of any company or proposed company .....0s. 1d.

(2.) In respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised, by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation .....0s. 1d.

(3.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, of any share of any foreign or colonial company, or proposed company, or in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company...0s. 1d.

Any SCRIP CERTIFICATE, SCRIP, or other document:

(1.) Entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any company or proposed company .....0s 1d.

(2.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any foreign or colonial company or proposed company.....0s. 1d.

(3.) Denoting, or intending to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation .....0s. 1d.

(4.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and denoting or intended to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company .....0s. 1d.

And *see* section 101.

LETTER or POWER of ATTORNEY, or COMMISSION, FACTORY, or MANDATE, or other instrument in the nature thereof, for the sole purpose of appointing or authorising a proxy to vote at any one meeting at which votes may be given by proxy, whether the number of persons named in such instrument be one or more...0s. 1d.

See "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment," printed in full in Morton's Sixpenny Almanack for 1872.

(2.) By any petty officer, seaman, marine or soldier serving as a marine, or by the executors or administrators of any such person, for receiving prize money or wages.....0s. 1d.

(3.) For the receipt of the dividend or interest of any stock:

Where made for the receipt of one payment only .....1s. 0d.

In any other case .....5s. 0d.

(4.) For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for any sum of money not exceeding £20, or any periodical payment not exceeding the annual sum of £10 (not being herein-before charged).....5s. 0d.

(5.) For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds.

Where the value of such stocks or funds does not exceed £20...5s. 0d.

In any other case .....10s. 0d.

(6.) Of any kind whatsoever not herein-before described ...10s. 0d.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Letter or power of attorney for the receipt of dividends of any definite and certain share of the Government or Parliamentary stocks, or funds producing a yearly dividend of less than £3

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

(2.) Letter or power of attorney or proxy filed in the court of Probate in England or Ireland, or in any ecclesiastical court.

(3.) Letter or power of attorney for voting on any election of directors of the East India Company.

And *see* sections 102, 103, and 104.

MORTGAGE, BOND, DEBENTURE, COVENANT, WARRANT of ATTORNEY. to confess and enter up judgment, and FOREIGN SECURITY.

See new enactments of "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment," printed in full in "MORTON'S Sixpenny Almanack and Diary" for 1872.

(1.) Being the only or principal or primary security for—The payment or re-payment of money not exceeding £25.....0 0 8
.. .. 50.....0 1 3
..... 100..... .....0 2 6
.... 150.....0 3 9
.... 200.....0 5 0
.... 250..... .....0 6 3
..... 300... .....0 7 6

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount.....0 2 6

(2.) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substantial security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped:

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured 0 0 6

(3.) TRANSFER, ASSIGNMENT, DEPOSITION, or ASSIGNATION of any mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, or foreign security, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument, or by any warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, or by any judgment:

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disposed 0 0 6

And also where any further money is added to the money already secured, the same duty as a principal security for such further money.

(4.) RECONVEYANCE, RELEASE, DISCHARGE, SURRENDER RESURRENDER, WARRANT TO VACATE, or RENUNCIATION of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured:

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured 0 0 6

And *see* sections 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 115, and new enactments printed below.

New enactments from
"*Stamp Act*, 1870, *Amendment*,"
34 Vict., Chap. 4.

(2.) The term "foreign security" means and includes every security for money by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation or company bearing date or signed after the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (except an instrument chargeable with duty as a bill of exchange or promissory note),—

(1.) Which is made or issued in the United Kingdom; or

(2.) Which, the interest thereon being payable in the United Kingdom, is assigned, transfereed, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom.

(3.) Every person who in the United Kingdom makes, issues, assigns, transfers, or negotiates any foreign security not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(5.) In lieu of the stamp duty now payable under "The Stamp Act, 1870," there shall be charged upon—Mortgage of any stock or marketable security:—For every

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

£5,000 and also for any fractional part of £5,000 of the amount secured.....10s. 0d.

And no release or discharge of any such mortgage shall be chargeable with any ad valorem duty.

Order for the payment of money. SEE Bill of Exchange and section 48 of the Act.

PASSPORT..... .....0s. 6d.

POLICY OF INSURANCE (1.) Upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives (*except for the payment of money upon the death of any person only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause*).

Where the sum insured does not exceed £10.....0s. 1d.

Exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25 .....0s. 3d.

Exceeds £25 but does not exceed £500:

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured .... 0s. 6d.

Exceeds £500 but does not exceed £1,000:

For every full sum of £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount insured .... 1s. 0d.

Exceeds £1000:

For every full sum of £1,000 and also for any fractional part of £1,000, of the amount insured .... 10s. 0d.

(2.) For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person only from accident or violence or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property..... .....0s. 1d.

And *see* sections 117, 118, and 119.

POWER OF ATTORNEY. *See* Letter of Attorney.

PROMISSORY NOTE. *See* Bill of Exchange and section 49 of the Act.

PROTEST of any bill of Exchange or promissory note: Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1s.: The same duty as the bill or note.

In any other case ....1s. 0d.

Section 116. The duty upon a notarial act, and upon the protest by a notary public of a bill of exchange or promissory note, may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the notary.

PROXY. *See* Letter or Power of Attorney.

RECEIPT given for, or upon the payment of, money amounting to £2 or upwards ..... 0s. 1d.

RE-CONVEYANCE, RELEASE, or RENUNCIATION of any security. *See* Mortgage, &c.

RELEASE or RENUNCIATION of any property, or of any right or interest in any property—Upon a sale. *See* Conveyance on Sale. By way of security. *See* Mortgage, &c.

In any other case.. .....10s. 0d.

RENUNCIATION. *See* Re-conveyance and Release.

REVOCATION of any use or trust of any property by deed, or by any writing, not being a will...10s. 0d.

SCHEDULE, INVENTORY, or document of any kind whatsoever, referred to in or by, and intended to be used or given in evidence as part of or as material to, any other instrument charged with any duty, but which is separate and distinct from, and not indorsed on or annexed to, such other instrument: Where such other instrument is chargeable

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

with any duty not exceeding 10s. The same duty as such other instrument. In any other case 10s.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Printed proposals published by any corporation or company respecting insurances, and referred to in or by any policy of insurance issued by such corporation or company.

(2.) Any public map, plan, survey, apportionment, allotment, award, and other parochial or public document and writing, made under or in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, and deposited or kept for reference in any registry or in any public office, or with the public books, papers, or writings of any parish.

SCRIP CERTIFICATE or SCRIP. *See* Letter of Allotment.

TRANSFER. SEE Conveyance or Transfer.

TRANSFER. Any request or authority to the purser or other officer of any mining company, conducted on the cost book system, to enter or register any transfer of any share, or part of a share, in any mine or any notice to such purser or officer of any such transfer, 6d. And *see* section 128 of the Act.

VALUATION. *See* Appraisement.

VOTING PAPER. Any instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting .... £0 0 1 And *see* section 102.

WARRANT of ATTORNEY, to confess and enter upon a jndgment, given as a security for the payment or repayment of money, or for the transfer or re-transfer of stock. *See* Mortgage, &c.

Warrant of Attorney of any other kind ....10s. 0d.

WARRANT FOR GOODS .....0s. 3d.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Any document or writing given by any inland carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods conveyed by such carrier.

(2.) A weight note issued together with a duly stamped warrant, and relating solely to the same goods, wares, or merchandise. And *see* sections 88, 89, and 92.

LEGACY or SUCCESSION, of the value of £20 or upwards :—

To the Child, or descendant of a child, of the deceased : or Father or Mother, or any lineal ancestor of deceased, £1 per cent.

To a Brother or Sister, or any descendant, £3 per cent.

To an Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £5 per cent.

To a Great Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £6 per cent.

To any other Relation, or to a Stranger in blood, £10 per cent.

The Duty on a Legacy by way of annuity is payable by four annual instalments in the first four years from the commencement of the annuity, and a penalty will be incurred if each of the succeeding instalments of Duty be not paid in due time.

Succession Duty is payable by eight equal half-yearly instalments, the first to be paid twelve months after the successor shall have been entitled in possession and the seven following instalments at half yearly intervals of six months each ; and if there be any delay in payment, penalties will be incurred.

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870."

Terms upon which Instruments may be stamped after execution.

15. (1). Except where express provision to the contrary is made by this or any other Act, any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument may be stamped after the execution thereof, on payment of the unpaid duty and a penalty of ten pounds, and also by way of further

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870."

penalty, where the unpaid duty exceeds ten pounds, of interest on such duty, at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum, from the day upon which the instrument was first executed up to the time when such interest is equal in amount to the unpaid duty.

And the payment of any penalty or penalties is to be denoted on the instrument by a particular stamp.

(2.) Provided as follows:

(*a.*) Any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument, which has been first executed at any place out of the United Kingdom, may be stamped, at any time within two months after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, on payment of the unpaid duty only.

(*b.*) The Commissioners may, if they think fit, at any time within twelve months after the first execution of any instrument, remit the penalty or penalties, or any part thereof.

How duties are to be denoted.

23. Except when express provision is made to the contrary, all duties are to be denoted by impressed stamps only.

General direction as to the cancellation of adhesive stamps.

24. (1.) Any instrument, the duty upon which is required, or permitted by law, to be denoted by an adhesive stamp, is not to be deemed duly stamped with an adhesive stamp unless the person required by law to cancel such adhesive stamp cancels the same by writing on or across the stamp his name and initials, or the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled, and rendered incapable of being used for any other instrument; or unless it is otherwise proved that the stamp appearing on the instrument was affixed thereto at the proper time.

Penalty for neglect or refusal, £10.

(2.) Every person who, being required by law to cancel an adhesive stamp, wilfully neglects or refuses duly and effectually to do so in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds.

Penalty for frauds in relation to adhesive stamps, &c.

25. Any person who—

(1.) Fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any instrument any adhesive stamp, or affixes any adhesive stamp which has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that such stamp may be used again;

(2.) Sells or offers for sale, or utters, any adhesive stamp which has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon any adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid;

(3.) Practices or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance, or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, of any duty, shall forfeit, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of £50.

As to Appraisements.

38 (1.) Every appraiser, by whom an appraisement or valuation is made, shall, within fourteen days after the making thereof, write out

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870," *continued.*

the same, in words and figures showing the full amount thereof, upon duly stamped material, and if he neglects or omits so to do, or in any other manner delivers out, or states the amount of, any such appraisement or valuation, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

2. Any person who receives from any appraiser, or pays for the making of, any appraisement or valuation, unless the same be written out and stamped as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1873."

AS TO EXCISE.

Exemption of Hotel Keepers, &c., from duty on Servants.

SECTION 4.—On and after the 1st day of January, 1874, it shall not be necessary for a license to be taken out under the Act of the 32nd and 33rd Vict, chapter 14, by any hotel keeper, retailer of intoxicating liquor, or refreshment house keeper, for any servant wholly employed by him for the purpose of his business.

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1875."

CUSTOMS.

Grant of Customs Duties on Tea.

SECTION 2.—The duties of customs now charged on tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the 1st day of August, 1875, until the 1st day of August, 1876, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say),

Tea, the lb..... .....6d.

INCOME TAX.

Grant of Duties of Income Tax.

SECTION 3.—There shall be charged, collected, and paid for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1875, in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act of the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 34, the following duties of Income Tax; (that is to say),

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of property, profits, and gains chargeable under Schedule (A), (C), (D) or (E) of the said Act, the duty of TWOPENCE.

And for every twenty shillings of the annual value of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule (B) of the said Act—

In England, the duty of ONE PENNY.

In Scotland and Ireland respectively, the duty of THREE-FARTHINGS.

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties hereby granted.

4. All such provisions contained in any Act relating to Income Tax as were in force on the 5th day of April, 1875, shall have full force and effect, with respect to the duties of Income Tax granted by this Act, so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions of this Act; and for the purposes of this Act the year 1862, mentioned in the 43rd section of the Act of the 25th and 26th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 22, shall be read as and deemed to mean the year 1875.

INCOME TAX—*continued.*

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties to be granted for succeeding year.

5. In order to insure the collection in due time of any duties of Income Tax which may be granted for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1876, all such provisions contained in any Act relating to the duties of Income Tax, other than this Act, as are in force on the 5th day of April, 1876, shall have full force and effect, with respect to the duties of Income Tax which may be so granted, in the same manner as if the said duties had been actually granted and the said provisions had been applied thereto by an Act of Parliament passed on that day; and the Surveyors of Taxes acting in the metropolis, as defined by "The Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869," shall be the assessors for the duties to be granted and payable under Schedules (A) and (B) of the said Act of the 16th and 17th years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 34, upon any property in the said metropolis, and shall also be the assessors for the duties on Inhabited Houses in the said metropolis; and in lieu of the poundage granted by the several Acts in that behalf, to be divided between the assessors and collectors for such duties respectively in the said metropolis, there shall be paid a poundage of three halfpence to the said collectors thereof.

Assessment of Income Tax under Schedules (A) and (B), and of the Inhabited House duties, for the year 1875-6.

6. With respect to the assessment of the duties of Income Tax hereby granted under Schedules (A) and (B), in respect of property elsewhere than in the metropolis, as defined by "The Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869," and of the duties on Inhabited Houses elsewhere than in the said metropolis, for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1875, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1) The Inspectors or Surveyors of Taxes shall be the assessors for the said duties, and in lieu of the poundage by law granted to be divided between the assessors and collectors in regard to such duties there shall be paid a poundage of three halfpence to the collectors thereof.

(2) The sum charged as the annual value of any property in the assessment of Income Tax thereon for the year which commenced on the 6th day of April, 1874, and the sum charged as the annual value of every Inhabited House in the assessment made thereon for the same year, shall be taken as the annual value of such property or of such Inhabited House for the assessment and charge thereon of the duties of Income Tax hereby granted, or of Inhabited House duty, to all intents and purposes as if such sum had been estimated to be the annual value in conformity with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Acts relating to Income Tax and the duties on Inhabited Houses respectively.

(3) The commissioners executing the said Acts shall for each place within their district cause duplicates of the assessments to be made out and delivered to the collectors, together with the warrants for collecting the same.

INCOME TAX—*continued.*

(4) The commissioners executing the said Acts in England shall for each place within their district appoint such persons, being inhabitants of the place, as they shall think fit, to be collectors of the duties in like manner as if such persons had been presented to them by assessors in conformity with the said Acts.

EXCISE.

Grant of Duties on Licences to Brewers.

7. In lieu of the duties payable on Licences to Brewers of beer for sale (other than brewers of spruce or black beer) there shall be charged, collected, and paid on such licences to be taken out, on and after the 1st day of October, 1875, the following duties; (that is to say)

	£	s.	d.
For and upon every licence to be taken out yearly by any brewer of beer for sale :—			
If the quantity of beer brewed within the year ending the 30th day of September next preceding does not exceed fifty barrels, the duty of.....	0	12	6
If the same exceeds fifty barrels, then for every fifty barrels and for any fractional part or number of an entire quantity of fifty barrels, the duty of.....	0	12	6
And for and upon every licence to be taken out by any person who first becomes a brewer, the duty of.....	0	12	6

And there shall also be charged upon and paid by the last-mentioned person in respect of his licence such further sum as with the said duty of twelve shillings and sixpence shall amount to the duty which would be chargeable on a licence for a quantity of beer equal to the quantity brewed by him during the existence of his licence, and such further sum shall be paid within ten days next after the expiration of the licence.

Alteration of Duties on Medicine Licences.

8. In lieu of the duties of excise now payable by law upon or in respect of the licences to be taken out yearly in any part of Great Britain by the owners, proprietors, makers, and compounders of, and persons uttering, vending, or exposing to sale or keeping ready for sale any medicine liable to stamp duty, there shall be paid for each such licence—

The duty of..... £0 5 0

Wine Dealer's licence to include Sweets.

9. A licence to a dealer in foreign wine, or to a retailer thereof, shall be granted so as to extend to the sale of any kind of sweets, or made wines, or mead, or metheglin in any quantity, without the payment of any further duty than such as is chargeable on a licence to a dealer in foreign wine, or to a retailer thereof.

Warehousing upon drawback of Tinctures or Medicinal Spirits.

10. Subject to any regulations which may be from time to time made by the Commissioners of Customs and the Commissioners of

EXCISE—*continued.*

Inland Revenue respectively, tinctures or medicinal spirits may be warehoused upon drawback by a licensed rectifier or compounder of spirits, in any customs or excise warehouse under the like provisions under which British liqueurs may be so warehoused by virtue of section thirteen of "The Customs and Excise Warehousing Act, 1869."

As to Licences for Carriages hired.

11. From and after the 31st day of December next the provision numbered seven of section nineteen of the Act of the 32nd and 33rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter 14, shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof it is enacted as follows:

Every person who shall let any carriage for hire for any period less than one year shall for the purposes of the said Act be deemed to be the person keeping such carriage, and every person who shall hire any carriage for a year or any longer period shall for the purpose of the said Act be deemed to be the person keeping such carriage.

STAMPS.

"The Stamp Duties Management Act, 1870," applicable to all fee stamps, and penalties and offences relating to stamp duties.

13. The provisions of "The Stamp Duties Management Act, 1870," are hereby declared to be applicable to all fees which now are or from time to time may be directed to be collected or received by means of stamps, and also to all penalties and offences relating to any stamp duties which now are or from time to time may be under the management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

Repeal of Stamp Duties on appointment.

14. After the passing of this Act the duties specified in the schedule to this Act shall cease to be payable.

Schedule.

Stamp Duties repealed. Charged under 33 and 34 Vict. c. 97.

	£	s.	d.
Admission and appointment or grant by any writing.			
To or of any office or employment—			
Where the annual salary, fees, or emoluments appertaining to such office or employment do not exceed £100	2	0	0
Exceed £100 and do not exceed £150	4	0	0
,, £150 ,, ,, £200	6	0	0
,, £200 ,, ,, £250	8	0	0
,, £250 ,, ,, £300	10	0	0
,, £300 — for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100	5	0	0
Commission or deputation granted by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue	1	10	0

Charged under 35 and 36 Vict c 20 s 3

Commission or deputation granted by the Commissioners of the Customs	1	10	0

"Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1874"

Repeal of duties in respect of Horses and Horse Dealers.

SECTION 11.—On the first day of July, 1874, the following duties of Excise shall cease to be payable; that is to say,

Duties on Race Horses;

Duties on Licenses to keep Horses or Mules;

Duties on Licenses for exercising or carrying on the trade of Horse Dealers;

but the enactments relating to the said duties respectively shall remain in full force and effect as to any duties which shall be owing or in arrear on the said day, and as to any offences which shall have been committed against any of the said enactments previous thereto.

Styles of English Architecture.

Name.	Prevailed.	Characteristics.
NORMAN	1066 to 1154	Round-headed doorways & windows, heavy pillars, & zig-zag ornaments. (Exmple, Nave, Rochester Cathedral)
TRANSITION...	1154 to 1189	Same, but with pointed windows. (Exmpl Choir, Canterbury Cathedral
EARLY ENGLISH	1189 to 1272	Narrow pointed windows, generally plain; clustered pillars. (Example, Choir, Westminster Abbey.)
TRANSITION...	1272 to 1307	Tracery introduced into windows (Exmpl, east end Lincoln Cathedral)
DECORATED	1307 to 1377	Geometrical tracery in windows, enriched doorways, beautifully arranged mouldings. (Example, Lady Chapel, Ely.)
TRANSITION...	1377 to 1399	Lines less flowing. (Example, Choir, York Minster.)
PERPENDICULAR	1399 to 1547	Upright lines of mouldings in windows and doorways; combination of square heads with pointed mouldings. (Example, King's College Chapel, Camb.)
TUDOR	1550 to 1600	A debased species of Perpendicular, mostly employed in domestic architecture. (Examples, Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire; Compton Winyate House, Warwickshire.)
JACOBEAN	1603 to 1641	An admixture of Classical with all kinds of Gothic or Pointed. (Exmpl, Longleat House, Wiltshire.)

Men deficient in learning shine not, although they may be possessed of youth and beauty, and of a noble race. They are like the flower Keensook, destitute of fragrance.

Mean Time of the Sun's Southing,* Daybreak, and end of Twilight, at London.

1876.	Sun Souths.	Day-break.	Twi-light ends.	1876.	Sun Souths.	Day-break.	Twi-light ends.
	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.
JAN. 1	12 3 38	6 3	6 5	JULY 4	12 4 10		
6	12 5 66	6 2	6 10	9	12 4 58	No real night	
11	12 8 2	6 1	6 15	14	12 5 36	until July 21.	
16	12 9 54	5 59	6 21	19	12 6 2		
21	12 11 28	5 55	6 28	24	12 6 14	0 50	11 16
26	12 12 44	5 51	6 35	29	12 6 11	1 19	10 49
31	12 13 40	5 46	6 43	AUG. 3	12 5 53	1 41	10 27
FEB. 5	12 14 15	5 39	6 51	8	12 5 20	1 59	10 8
10	12 14 29	5 32	6 59	13	12 4 33	2 16	9 51
15	12 14 24	5 23	7 7	18	12 3 32	2 31	9 34
20	12 14 1	5 14	7 15	23	12 2 20	2 45	9 18
25	12 13 21	5 4	7 24	28	12 0 56	2 58	9 2
MAR. 1	12 12 27	4 54	7 32	SEP. 2	11 59 23	3 10	8 47
6	12 11 20	4 43	7 41	7	11 57 44	3 21	8 32
11	12 10 3	4 31	7 50	12	11 56 0	3 32	8 18
16	12 8 38	4 19	8 0	17	11 54 15	3 42	8 5
21	12 7 9	4 6	8 10	22	11 52 30	3 52	7 51
26	12 5 37	3 53	8 20	27	11 50 48	4 2	7 38
31	12 4 6	3 39	8 31	OCT. 2	11 49 10	4 11	7 26
APR. 5	12 2 36	3 25	8 42	7	11 47 41	4 20	7 14
10	12 1 11	3 10	8 54	12	11 46 23	4 28	7 3
15	11 59 54	2 55	9 7	17	11 45 18	4 37	6 53
20	11 58 45	2 39	9 21	22	11 44 28	4 45	6 43
25	11 57 48	2 23	9 36	27	11 43 55	4 53	6 34
30	11 57 3	2 6	9 52	NOV. 1	11 43 41	5 1	6 26
MAY 5	11 56 31	1 48	10 9	6	11 43 46	5 8	6 19
10	11 56 12	1 28	10 28	11	11 44 13	5 16	6 12
15	11 56 8	1 5	10 52	16	11 45 1	5 23	6 6
20	11 56 19	0 36	11 25	21	11 46 11	5 30	6 2
25	11 56 43			26	11 47 39	5 37	5 58
30	11 57 20			DEC. 1	11 49 26	5 43	5 56
JUNE 4	11 58 6	No		6	11 51 28	5 48	5 55
9	11 59 1	real		11	11 53 43	5 53	5 55
14	12 0 2	Night		16	11 56 7	5 57	5 56
19	12 1 7	from		21	11 58 37	6 0	5 58
24	12 2 12	May 22.		26	12 1 6	6 2	6 1
29	12 3 14			31	12 3 32	6 3	6 5

* Or time on the clock at true noon.

What is an Inch of Rain?

An English acre consists of 6,272,640 square inches, and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,640 cubic inches of water, which, at 277,274 cubic inches to the gallon, makes 22,622·5 gallons; and as a gallon of distilled water weighs 10 lb., the rainfall of one inch on an acre is 226,225 lb. avoirdupois, but 2,240 lb. on a ton, and, consequently, an inch deep of rain weighs 100·963 tons, or close upon 101 tons per acre.

CHAP. 27 (1875). **[38 & 39 Vict.] Intestates Widows and Children Act Extension.**

An Act to extend to the surviving Children of poor Widows the benefits of the Act thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Victoria, chapter fifty-two, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of Widows and Children of Intestates where the personal estate is of small value." 29th June, 1875.

WHEREAS it is desirable that the provisions of the Act of thirty-six and thirty-seven Victoria, chapter fifty-two, intituled "An Act for the relief of Widows and Children of Intestates where the personal estate is of small value," should be made applicable to the surviving children of a poor widow who dies intestate:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Extension of Act of 36 & 37 Vict. c. 52 to children of poor intestate widows.

1. Where the whole estate and effects of an intestate widow shall not exceed in value the sum of one hundred pounds, any one or more of her children, if they shall reside at a distance exceeding three miles from the Registry of the Court of Probate having jurisdiction in the matter, may apply to the registrar of the county court within the district in which the intestate had her fixed place of abode at the time of her death, and on compliance with the regulations prescribed in the said Act of thirty-six and thirty-seven Victoria, shall be entitled to the benefits in that case made and provided by the said Act, and the schedule thereunto annexed.

Construction of the Act.

2. This Act shall be read and construed along with and as part of the recited Act.

CHAP. 13 (1875.) **[38 Vict.] Bank Holidays Act (1871) Extension and Amendment.**

An Act to extend to the Docks, Custom Houses, Inland Revenue Offices, and Bonding Warehouses in England and Ireland certain provisions of The Bank Holidays Act, 1871, and to amend the same. 13th May, 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend "The Bank Holidays Act, 1871," (in this Act referred to as the Holidays Act of 1871), and to extend certain of the holidays named therein to the Customs, bonding warehouses, and

Bank Holiday's Act, *continued.*

docks, and to amend the Acts relating to holidays in the inland revenue offices in England and Ireland : CHAP. 13 (1875.)

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows ; that is to say,

Certain days mentioned in schedule to be holidays.

1. From and after the passing of this Act, the several days and each and every of them in the schedule to this Act mentioned, being holidays under the Holidays Act of 1871, shall be kept as public holidays in the Customs, inland revenue offices, and bonding warehouses in England and Ireland respectively ; and it shall be lawful for the directors or governing body (by whatever name known) of any dock or docks in England and Ireland respectively to cause to said days or any of them to be kept as holidays in such dock or docks, any restraining clause in any Act of Parliament notwithstanding : Provided that such directors or governing body shall give notice thereof by inserting an advertisement to that effect in some newspaper circulating in the locality of such dock or docks, and by affixing to the principal gates of the said dock or docks, or to some conspicuous place in the immediate neighbourhood, a notice to the same effect for at least a week immediately preceding any day which it is intended to observe as a holiday under this Act ; and the anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty and her successors, and the birthday of the Prince of Wales shall no longer be kept as holidays in any inland revenue office in England or Ireland.

When a 26th Dec. falls on Sunday Monday to be the holiday.

2. Whenever the twenty-sixth day of December shall fall on a Sunday, the Monday immediately next following, that is to say, the twenty-seventh day of December, shall be a holiday under this Act, and also under the Holidays Act of 1871.

Exercise of powers by Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

3. The powers conferred on Her Majesty by sections four and five of the Holidays Act of 1871 may be exercised in Ireland, as far as relates to that part of the United Kingdom, by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, and section six of that Act is hereby repealed; and those powers of Her Majesty and of the Lord Lieutenant in Council shall extend to holidays under this Act.

Short title.

4 This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Holidays Extension Act, 1875.

SCHEDULE.

Easter Monday.
Monday in Whitsun week.
The first Monday in August.
The twenty-sixth of December (if a week-day).

Toughened Glass.

On May 9th, 1875, M. Victor de Luynes, who had for some weeks been making experiments at a glass manufactory, delivered a lecture on the process by which glass, while retaining its transparency, practically ceases to be brittle. The lecturer explained the expansion and compression of the exterior and interior parts caused by immersing glass heated to a certain temperature in an oleaginous bath, and he gave some highly interesting proofs of the success of the process. Thus, he applied some vigorous blows with a hammer to a piece of glass which in its ordinary condition must have been broken into fragments, but which sustained this violence without being any the worse for it. A small tube of thin twisted glass being fastened in a vice, he endeavoured to break off the extremity of it with a pair of pinchers, but it was only after several attempts and by dint of much evident muscular exertion that he succeeded in doing so.

A furnace, moreover, was brought into the hall, and a number of small globes and pieces of sheet glass were submitted to the toughening process. The lecturer then threw some of them on the floor to show that they could bear the shock. The globes were fastened by strings to staves of wood at various heights, and an assistant mounting a ladder and setting fire to the string, they fell on the table with considerable force, thence rebounding on the floor, but only one or two of them were fractured, and those only when falling four or five yards. The assistant also mounted on a curved plate of glass placed on the table so as to represent an arc of a circle, but though the portion of the glass on which he stood was an inch or two above the table it bore the whole weight of his body.

A similar experiment with much thinner glass was not so successful; but the lecturer stated that it had previously borne the strain, though it had been necessary for the assistant to mount upon it somewhat carefully, so as to equalise the pressure as much as possible. Of course it was not pretended that glass thus tempered is absolutely free from danger of breakage, but that it will bear 80 or 100 times the strain of ordinary glass, and the experiments afforded conclusive evidence of the value of the discovery. The glass, moreover, can be cut under certain conditions as easily as common glass.

By means of the electric light the lecturer gave some interesting experiments of the optical properties of glass, the distribution of the colours, which were very brilliant, depending on the shape given to the object. The audience showed the utmost interest in the experiments and explanations, the former evoking frequent applause.

The greater durability of glass articles will obviously be a disadvantage to the trade, but against this must be set the use of glass for many purposes from which its brittleness has hitherto excluded it. Not only will it be applied to many domestic purposes, but in some branches of manufacture it is likely materially to cheapen production. In chemical works, for example, metallic chambers, which are expensive without being durable, will certainly be substituted by glass.

Quaint Epitaphs.

At Lincoln, the village blacksmith has thus left upon record the fact of his retirement from business :—

IN MEMORY OF DAVID FLETCHER, SMITH TO THIS CHURCH.

"My Sledge and Hammer lie reclined,
My Bellows, too, have lost their Wind,
My Fire's extinguished, Forge decayed,
And in the Dust my Vice is laid;
My Coal is spent, my Iron gone,
The last Nail's driven—my work is done."

The true philosopher will moralize upon every subject; if the great poet could reflect upon the indestructibility of matter in the lines,—

"Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away,"

why should not the owner of a crockery shop at Chester suggest the same idea ?—

"Beneath this stone lies Catherine Gray,
Changed to a lifeless lump of clay;
By earth and clay she got her pelf,
And now she's turned to earth herself.
Ye weeping friends, let me advise,
Abate your tears, and dry your eyes;
For what avails a flood of tears?
Who knows but in a course of years,
In some tall pitcher or brown pan,
She in her shop may be again."

A drunken carrier has left behind a monument both of his own and his poet's folly :—

"John Adams lies here, of the parish of Southwell,
A *carrier* who *carried* his can to his mouth well;
He *carried* so much, and he *carried* so fast,
He could carry no more, so was *carried* at last;
For the liquor he drunk, being too much for one,
He could not *carry off*, so he's now *carri-on*."

Strange that the vices of life should be considered a fitting subject for perpetuating in stone; the following specimen of punning epitaphs, however, contains a reflection which assuredly applies to all such ridiculous compositions.

In a village church near Newmarket there is an iron dish fixed into the gravestone at the request of *William Symons*, who, at the age of eighty, a great gourmand, dying, left a request that the following lines should tell the story of his besetting sin :—

"Here lies my corpse, I was the man
That loved a sop in the dripping-pan;
But now, believe me, I am dead:
See here the pan stands at my head.
Still for sops till the last I cried,
But could not eat, and so I died,
My neighbours, they perhaps will laugh,
When they do read my epitaph."

The Sportsman's Calendar.

The variety of our agricultural and natural products affords us abundance of birds common to temperate climates; while our insular position invites many foreign visitants during the winter and spring seasons.

The following list gives the names of the chief birds, either indigenous or foreign, that may be found in each month. The names given are those of most popular use, but many birds are known under others in certain localities.

JANUARY.

BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.	BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.
Coot	Mud-banks on coasts	Lark	Fields and meadows
Curlew	Sea-shore	Partridge	Fields generally
Duck (wild)	Sea-coasts	Pheasant	Open and covert
Fieldfare	Hedges	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip-fields, &c.
Goose (wild)	Water-meadows	Rabbits	Sand-banks, hedges
Grouse, black game	Moors, &c.	Rockbirds (puffins)	Sea-coasts
Gull	Sea-coasts	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	Hedges, fields, &c.	Teal	Rivers and large ponds
Knot	Coasts	Widgeon	Rivers and large ponds
Woodcock	Open and covert		

FEBRUARY.

As a general rule, taking the average of seasons, the sportsman will find that the list of birds at his disposal for February is as nearly as possible that given for the preceding month. Of course all depends on the temperature of the season, which may induce an early visit of some birds, or delay that of others.

MARCH AND APRIL.

Coot	Rivers, marshes, &c.	Hare	Hedges, fields, &c.
Curlew	Sea-shore	Heron	Marshes
Duck (wild)	Fens, marshes, &c.	Pigeon (wood)	Woods, &c.
Goose (wild or grey)	Open plain	Rabbit	Warrens, &c.
Godwit	Marshes	Rockbirds	Sea-coast, &c.
Gull	Sea-shore	Snipe	Marshes, &c.
Teal and Widgeon	Rivers, &c.		

MAY AND JUNE.

Duck (wild)	Streams and lakes	Gull	Seashore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Godwit	Coasts	Rockbirds, Auks	Rocky coasts
Rook	Plantations, &c.		

JULY.

Ducks, Mallards, &c.	Rushes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Garganet	Fens	Landrail	Corn-fields
Rockbirds	Rocky coasts.		

AUGUST.

Duck	Corn-fields	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Duck (velvet)	Marshes, &c.	Landrail	Corn-fields
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Oxbird	Sea-coasts, &c.
Gull	Sea-shore	Rabbit	Fields

The Sportman's Calendar, *continued.*

SEPTEMBER.

Partridge...Fields, furrows, &c.
Black Game..... .....Moors, &c.
Duck (wild).....Marshes, &c.
Grouse .....Moors, &c.
Gull .....Sea-coast
Hare.....Fields and hedges
Heron ..... Marshes
Landrail .... Corn-fields
Pigeon (wood) ..... Pea-fields
Plover ..... Marshes
Quail (rarely)...With Partridges
Rabbit.....Warrens, &c.
Snipe.....Marshes, &c.
Starling..... Ditto

OCTOBER.

Pheasant.....Open and covert
Black Game.....Moors
Duck (wild).....Marshes, &c.
Grouse..... Moors, &c.
Gull ..... Sea-coasts
Hare .....Fields
Heron ..... Marshes
Partridge.....Fields, &c.
Pigeon (wood).....Turnip-fields
Plover ..... Marshes
Rabbit.....Warrens, &c.
Snipe..... Marshes, &c.
Starling..... Ditto
Teal, &c. . ..... Ditto
Woodcock.....Covers near sea.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Black Game..... .....Moors, &c.
Duck (wild).....Marshes
Grouse ..... Moors
Gull..... Sea-coast
Hare..... Fields
Partridge..... Fields
Pheasant.....Open and covert
Pigeon (wood).....Turnip-fields
Plover ..... Marshes
Rabbit .....Warrens
Snipe.. .....Marshes
Starling... ..... Ditto
Teal, Widgeon, &c. .....Ditto
Woodcock...Hedges, Moors, &c.

Hares, rabbits, all wild water-fowl, woodcocks, and plovers are not legally "game." Seabirds, however, and their eggs are protected.

The following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland. During the periods therein named, it is illegal to pursue the birds mentioned.

BIRD.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game.....	10th Dec. & 20th Aug or 1st Sept. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest	As "Heath Fowl"	As "Heath Fowl"
Deer	None	None	10th June and 20th October
Grouse or Red Game	10th December and 12th August	As "Heath Fowl"	10th December and 20th August
Heath Fowl.....	....	10th December and 20th August	Ditto
Heath or Moor Game	None	....	Ditto
Landrail	None	None	10th January and 2.th September
Muirfowl or Ptarmigan.....	....	10th December and 12th August	10th December and 12th August
Partridge	1st February and 1st September	As in England	10th January and 20th September
Pheasant	1st February and 1st October	As in England	10th January and st Septe mber
Quail	None	None	10th January and 20th September

BELLS.

Bells, we have said, were baptized. No wonder, then, after bestowing upon them that holy rite, they were held in veneration. And this, we find, was the custom from their earliest existence; for in A.D. 789 there is an order from Charlemagne interdicting the baptism of bells. His reason for prohibiting the ceremony we are unable to tell; but his prohibition did not last long, for we find about the year A.D. 970, Pope John XIII baptizing an immense bell for one of the churches at Rome, naming it after himself—"John." The paragraph usually quoted on the baptism of bells is from an old French writer, Le Sueur, who declares that the sprinkling with holy water, the unction, and the solemn consecration in the names of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, exceed in ceremonial splendour what is common at baptism, in order to make the blessing of bells the more highly regarded of the people. "Real baptism," he remarks, "may be administered by all kinds of persons, and the rite is simple, but in what is done to the bells there is much pomp. The service is long, the ceremonies are numerous, the sponsors are persons of quality, and the most considerable priest in the place, or even a bishop or archbishop officiates."

In a letter sent to Pope Adrian in 1521 this passage occurs, which throws light upon the ceremony at that time:—

"That suffragans used to baptize bels under pretence of driving away evil spirits and tempests; and for this purpose did invite many rich godfathers, who were to touch the rope while the bell was exorcised and its name invoked (unto which all the people must answer). And that a banquet was used to be made thereupon, at the cost of the layicks, amounting in little towns to a hundred florins, whither the godfathers were to come and bring great gifts, &c; whereas they desired that the said bels might be baptized not onely by suffragans, but by any priests, with holy water, salt, herbs, without such costs." And in later times we find Southey mentioning the fact of the Bishop of Chalons baptizing a whole peal, calling it a "Happy and Holy Family," and delivering on the occasion an edifying discourse upon the duties, virtues, &c., of each particular bell.

Now the reason of this baptism, its advocates tell us, is not for the remission of sins, but rather that the bells may receive power to act as preservatives against thunder and lightning, and drive away the evil spirits.

To the latter we have already alluded. On the former we quote an extract from an old translation of a Latin poem which occurs in the "Regnum Papisticum:"—

BELLES.

"If that the thunder chaunce to rore, and stormie tempest shake,
A wonder is it for to see the wretches how they quake.
Howe that no fayth at all they have, nor trust in any thing,
The clarke doth all the belles forthwith at once in steeple ring:
With wond'rous sound and deeper farre than he was wont before,
Till in the loftie heavens darke the thunder bray no more.
For in these christened belles they thinke, doth lie much power and might;
As ab e is the tempest great and storme to vanquish quight.
I sawe myself at Nurnburg once, a town in Toring coast,
A bell that with this title bolde hirself did proudly boast
'By name I Mary called am, with sound I put to flight
The thunder crackes and hurtfull stormes, and every wicked spright.'"

ON BELLS, *continued.*

To sum up, however, the power of the bell, we have the old monkish rhyme, beginning

"Men's deaths I tell
By doleful knell.
Lightning and thunder
I break asunder.
On Sabbath all
To church I call.
The sleepy head
I raise from bed.
The winds so fierce
I doe disperse.
Men's cruel rage
I doe asswage."

But because bells, like many other good things, have become objects of superstitious veneration, it does not follow that we ought now to look upon them with disdain and contempt. Because they have been hung with a too gorgeous ceremony, and the offices of the Church have been misappropriated in order to endow them, as was supposed, with a supernatural power, it does not follow that we should use no ceremony at all. We quote the words of a recent writer on the subject:—

"Certainly there is much in the ancient ceremonial of the baptism of bells which, in our judgment, is to be deprecated; yet might we suggest that a judicious form of dedication should be employed, whenever these material servants of the sanctuary are located in their appointed chamber. There should be no profane christening, no conversion of the bell into a punch bowl, no forgetfulness of the sacred duties to which they are assigned, but all things should be done in wisdom and joyfulness, in decency and in order. It would be quite proper to give the newly-cast peal a triumphal entry, and the evergreen and the native band, and the school children in their holiday best, might be called into requisition; and then, as formerly, ecclesiastics were wont to chant over the metal, even while in fusion, the 150th Psalm, so now the parish priest, with his choir, might fittingly welcome the new peal within the precincts of the churchyard to the same holy and inspired strain, supplicating that the material may tend to the elevation of the immaterial, and concluding with the *Omnia opera benedicite*, and the final blessing."

We are happily not living in those days when the illiberal spirit of Puritanism could see nothing in bell-ringing but a superstitious practice. Even old John Bunyan, whom we must always hold in estimation, from his having written the finest allegory, perhaps, that ever mortal pen produced, was not free from the influence of the prevailing fashion of the day; and although during his early life the belfry of Elstow Church had been his chief resort, and in the ivy-clad tower he had spent many of his happiest hours, he now saw in the swinging bells nought but devices of the evil one to lead men's minds astray, and became so prejudiced as to flee from the old walls like as from some pestilential building. Perhaps Southey's description may be read with interest, because in it is drawn the picture of a man's mind gradually allowing itself to be led on farther and farther, till in avoiding one error it falls at the opposite extreme into another equally dangerous:—

"But now," says Southey, "that his conscience 'began to be tender,' he thought bell-ringing a vain practice—in other words, a sin; yet he so hankered after this, his old exercise, that, although he durst not pull a rope himself, he would go and look at the ringers, not without a secret feeling that to do so was unbecoming the religi-

ON BELLS, *continued.*

ons character which he now professed. A fear came upon him that one of the bells might fall: to secure himself against such an accident, he stood under a beam that lay athwart the steeple from side to side; but his apprehensions being once awakened he then considered the bell might fall with a swing, hit the wall first, rebound, and so strike him in its descent. Upon this he retired to the steeple door, thinking himself safe enough there, for if the bells should fall, he could slip out. Farther than the door he did not venture, nor did he long continue to think himself secure there; for the next fancy that possessed him was that the steeple itself might fall; and this so possessed him and so shook his mind, that he dared not stand at the door longer, but fled for fear the tower should come down on him,—to such a state of nervous weakness had a diseased feeling brought his strong body and strong mind."

But a respect for our bells we believe is so firmly rooted in the English people as a nation, that we have little to fear. We have only for one moment to think of their associations, to picture to ourselves some exile after long, long years returning at last to his native home, and greeted by the sound of the village bells, telling of his innocent and happy childhood, and recalling to his mind a hundred memories of the past. Their music will then be more sweet than the music of instruments or soft voices; they will prove a power, by their magic chimes, greater than that of kings and princes, for they will speak to the heart.

And here we are reminded of a little legend which is told of

THE LIMERICK BELLS.

"The remarkably fine bells of Limerick Cathedral were originally brought from Italy. They had been manufactured by a young native (whose name tradition has not preserved), and finished after the toil of many years; and he prided himself upon his work. They were subsequently purchased by a prior of a neighbouring convent, and, with the profits of this sale, the young Italian procured a little villa, where he had the pleasure of hearing the tolling of his bells from the convent cliff, and of growing old in the bosom of domestic happiness. This, however, was not to continue. In some of those broils, whether civil or foreign, which are the undying worm in the peace of a fallen land, the good Italian was a sufferer amongst many. He lost his all; and after the passing of the storm, he found himself preserved alone, amid the wreck of fortune, friends, family, and home. The convent in which the bells, the *chef d'œuvre* of his skill, were hung, was rased to the earth, and these last carried away to another land. The unfortunate owner, haunted by his memories and deserted by his hopes, became a wanderer over Europe. His hair grew gray, and his heart withered before he again found a home and friend. In this desolation of spirit he formed the resolution of seeking the place to which those treasures of his memory had been finally borne. He sailed for Ireland, proceeded up the Shannon; the vessel anchored in the pool near Limerick, and he hired a small boat for the purpose of landing. The city was now before him; and he beheld St. Mary's steeple lifting its turretted head above the smoke and mist of the old town. He sat in the stern, and looked fondly towards it. It was an evening so calm and beautiful as to remind him of his own native haven

ON BELLS, *continued.*

in the sweetest time of the year—the death of the spring. The broad stream appeared like one smooth mirror, and the little vessel glided through it with almost a noiseless expedition. On a sudden, amid the general stillness, the bells tolled from the cathedral; the rowers rested on their oars, and the vessel went forward with the impulse it had received. The old Italian looked towards the city, crossed his arms on his breast, and lay back on his seat; home, happiness, early recollections, friends, family—all were in the sound, and went with it to his heart. When the rowers looked round, they beheld him with his face still turned towards the cathedral, but his eyes were closed, and when they landed they found him cold in death."

A reverence for the music of the village chime, that teaches us to read in its tones words of sorrowing reproof when we obey not its morning summons to join in prayer with our fellow-men; to perceive in its merry peal sounds of real joy, as the hollow masses of metal swing up and down to tell of the wedding or the birth; to hear in its deep echoes a solemn voice of warning, when a knell announces that another human being has departed into eternity;—a reverence that teaches us to understand this language will be no stumbling block. Sad will be the day for England when their iron tongues are made to cease, if that day should ever come. Let us hope that long will England's bells ring on; her ships and commerce tell to distant lands of her wealth and prosperity, her bells tell of her peace and happiness at home, and, above all, that she is a Christian land. Let us, to conclude, sing with the poet—*Tom Moore.*

"How many a tale their music tells,
Of youth, and home, and that sweet time,
When first we heard their soothing chime.

"Those joyous hours are pass'd away,
And many a heart that then was gay
Within the tomb now darkly dwells,
And hears no more those evening bells.

"And so 'twill be when we are gone,—
That tuneful peal will still ring on,
While other bards shall walk these dells,
And sing your praise, sweet evening bells."

Short, Sweet Story.

Sam Small sauntered slowly scullery-ward, supperless. Saw Sal Swift sitting silently-shelling small sweet peas. Says Sam, snappishly, "Some supper, Sally?" Says Sal, "S'pose so." Says Sam, "Stir smartly, Sal, Sam's starving." Says Sal, smilingly, "Some soup Sam, sauer-kraut, sausages? Say something suits." Says Sam speedily, "Stir some shortcake. Some strawberries, syrup, sugar. Some such sweet stuff suits Sam." Sal stirred self spryly, stepped swiftly, spread sideboard speedily; supper soon stands smoking side Sam. Says Sam, sheepishly, "Soon's supper's swallowed shall say something, Sally." Sal sat stirring sweetmeats. Sam stole several sidelong squints Sally-wards. Sal started, simpered, stammered, saying, "Speak Sam." Says Sam, "Shall select spouse sometime. Sally, s'pose Sam'll suit? Shall Sam stand side Sal?" Sal stole swiftly Sam's side, saying softly, "Sam suits Sally." Sam seized Sal's slender self, stole several sweet smacks speedily, sealing Sal securely. Sal seemed supremely satisfied. So story stops short.

CHAP. 29 (1875).

[38 & 39 Vict.] Endowed Schools Act (1868) Continuance.

An Act to continue the Endowed Schools Act (1868).

29th June, 1875.

31 & 32 Vict. c. 32.

WHEREAS by the Endowed Schools Act, 1868, certain conditions were annexed to the appointment of persons to offices in certain schools; and by section six of the said Act the Act was continued in force until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the end of the then next session of Parliament:

And whereas the said Act has been continued until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and it is expedient that the same should continue in force so long as the powers of making schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874, continue in force, and those powers were by section six of

37 & 38 Vict. c. 87.

the Endowed Schools Act, 1874, continued in force for a period of five years from the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Endowed Schools (Vested Interests) Act Continuance Act, 1875.

Continuance of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 32.

2. The Endowed Schools Act, 1868, shall continue in force so long as the powers of making schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874, continue in force, whether in pursuance of the Endowed Schools Act, 1874, or of any Act hereafter to be passed.

New County Court Law.

Most important alterations in the mode of recovering debts not exceeding £50 are made by the Act of last session of Parliament (38 and 39 Vic., cap. 50), called "An Act to amend the Acts relating to County Courts," which has just come into operation. The tendency of the new law is towards the saving of time and trouble to suitors. Thus, a summons personally served on a debtor will require him to state whether or not he disputes the debt, and this must be answered within sixteen days. In default of this the creditor can sign judgment. Orders for payment forthwith are to made, unless the Court, in its discretion, shall give time. If the debtor gives notice of defence, he will have six days' notice of trial. There will be no necessity for the creditor to attend the Court to give proof of his debt when the debtor has no intention of disputing it.

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1875.

Being the 38th and 39th years of the Reign of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the Second Session of the 21st Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1875.

THE MINISTRY.

First Lord of the Treasury ... Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli
Lord High Chancellor ... ... Lord Cairns
Chancellor of the Exchequer ... Rt. Hon. Stafford Northcote
Lord Privy Seal ... ... Lord Malmesbury
Lord President of the Council ... ... Duke of Richmond
Home Secretary ... ... Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross
Foreign Secretary ... ... Lord Derby
Colonial Secretary ... ... Earl of Carnarvon
Secretary for War ... ... Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy
Secretary for India ... ... Marquis of Salisbury
First Lord of the Admiralty ... ... Rt. Hon. G. Ward Hunt
Postmaster General ... ... Lord John Manners

(The above form the Cabinet.)

President of the Board of Trade ... ... Sir C. B. Adderley
President of the Poor Law Board ... ... Mr. Sclater Booth
Vice President of the Council of Education ... Lord Sandon
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury Mr. W. H. Smith & Mr. R. Winn
Attorney-General ... ... Sir J. Holker
Solicitor-General ... ... Sir Hardinge Giffard
First Commissioner of Works ... ... Lord Henry Lennox
Chief Secretary for Ireland ... ... Sir Michael Hicks-Beach

CHAP. 1. An Act to apply the sum of £882,661 8s. 11d. out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending 31st March, 1874 and 1875. *March 19th.*

CHAP. 2. An Act to apply the sum of £7,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1876. *March 19th.*

CHAP. 3. An Act to make further provision with respect to the Salaries of the Magistrates of the Police Courts in the Metropolitan Police District. *March 19th.*

CHAP. 4. An Act to amend the Superannuation Act, 1859, so far as relates to the Superannuation Allowances to be granted to Civil Servants who have served in unhealthy climates. *March 19th.*

CHAP. 5. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registry of Deeds Office, Ireland. *March 19th.*

CHAP. 6. An Act to extend the Time for the Epping Forest Commissioners to make their Final Report. *March 19th.*

CHAP. 7. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters. *April 22nd.*

CHAP. 8. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore. *April 22nd.*

CHAP. 9. An Act to Repeal Section 8 of the Building Societies Act, 1874, and make other provisions in lieu thereof. *April 22nd.*

CHAP. 10. An Act to apply the sum of £15,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1876. *May 13th.*

CHAP. 11. An Act to enable limited Owners to grant or demise Lands for Glebes in Ireland. *May 13th.*

CHAP. 12. An Act to amend the Law relating to International Copyright. *May 13th.*

CHAP. 13. An Act to extend to the Docks, Custom Houses, Inland Revenue Offices, and Bonding Warehouses in England and Ireland certain provisions of the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, and to amend the same. *May 13th.*

CHAP. 14. An Act to amend and continue certain Acts for the Preservation of the Peace in Ireland, and to grant an Indemnity in certain cases. *May 28th.*

CHAP. 15. An Act to amend the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868. *May 28th.*

CHAP. 16. An Act to amend the Law relating to Regimental Exchanges. *May 28th.*

CHAP. 17. An Act to amend the Law with respect to manufacturing, keeping, selling, carrying, and importing gunpowder, nitroglycerine, and other explosive substances. *June 14th.*

CHAP. 18. An Act to provide for the establishment of a Close Time in the Seal Fishery in the Seas adjacent to the eastern coasts of Greenland. *June 14th.*

CHAP. 19. An Act for making perpetual the Bishop's Resignation Act, 1869. *June 14th.*

CHAP. 20. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Justices of the Police District of Dublin Metropolis. *June 14th.*

CHAP. 21. An Act for amending the Law relating to Houses of Public Dancing, Music, or other Public Entertainment of the like kind, in the cities of London and Westminster. *June 14th.*

CHAP. 22. An Act for the further regulation of the Duties on Postage, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office. *June 14th.*

CHAP. 23. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue. *June 14th.*

CHAP. 24. An Act to amend the Law with reference to the Falsification of Accounts. *June 29th*

CHAP. 25. An Act to consolidate, with amendments, the Acts relating to the Protection of Public Stores. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 26. An Act to amend the Law of Bankruptcy in Scotland. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 27. An Act to extend to the Surviving Children of Poor Widows the benefits of the Act 36th and 37th Victoria, chap. 52, intituled "An Act for the Relief of Widows and Children of Intestates where the personal estate is of small value." *June 29th.*

CHAP. 28. An Act to amend the Law respecting the Superannuation Allowances of certain Officers of the Staff of the Metropolitan Police. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 29. An Act to continue the Endowed Schools Act, 1868.

CHAP. 30. An Act to amend the Glebe Loan (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1871. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 31. An Act to make perpetual Section 4 of the Railway Companies Act, 1867, and Section 4 of the Railway Companies (Scotland) Act, 1867. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 32. An Act to continue for Ten Years the Survey (Great Britain) Acts. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 33. An Act to amend the Metropolis Management Acts. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 34. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and enable them to carry into effect a certain proposal for the re-arrangement of the Dioceses of London, Winchester, and Rochester, and the erection of a new Bishopric of Saint Albans. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 35. An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to Turnpike Roads in South Wales. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 36. An Act for facilitating the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Working Classes in Large Towns. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 37. An Act to amend the Law relating to Juries in Ireland. *June 29th.*

CHAP. 38. An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the powers of the Parliament of Canada, under Section 18 of the British North America Act, 1867. *July 19th.*

CHAP. 39. An Act to amend the provisions of the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, with respect to the Annual Returns from Mines. *July 19th.*

CHAP. 40. An Act to amend the Law regulating Municipal Elections. *July 19th.*

CHAP. 41. An Act for the Relief of Widows and Children of Intestates in Scotland where the Personal Estate is of small value. *July 19th.*

CHAP. 42. An Act to enable certain Corporate Bodies to hold Land for Glebes in Ireland. *July 19th.*

CHAP. 43. An Act to amend the Medical Acts so far as relates to the Royal College of Surgeons of England. *July 19th.*

CHAP. 44. An Act to amend The Constabulary (Ireland) Act, 1874. *July 19th.*

CHAP. 45. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Reduction of the National Debt and the Charge for the National Debt in the Consolidated Fund. *August 2nd.*

CHAP. 46. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 30th and 31st years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to afford further Facilities for the Erection of certain Bridges in Ireland." *August 2nd.*

CHAP. 47. An Act to amend the Law in regard to Constables and Peace Officers in Scotland. *August 2nd.*

CHAP. 48. An Act to make further provision respecting the contribution out of moneys provided by Parliament towards the expenses of the Police Force in the Metropolitan Police District, and elsewhere in Great Britain. *August 2nd.*

CHAP. 49. An Act for facilitating the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Working Classes in large Towns in Scotland. *August 2nd.*

CHAP. 50 An Act to amend the Acts relating to the County Courts. *August 2nd.*

CHAP. 51. An Act to amend the Act of the Session of the 35th and 36th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chap. 19, intituled "An Act for the prevention and punishment of criminal outrages upon natives of the Islands in the Pacific Ocean." *August 2nd*

CHAP. 52. An Act to provide for the completion of the distribution of the sums of money paid to Her Majesty by the United States of America, on account of awards made by the Commissioners, acting under a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America. *August 2nd.*

CHAP. 53. An Act to give effect to an Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada respecting Copyright. *August 2nd.*

CHAP. 54. An Act to amend the Qualification required by persons acting as Justices of the Peace. *August 2nd.*

CHAP. 55. An Act for consolidating and amending the Act relating to Public Health in England. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 56. An Act to enable Grand Juries in Ireland to grant Superannuation Allowances to County Surveyors in certain cases. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 57. An Act to institute a Pharmaceutical Society, and to regulate the Qualifications of Pharmaceutical Chemists, and of Chemists and Druggists, in Ireland. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 58. An Act to authorise Advances to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for enabling them to make Loans under divers Acts authorising such Loans. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 59. An Act to amend the Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867, and to make provision for keeping safely Parochial Records in Ireland. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 60. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Friendly and other Societies. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 61. An Act to further amend the Law of Entail in Scotland. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 62. An Act to alter and amend the Law relating to Appeals in Summary Prosecutions before Inferior Judges in Scotland. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 63. An Act to repeal the Adulteration Food Acts, and to make better provision for the Sale of Food and Drugs in a pure state. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 64. An Act to repeal the Guarantee by Companies Act, 1867, and to make other provision in lieu thereof. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 65. An Act for further amending the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes. *August 11th*

CHAP. 66. An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 67. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Private and District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 68. An Act for making further Provision respecting the Department of Science and Art. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 69. An Act to consolidate and amend certain Laws relating to the Militia of the United Kingdom. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 70. An Act for further amending the Law relating to Chimney Sweepers. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 71. An Act to amend the Act of the 29th and 30th years of Her Majesty, Chapter 111, relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 72 An Act to continue various expiring laws. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 73. An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of certain persons who entered the employment of the Home Government of India before the 31st day of December, 1874.

CHAP. 74. An Act to amend "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," and other Sanitary Acts, in respect of Loans for Sanitary Purposes. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 75. An Act to amend the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 76. An Act to make provision for Returns relating to Ecclesiastical Fees; and for other purposes. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 77. An Act to amend and extend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873. *August 11th.*

CHAP. 78. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1876, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. *August 13th.*

CHAP. 79. An Act to amend the Law relating to Legal Practitioners. *August 13th.*

CHAP. 80. An Act to amend the Act of the 21st year of the reign of King George the Third, chap. 49, intituled "An Act for preventing certain abuses and profanations on the Lord's Day called Sunday," and for further amending the law concerning the remission of penalties. *August 13th.*

CHAP. 81. An Act to authorise the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of the Salary of an additional Sheriff Substitute in Scotland; and for other purposes. *August* 13*th.*

CHAP. 82. An Act to afford facilities for the erection, enlargement, improvement, and purchase of dwelling-houses for residences for Teachers of certain National Schools in Ireland. *August* 13*th.*

CHAP. 83. An Act to amend the Law relating to Securities for Loans contracted by Local Authorities. *August* 13*th.*

CHAP. 84. An Act to regulate the Expenses, and to control the charges of Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections.

CHAP. 85. An Act for amending the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts.

CHAP. 86. An Act for amending the Law relating to Conspiray, and to the Protection of Property, and for other purposes.

CHAP. 87. An Act to simplify Titles and facilitate the Transfer of Land in England. *August* 11*th.*

CHAP. 88. An Act to make provision for giving further powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy Ships.

CHAP. 89. An Act to consolidate with Amendments the Acts for relating to Loans for Public Works. *August* 13*th.*

CHAP. 90 An Act to enlarge the powers of County Courts in respect of disputes between Employers and Workmen, and to give other Courts a limited civil Jurisdiction in respect of such disputes.

CHAP. 91. An Act to establish a Register of Trade Marks.

CHAP. 92 An Act for amending the Law relating to Agricultural Holdings in England. *August* 13*th.*

CHAP. 63. An Act to amend the Copyright of Designs Acts.

CHAP. 94. An Act to amend the Law relating to Offences against the Person. *August* 13*th.*

CHAP. 95. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 33rd aud 34th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter 106, intituled—"An Act to amend the Sanitary Act, 1866, so far as relates to the City of Dublin. *Aug.* 13.

CHAP. 96. An Act to provide for additional payments to Teachers of National Schools in Ireland. *August* 13*th.*

Under a Sundial.

"If on this dial fall a shade, the time redeem;
For, lo! it passeth like a d eam.
For if it all be blank, then mourn thy loss
Of hours unblessed by shadows from the cross."

"In navigation we ought to be guided by the pilot; in the course of life by those of better judgment."

JOHN MORTON, PRINTER, MARKET PLACE, BOSTON.

MORTON'S
ALMANACK COMPENDIUM,
1876.



Captain Webb, the Noted Swimmer.

Captain Matthew Webb has accomplished the most wonderful, swimming feat ever known. He swam across the English channel from England to France, in 21½ hours, and the distance he swam was supposed to be from fifty to sixty miles, caused by the tidal currents interfering with his progress when nearing the French shore. He started on Tuesday afternoon, August 24th, 1875, just before two o'clock, from the Pier at Dover, from the steps of which he dived into the sea.

Captain Webb, *continued.*

During the early part of his journey he was particularly favoured by the weather, the sea being quite calm, and not a breath of wind could be felt. Capt. Webb was accompanied by a lugger and two small rowing boats, from which his friends occasionally supplied him with refreshments. Nothing occurred worthy of notice until about nine o'clock next morning, when he complained of being stung by a Jelly Fish, and requested he might be supplied with a little brandy as he felt faint. His refreshment was occasionally a little brandy or coffee, and once cod liver oil, but it did not agree with him. His style of swimming was a "long, clean breast stroke," which drove him well through the water, and occasionally he was surrounded by a sort of halo, owing to the phosphorescent state of the sea.

At two o'clock on Wednesday morning Capt. Webb was still swimming bravely on, but unfortunately the tide was taking him further and further from his course, and after some hours longer, he gave evident signs of fatigue, but he struggled on manfully. He had to swim through four tides, getting two whole ones and a portion of each of the others. He describes the last three hours of his swim as cruel work. He was excessively drowsy, and the water got into his eyes till he was almost blinded. However, to use his own words, he went into the water resolved either to reach the other side or to sink. By nine o'clock he was within a mile of the French shore, a little to the westward of Calais, but unfortunately a breeze had sprung up about two hours previously, and the sea was now tossing him about in the midst of crested waves. The tide was also running strongly away from the shore, and, at a quarter to ten o'clock, he was only half-a-mile off. A boat from Calais now came to his assistance, and acted as a sort of breakwater, as he was labouring under severe exhaustion, but he persevered, and at last touched the ground, too weak to stand. Two men at once went to his assistance, and he was able to walk slowly to the coast; and, on arriving at his hotel, he went straight off to bed, slept three hours, then had some light food, and went to sleep again. Next day he was "all right," and returned by steamer to Dover.

The only inconvenience which Capt. Webb appears to have suffered in consequence of his exploit was a stiffness and soreness of the neck, caused by his long exposure to sea water.—He is 27 years of age, height 5 ft. 8 in., and his capacious chest measures 43 inches. The likeness of him, which we give by permission of the proprietors of "The Graphic," is an excellent one, and worthy of one who achieved the feat of swimming across the English Channel, which had never before been done.

After this wonderful swim had been completed, congratulations and testimonial funds at once became popular. He was most enthusiastically cheered wherever he was recognised, and voluntary subscriptions in London, Liverpool, and other places towards forming a testimonial speedily followed, and soon reached nearly a thousand pounds.

Captain Boyton's Channel Feat.

Captain Boyton succeeded in crossing the English Channel in May, 1875. It was his second attempt to do so. On Thursday, the 27th of May, he proceeded to the water side on the French coast, and at three o'clock in the morning exactly, a rocket from the beach indicated that he had entered the water in his life-saving dress, a new invention which is likely to be of great service to all who have to brave the dangers of the sea. Presently Capt. Boyton was discerned from the steamer in attendance paddling steadily in the direction of the small boat which was to be rowed in front of him during his journey. About six o'clock a feeling of drowsiness came over him, and continued more or less until eleven o'clock. At a quarter to eight o'clock he hoisted his little sail, but found that in the absence of any wind it was of no service to him. At eleven o'clock it was ascertained that he was still feeling sleepy and rather stiff, and he was served with half-a-pint of strong green tea and three ounces of beef sandwiches. The tea revived him, and he paddled on with almost automatic regularity. At a quarter to one o'clock he approached the steamer and reported "All well." After this he made fair progress under sail, which had done him good service since ten o'clock. About three o'clock in the morning there was a tolerably strong wind, but it did not retard the Captain's progress. After four o'clock he again experienced the flood-tide, and was carried in the direction of the Lightship at the south end of the Goodwin Sands, with a shoreward tendency. He had since eleven o'clock taken nothing but a second lot of tea and another three ounces of sandwiches; but to judge from his ceaseless paddling and his replies to questions, his strength was not diminished. Night was fast closing in when the Dover Lifeboat brought the intelligence that he was about six miles from the shore, between Dover and the South Foreland Lighthouses, and that when the tide turned at nine o'clock he would have the advantage of an ebb current. All doubts as to his success had by this time been dissipated. The current was slowly but surely taking him towards the cliffs, which could be seen by the aid of the Foreland Lights. Some fishermen pointed out to Capt. Boyton a spot where he could land without risk, and at thirty-eight minutes past two, or within twenty-two minutes of a twenty-four hours' battle with the waves and currents of the English Channel, he landed a few hundred yards on the west side of the South Foreland. A rocket was fired from the boat which had convoyed him, and the steamer displayed coloured port-fires. Captain Boyton suffered very little from his prolonged exposure, and the doctor found the temperature of his body to be only one degree above its normal condition, whilst the pulse beat at the rate of 72 a minute. He was divested of his dress, and wrapped in hot blankets on board the steamer, reaching Folkstone at four o'clock. Having taken a few hours' sleep Captain Boyton received the congratulations of a large number of persons, and found in the course of the morning that the news of his exploit had reached all parts of the kingdom. Batches of complimentary telegrams were received by him; including one from her Majesty the Queen from Balmoral, and the Prince of Wales from London.

Captain Boyton, *continued.*

The life-saving dress worn by him is very simple in construction, being nothing more than a well-planned dress made in two parts which are united at the waist. The material is chiefly India-rubber. The dress consists of an inner and an outer skin ; the space between these two skins is divided into several chambers, and into these chambers air is introduced by means of tubes. The air, of course, gives buoyancy to the dress, and when the wearer has donned it and inflated the chambers, he will be able to support in the water a weight of 300 pounds in addition to his own weight. This swimming apparatus includes a water-tight bag, to be towed by means of a strong line, and is large enough to hold a ten days' supply of provisions, a small bull's-eye lamp, a number of signal lights, a long sheath-knife, and an axe.

The Purchase of the Suez Canal.

On Saturday, November 27th, 1875, the country was startled by the intelligence that the English Government had purchased the Suez Canal The following is the copy of a telegram received by the Bank of Egypt from their head office at Alexandria :—"Egyptian Government sold to English Government Suez Canal shares for £4,000,000 sterling. Minister is authorised to draw this amount on Rothschild at sight." The following may be stated to be the effect of this transaction :—The Khedive having offered to sell to her Majesty's Government the shares which he holds in the Suez Canal for the sum of four millions sterling, the Government have accepted the offer, subject to the approval of Parliament. The Khedive is the holder of about 177,000 shares out of the 400,000 into which the capital of the Company is divided.

The Revenue from Spirits, Wines, Malt, and Beer.

The following is a return to an order of the House of Commons, dated July 27th, and issued from the Treasury Chambers on August 13th. From it we learn that in the year ended March 31st, 1875, the duty on foreign and colonial spirits amounted to £5,681,337, of which £4,847,247 was collected in England, £550,581 in Scotland, and £283,509 in Ireland. The duty on home-made spirits amounted to £14,895,475, of which England contributed £8,359,394, Scotland £3,490,838, and Ireland £3,045,243. England's total contribution to spirits was therefore £13,206,641, Scotland's £4,041,419, and Ireland's £3,328,752. Malt produced £7,746,412, of which only £38 was obtained on foreign malt, and of which England contributed £6,946,358. The duty on wine brought in £1,709,856, England's share being £1,429,134 ; on foreign beer, £3,360 ; and on sugar used in brewing, £471,918. Excise licenses produced £1,827,838, altogether, distributed to England £1,518,715, to Scotland £143,912, and to Ireland £165,211. Tobacco in the same time produced in Ireland £974,584, in Scotland £648,286, and in England £5,798,445, or a total of £7,421,315. Ireland's whole contribution under these heads amounts to £5,098,342, Scotland's £5,320,232, and England's £29,338,937, or a revenue of £39,757,511, being no less than 53½ per cent. of the total revenue of £74,900,000.

The Military Strength of Europe.

At the present time any information as to the armies of Europe will be interesting. The following is an analysis of the military strength of the various nations in 1875 :—Germany, it appears, has an army comprising 469 battalions of infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 300 campaign batteries, 29 battalions of fort artillery, 18 battalions of pioneers, and 18 battalions of service corps. When are added the Reserves, the Landsturm, the Landwehr, and the Navy, a total of 1,700,000 men is arrived at, with annual estimates of £20,000,000. The English army and navy, including militia and volunteers, comprise 535,000 men, and cost £24,800,000 ; Austria has 535,000 men, costing £10,800,000 ; Belgium 43,000, with an expenditure of £1,659,200 ; Denmark 54,000 men, costing £366,000 ; Spain, according to the regulations of 1870, possesses 270,000 men, with a yearly budget of £6,400,000. The law passed by the Cortes in 1872 has as yet been imperfectly applied. France has 152 regiments of infantry, 30 battalions of chasseurs, 77 cavalry regiments, 40 regiments of artillery, four of engineers, and 20 squadrons of Service Corps. With the reserve and navy the total effective strength of the country is 1,700,000, costing £26,600,000 ; Greece 51,000 men, and estimate £360,000 ; Italy 760,000 men, expenditure £9,840,000 ; Holland 100,000 men, estimate £1,120,000 ; Portugal 73,000 men, costing £180,000 ; Russia has an army in time of peace of 188 regiments of infantry, 82 battalions of riflemen, 48 battalions for frontier service, 56 regiments of cavalry, 310 batteries of artillery, 14 battalions of engineers, besides irregulars and reserves. With the fleet, the effective strength of the country is 1,550,000 men, with a budget of £27,200,000 ; Sweden 160,000 men, costing £1,120,000. The effective strength of Switzerland is approximately 180,000 men, costing only £360,000 ; Turkey 300,000 men, with estimates of £5,680,000. On a war footing, therefore, the armies of Europe are 9,333,000 men, costing annually £136,804,000.

The Dunmow Flitch.—It is contemplated to revive this jocular and quaint old custom in 1876, by means of a local company of shareholders, from whom will be appointed a committee to carry the presentation and procession out properly and with a due regard to decorum. Mr. J. W. Savill, who promoted the revivals in 1869 and 1874, will again act a prominent part, and is pushing his plans forward. It is expected the presentation will be of greater magnitude than any yet held.

Effervescing Drink.—Mix two ounces of tartaric acid and two ounces of carbonate of soda with eight ounces of sifted lump-sugar dust, or like proportions, as the case may be. A dessert spoonful in a tumbler of cold water, with or without milk, will effervesce, and form an agreeable beverage, either in winter or summer. A small quantity of moist sugar and powdered ginger may be added for use, if required.

Sir Donald M'Leod, C.B., K.C.S.I., was accidentally killed at a railway station, London, on the 28th November, 1872, aged 62 years.

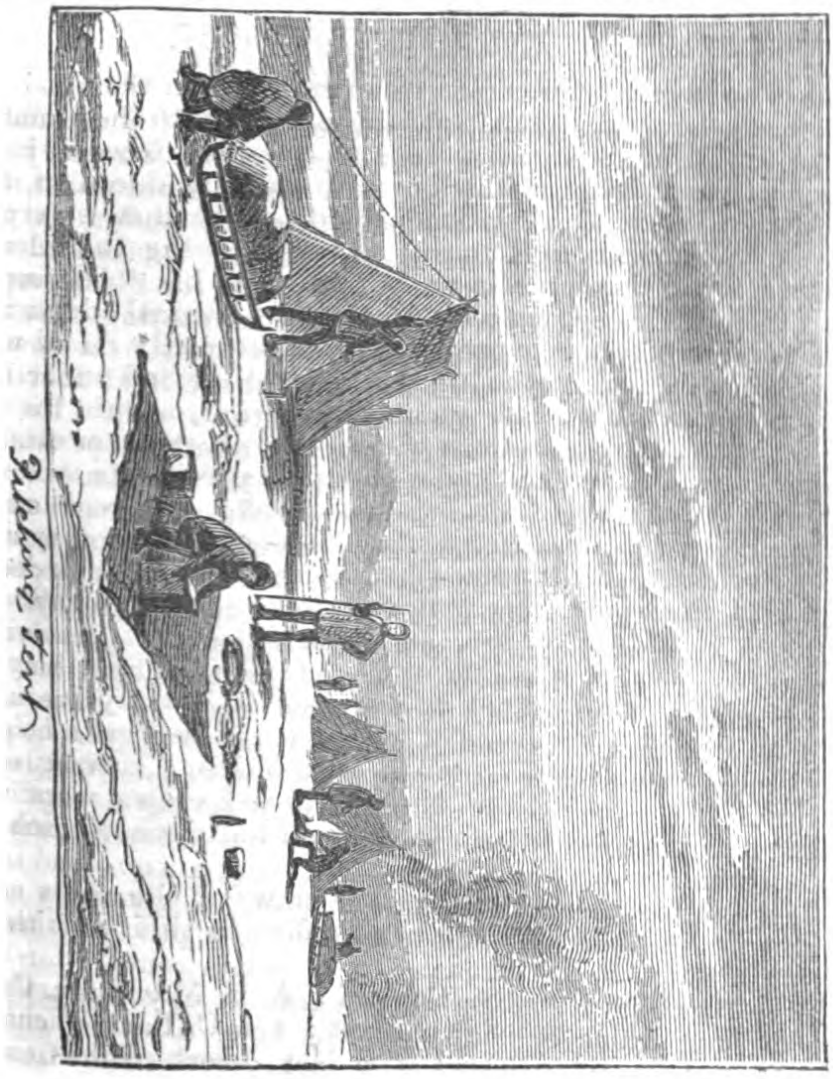
Ipecacuanha a Remedy for Indigestion.

Dr. Budd, in a lecture on stomach disorders, says—"Small doses of ipecacuanha, were, I believe, first recommended as a remedy for indigestion in a tract published in 1785, by a French naturalist, M. Daubenton, well known from the aid he afforded Buffon in the production of his splendid work on natural history. Daubenton was educated for medicine, but left the practice of it for his favourite study of natural history. Daubenton is careful in stating that the cases in which ipecacuanha is useful are where digestion is slow,—where the food lies heavily on the stomach, and there is an inability for mental or bodily exertion for some time after meals. He believed that ipecacuanha owes its efficacy to its exciting peristaltic action in the stomach, and imparting an energy to its glands. He recommends that it should be given in the morning fasting, and in quantity sufficient to occasion a slight feeling of vermiculating motion in the stomach, but without causing any sensation of pain or nausea. The quantity requisite to produce this effect varies, he says, in different persons, from a quarter of a grain to two grains. He advises therefore that very small doses be given at first, which may be gradually increased till a sensible effect is produced. I have used ipecacuanha as a remedy for indigestion for several years, and believe that there is no other medicine we know of so effectual in removing the uneasiness and sense of oppression after meals, and the various other evils that result from slow digestion. Small doses of rhubarb, ginger, and pepper, have a similar kind of action, and may be given singly or together for the same purpose. I generally prescribe ipecacuanha, from half a grain to a grain, in a pill, with three or four grains of rhubarb. With many, a favourite remedy for the discomfort resulting from slow digestion is a grain of cayenne pepper, with three or four grains of rhubarb. The best time for giving medicines for the purpose in question is just before dinner, and before any other meal after which a sense of oppression is usually felt."

Dyspepsia.

Dr. Brown-Sequard's method of treating dyspepsia, which he has found successful in the majority of cases during ten years' practice, is on the principle of eating little but often. Take from one to four mouthfuls at once, but eat again in ten, twenty, or thirty minutes. Use nourishing food and drink, as roasted or boiled meats, and especially beef, mutton, eggs, well baked bread, and milk, with butter and cheese, and a very moderate quantity of vegetables and fruit. Beef tea or milk is recommended instead of water, and the quantity of solid food for one day should not exceed forty ounces. This plan need be pursued but two or three weeks, when return may be had to the ordinary rule of three meals a day. By this method the stomach is gently and steadily occupied but not over-loaded.

"Norman saw on English oak,
On English neck a Norman yoke,
Norman spoon in English dish,
And England ruled as Normans wish;
Blithe world to England never will be more,
Till England's rid of all the four."



THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Departure of the Arctic Exp dition, 1875.

The Arctic Expedition of 1875, the object of such general interest and solicitude, and upon which so many national hopes are concentrated, left Portsmouth on its adventurous voyage at 4 o'clock precisely on Saturday, 29th May. The multitudes who assembled at Portsmouth to witness the sailing of Captain Nares and his brave companions, and the unparelleled enthusiasm with which they were received, indicate pretty clearly that a true chord had been struck, and that the sympathies of all, from the Queen downwards, go with them. There was little to see. It was the spectators who made the show. Two small vessels leaving their anchorage and sailing slowly to the eastward do not constitute of themselves a spectacle to attract an immense crowd from all parts. But underlying all was the consciousness that the crews were about to enter upon a battle with Nature in her sternest aspects, and that it was for the honour of the conntry that this should be so.

The Lords of the Admiralty proceeded on board the Alert and the Discovery, where they were received by Captain Nares and Captain Stephenson, the whole of the officers and men being drawn up on the

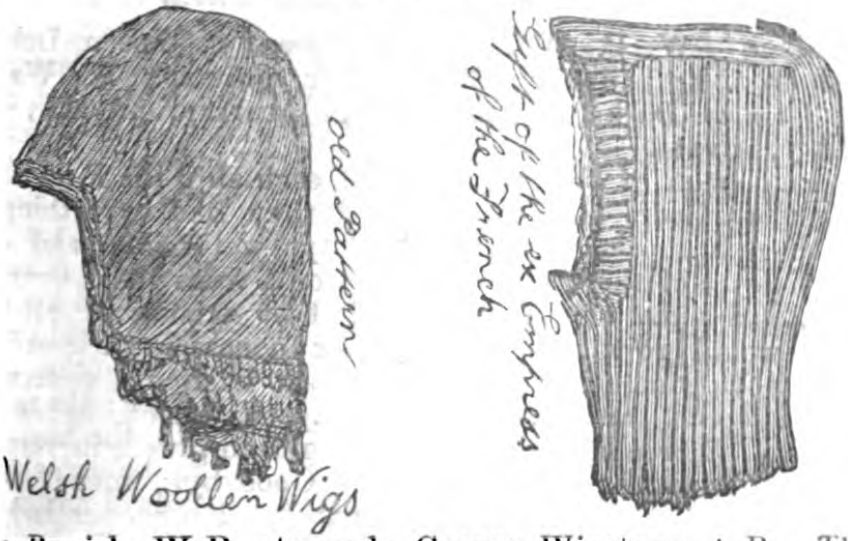
The Arctic Expedition, *continued.*

upper deck. The inspection was something more than the usual cold formality. Their Lordships examined very closely into the condition of the ships and their equipment, and took great interest in the various ingenious contrivances which have been introduced to meet the exigencies of high Arctic latitudes and the perilous enterprise which will be undertaken next Spring, when, leaving the Alert in snug winter quarters, Captain Nares sets forth on his "telescopic" journey to the Pole. They were shown the mechanical adaptations by which the rudder and screw can be almost instantly raised when in danger of being injured by the ice, recourse being had under such circumstances to the sails; the manner in which, should the condenser be damaged by concussions with icebergs or other obstructions, the engines can be worked under high pressure; the means by which, through the agency of self-detaching hooks, the boats can be promptly lowered and disconnected, &c. Taken below, they were told how, by excluding the icy atmosphere by means of double doors, things were kept warm and snug between decks; how, by utilising the waste heat of the galley fire, an ample supply of fresh water could be secured even in a region of perpetual ice; and how the darkness of an Arctic winter could be scattered below by means of an improved ship's lamp, the flame of which, three inches in height, afforded an illuminating power equal to 26 candles. Having completed their inspection of the ships, the officers and crews were individually introduced to their Lordships, who cordially shook each by the hand.

The following is a list of the officers and crews of the ships composing the Arctic Expedition, arranged according to their number on the ships' books:—

THE ALERT.—George S Nares, Captain: A H Markham, Commander: Pelham Aldrich, senior lieutenant: A A C Parr, Lieutenant: George A Giffard, Lieutenant: W H May, Lieutenant: George Le C Egerton, Sub-Lieutenant: Thomas Colan, M D, F Surgeon: Edward L Moss, M.D, Surgeon: James Wootton, Engineer: George White, Engineer: Rev H W Pullen, Chaplain: C de H Whiddon, Assistant Paymaster: H W Fielden (Captain), Naturalist. Petty Officers and Seamen:—Joseph Good, acting chief boatswain's mate: Spero Copato, captain's steward: Vincent Dominies, ship's cook: Henry Mann, shipwright: James Self, A.B: William Maskell, A.B.: D W Harley, captain of the foretop: James Doidge, captain of the foretop: John N Radmore, acting chief carpenter's mate: William P. Wolley, A.B: George Cranston, A.B: George J Burroughs, ship's steward: John Shirley, second stoker: Robert Joiner, leading stoker; Thomas Stuckberry, captain of the maintop; Reuben Francombe, A.B.; John Hawkins, cooper; Thomas Rawlings, captain of the forecastle; John Pearson, A.B.; William Ferbrooke, A.B.; Alfred R. Pearce, A.B.; John Simmonds, A.B.; James F. Cane, armourer; David Mitchell, A.B.; Robert D. Symonds, A.B.; Thomas H. Simpson, A.B.; William Malley, A.B.; Thomas Jolliffe, captain of the maintop; A. C. Petersen, dog driver; Adam Ayles, second captain of the foretop; Edwin Lawrence, gunner's mate; David Denchars, ice quartermaster; John Thores, ice quartermaster; James Berrie, ice quartermaster;

The Arctic Expedition, *continued.*



George Remish, W.R. steward; George Winstone, A.B.; Thomas Stubbs, stoker; William J. Gore, stoker; William Lorimer, A.B.; Henry Mills, signalman; John Blakely, signalman. Royal Marines:—William Wood, Colour-Sergeant R.M.L.I.; William Ellard, private; John Hollins, private; Thomas Smith, private; George Porter, gunner, R.M.A.; Elias Hill, gunner, R.M.A.; Thomas Oakley, gunner, R.M.A.

THE DISCOVERY.—H. F. Stevenson, Captain; C. J. M. Conybeare, Sub-Lieutenant; Lewis A. Beaumont, Lieutenant; Reginald B. Fulford, Lieutenant; Wyatt Rawson, Lieutenant; R. H. Archer, Lieutenant; Belgrave Minis, M.D., S. Surgeon; R. W. Coppinger, Surgeon; D. Cartmel, Engineer; Matthew R. Miller, Engineer; Charles E. Hodson, Chaplain; Thomas Mitchell, Assistant-Paymaster; Henry C. Hart, Naturalist. Petty Officers and Seamen:—James Shepherd, cooper; John E. Smith, sailmaker; H. W. Edwards, A.B.; George W. Emmerson, acting chief boatswain's mate; George Bryant, captain of the maintop; James Cooper, second captain of the maintop; Benjamin Wyatt, A.B.; Frank Chatel, captain of the forecastle; Daniel Gerard, A.B.; Michael Regan, A.B.; David Stewart, captain of the foretop; Jeremiah Rourke, S. stoker; Thomas Chalkley, A.B.; Jonah Gear, W, R. Steward; John Hodges, A.B.; James Thornback, A.B.; George Stone, second captain of the foretop; Alfred Hindle, A.B.; Peter Craig, A.B.; William Ward, armourer; George Leggatt, A.B.; R. W. Hitchcock, A.B; Edward C. Heddy, acting chief carpenter's mate; Frank Jones, stoker; Thomas Simmonds, captain of the forecastle; Samuel Bulley, stoker; William R. Sweet, stoker; William



Dougall, ice quartermaster; Edward Taws, ice quartermaster; Alexander Gray, ice quartermaster; George R. Sarah, S. steward; George Bunyan, third-class gunner's mate; Henry Windser, carpenter's crew; John S. Saggers, A.B.; James Phillips, W.R. cook.

The Arctic Expedition *continued.*

Royal Marines :—W. C. Wellington, sergeant ; Wilson Dobing, gunner ; John Crop, gunner ; Eli Rayner, gunner ; W. Waller, private ; Thomas Darke, private ; John Murray, private ; and Henry Petty, private.

At the conclusion of the inspection of each ship the First Lord, addressing the officers and sailors, said they had everything on board which could be desired for their safety, well-being, and comfort, that the eyes of the whole civilised world were fixed upon the Expedition, and that the prayers and best wishes of all their countrymen would go with them for their success in their arduous undertaking. In conclusion, the First Lord wished the crews of each ship God-speed, and, with his colleagues, shook hands with their Captains. Three hearty cheers having been given in response to his Lordship's parting salutation of "Good-bye, men!" as he went over the side, the inspection terminated. No sooner had the excitement caused by the visit of the Lords Commissioners ended than the enthusiasm of the crews was raised by a thoughtful telegraphic farewell from her Majesty at Balmoral, addressed to Captain Nares. The Royal message was as follows :—"I earnestly wish you and your gallant companions every success, and I trust that you may safely accomplish the important duty you have so bravely undertaken."

To this gracious proof of her Majesty's sympathy with the Expedition, Captain Nares promptly telegraphed the following reply:—"I feel deeply the great honour her Majesty has done myself and the other members of the Expedition in wishing us success. Her Majesty may depend on all doing their duty."

Afterwards a parcel from the Queen was received on board each vessel, addressed to the respective commanders ; but, as they were reverently laid aside for the present, and will not be opened until the ships are well out to sea, it is impossible to state the form which her Majesty's regard has in this instance taken.



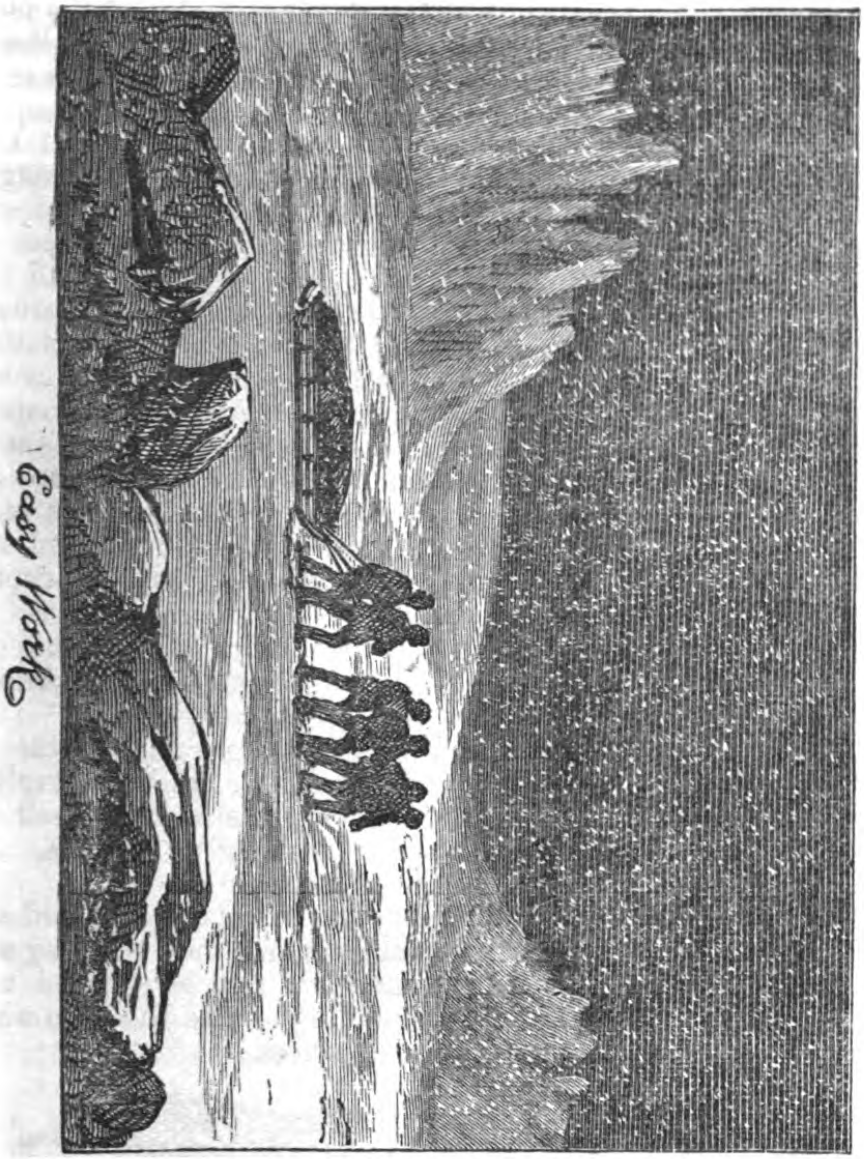
Leather mit.



Seal Skin Mit.

The day being "Royal Oak day," and an official holiday, the yard was strictly closed to all but the friends of the crews. It was felt that the parting sorrow of brave men should not be broken in upon by the intrusion of a mob. And it was no ordinary parting which was about to ensue between the devoted crews and those they held dear. Portsmouth is accustomed to the domestic severances which occur on the departure of ships for distant stations. These are the sad but inevitable concomitants of a sailor's life, and for which they are prepared. But the Alert and the Discovery were on the point of sailing whither no letter could reach them and whence no news could be received. For three years or so the officers and men would be as absolutely cut off from the world of the living

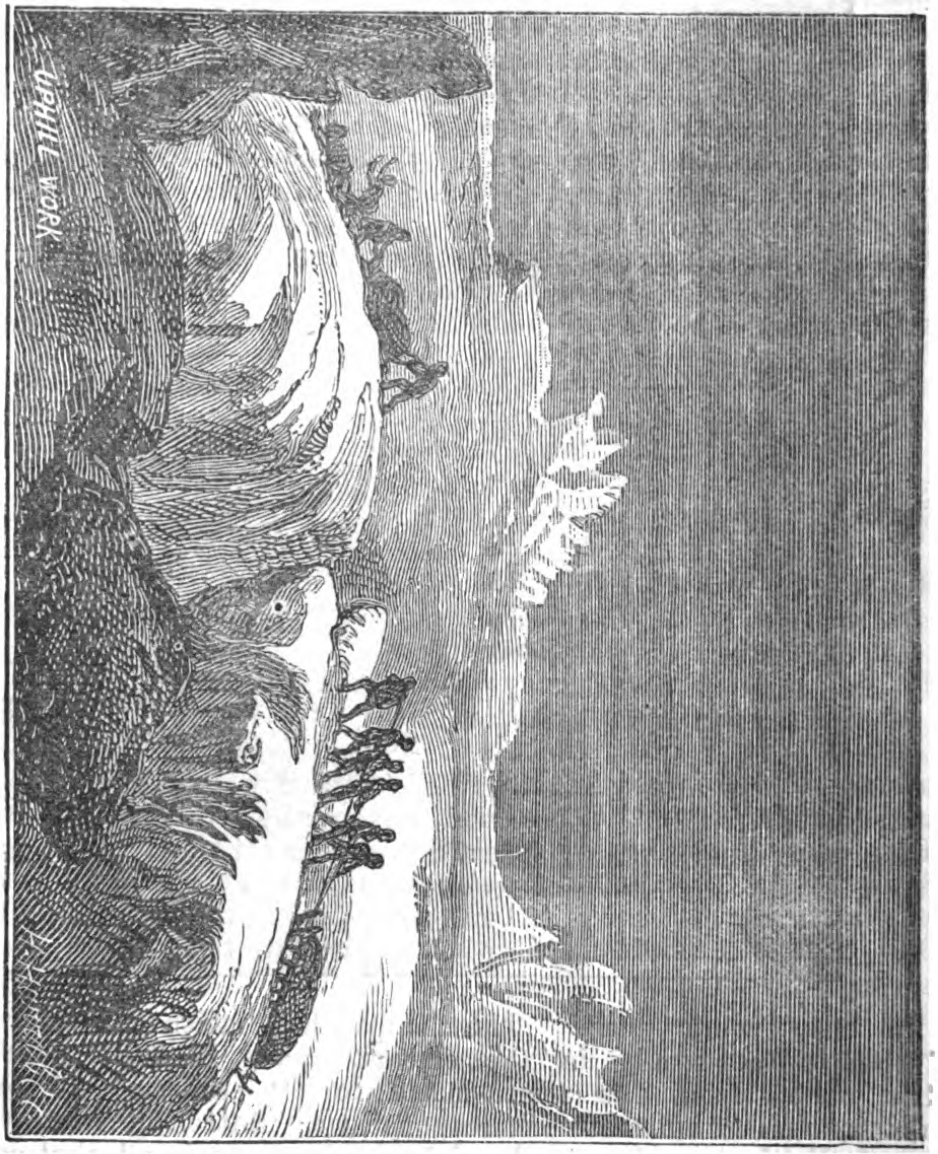
The Arctic Expedition, *continued.*



as if they were dead. The ships lay, with steam up and their bows already in the stream, ready to start. They had signalled from the mizen-masts for "permission to part company," an "affirmative" response was fluttering from the Duke of Wellington close at hand, and a hawser was all that connected them with the shore. On the neighbouring jetties the relatives and friends were assembled to bid the explorers good-bye. It was noticed that there were few ladies present. There were some weeping wives belonging to the blue-jackets clinging about the ships; but as the vessels had been open to the relatives of the crews from early morning, the wives and sweethearts of those on board had already taken their last farewell. As the hour of sailing approached the stillness in the crowded harbour became positively oppressive. At last four o'clock sounded from the Dockyard clock, and with the very first stroke the two ships moved from the jetties. The transfiguration which thereupon ensued was startling and overpowering. So

The Arctic Expedition, *continued.*

intently had the eyes of the spectators been directed upon the ships that no one seemed aware of the pictorial accessories of the scene, but with the actual starting of the expedition everything appeared to spring into life. The decks of the noble ships had lined the jetties, the yards and ratlines of the men-of-war in the stream, and



the shores on both sides were clad with people. "Good-bye and best wishes for your success" was signalled from the flag-ship. "Thanks and farewell" was signalled back, and as the Alert and the Discovery, piloted by the Fire Queen, with Admirals Elliot and M'Clintock and Captain Sullivan on board, and accompanied by the Heather Bell and other steamers, sailed down the harbour channel, such cheers upon cheers rent the air as were never before heard in Portsmouth. The rigging of the St. Vincent training ship presented a sight that will not be easily forgotten. It was a dense, unbroken, living mass that extended from the bulwarks and covered the topmost sky gear, and the roar which the lads gave forth

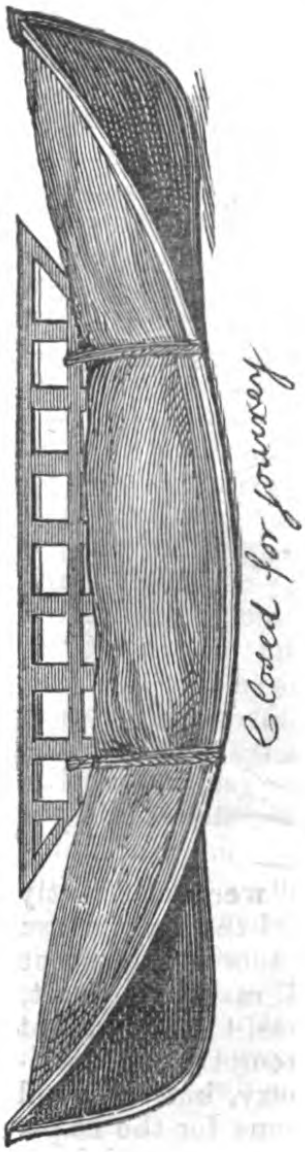
The Arctic Expedition, *continued.*

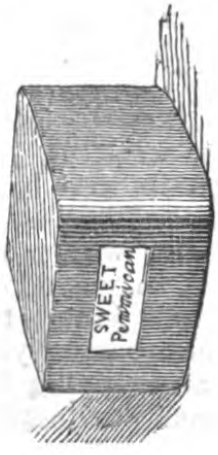
as the vessels passed was heard far above the general diapason. Indeed, the excitement communicated itself to the crews of the expedition, for soon some adventurous seamen clambered to the mastheads and skylarked upon the verge of the yardarms, while Captains Nares and Stephenson, Commander Markham (who is accompanied to Disco by his brother, Mr. Clements Markham) and the other officers acknowledged the plaudits of the multitude from the bridge. Turning up the eastward channel to the Spit buoy, the scene that met the eyes of the crews was truly unique, and rendered the similar scenes that were presented at the same spot on the visits of the Sultan and the Shah colourless by comparison. Not only were the piers crowded to suffocation, but the sloping foreshore from the Round Tower to beyond the Breakwater opposite Southsea Castle displayed an unbroken mass of waving hats and fluttering handkerchiefs. Every square inch of shingle down to the water's edge was covered, the outer boundary of the crowd being defined by a red fringe of soldiers.



the sounds of whose bands playing "Auld Lang Syne" were only faintly heard upon the water. Those who have witnessed the race course at Epsom on the Derby Day assert that it falls far short of the scene of Saturday. The water, too, was covered with all manner of craft, from private yachts, heeling under a spread of canvas, to the smallest cockle-shell, which it seemed to be an absolute tempting of Providence to take out to sea. The day was dull and hazy, but the wind which blew from the north-east was highly propitious for the Expedition. Had it blown from the westward the results would have been serious, for while the Alert was submerged 15ft at the fore and 16ft: aft, the draught of the Discovery was 15ft and 17ft. The Valorous, which got under way from Spithead on the appearance of the ships, and followed them at a respectful distance, was still more deeply laden. As the breeze freshened the courses were set, jibs and flying jibs were run up, topsails and topgallant sails were bent, and the ships made rapid progress through the water, The last to leave the Alert was the little daughter of the Captain, who, after being tenderly embraced by her father, was deposited in the pilot's gig and brought back by Mr. Harding. The Admirals waved the ships a last good-bye at St. Helen's, and gradually the accompanying gunboats, yachts, and launches parted company, after giving the crews a last cheer and receiving in some instances small bouquets of flowers as parting gifts from those on board.

The Arctic Expedition, *continued.*





THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Where the brave have gone before,
And left their honoured dust
In the sea or on the shore,—
With a high and holy trust
Our brave ones go once more.

And with ardent hope and prayer
We follow in their wake ;
And our spirits will be there
When their lonely path they take.
So we leave them to God's care.

In the dreary Polar night
How their thoughts will turn to us ;
Oh ! be their visions bright,
Cheery and beauteous,
'Neath the wings of angels white.

How fond hearts at home will yearn
Through the blank expectant years,
For the safe, glad, proud return
Of these noble pioneers
Of what science has to learn !

Oh ! though weak the words we use,
Warm the blessings that we give !
Can heaven our prayers refuse ?
In its guiding power they live—
Heart-faith we can never lose !

And thus we in patience wait
The blest consummate hour
When they will come back elate,
The guerdon they sought their dower,
And the glory no time shall abate !

Jack Boots

Want no cleaning,
Want no mending,
Want no Jack,
Want no hooks, and
Want nothing but
Legs out, and legs in.
Keep men all dry! keep men upright!
Useful to life, but bad to the sight.

The Great Floods of 1875.

The year 1875 will have a good claim to remembrance in the future as the year of rain and floods. In almost all parts of the world the rainfall has been excessive, and many have suffered even more severely than ourselves from inundations. In the south of France, for instance, the inundations caused an amount of destruction which can only be described as appalling. There whole villages were swept away, crops destroyed, and a tract of country equal in extent to an English county converted into one vast lake, in which cattle and human beings were indiscriminately engulphed in one common ruin. The sultry plains of India, too, have had their share of the almost universal deluge, and the inhabitants found themselves reduced to a state of destitution almost bordering on starvation. On the other side of the Atlantic terrible storms have desolated the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. In our own country the floods, though not so serious, have yet been sufficiently destructive to make the year 1875 memorable. In Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire the floods of July gave an earnest of the terrible destruction which 48 hours of uninterrupted rainfall might cause. Nottingham not only suffered in the destruction of property, which, though grievous enough, admitted of remedy, but also in the loss of seven lives. The flood of October is believed to have exceeded the great flood of 1852, even if it did not come up to that of 1795 in the Nottingham district. The river Welland five times overflowed its banks, and the towns of Stamford and Spalding suffered greatly from the effects of the floods.

Dr. Livingstone's remains were laid to rest in Westminster Abbey, close to the grave of Major James Rennell, his predecessor in the great work of African exploration. Before the body was carried from Savile-row a service was performed, according to the forms of the Scottish Church, by the pastor of the church at Hamilton, once frequented by Livingstone and his family. The Queen and the Prince of Wales sent carriages to follow in the procession; and the gathering of mourners at the Abbey included as foremost personages Mr. Stanley and the faithful attendant of the great traveller, a youthful negro named Wainwright. Sir Bartle Frere, Colonel Rawlinson, Dr. Kirk, the Dukes of Sutherland and Manchester, and many other celebrities were present. A wreath was sent by the Queen, with the label attached—"A tribute of respect and admiration from Queen Victoria." It was laid on the coffin shortly before the grave was closed.

An American Preacher and the Robbers.

A Methodist preacher, many years ago, was journeying to a village where he was to dispense the Word of Life, according to the usual routine of his duty, and was stopped on his way by three robbers. One of them seized his bridle reins; another presented a pistol and demanded his money; the third was a mere looker-on. The grave and devout man looked each and all of them in the face, and, with great gravity and seriousness, said, "Friends, did you pray to God before you left home? Did you ask God to bless you in all your undertakings to-day?" The question startled them for a moment. Recovering themselves, they said, "We have no time to answer such questions; we want your money." "I am a poor preacher of the Gospel," was the reply; but what little money I have shall be given to you." A few shillings was all he had to give. "Have you a watch?"—Yes."—Well, then, give it to us." In taking the watch from his pocket his saddle bags were displayed. "What have you here?" was the question again.—"You can see. I have nothing in them but religious books, and I have a pair of shoes and a change of linen also."—"We must have them." The preacher dismounted. The saddle bags were taken possession of, and no further demand made. Instantly the preacher began to unbutton his great-coat and to throw it off his shoulders, at the same time asking, "Will you have my great-coat?" No," was the reply; "you are a generous man, and we will not take it." He then addressed them as follows:—"I have given you everything you asked for, and would have given you more than you asked for. I have one favour to ask of you."—"What is that?"—"That you kneel down and allow me to pray to Almighty God in your behalf; to ask him to turn your hearts and put you in the right way." "I'll have nothing to do with the man's things," said the ringleader of them. "Nor I either," said another of them. "Here, take your watch, take your money, take your saddle bags; if we have anything to do with you the judgment of God will overtake us." So each article was returned. This, however, did not satisfy the holy man. He urged prayer upon them. He knelt down, and one of the robbers knelt with him; one prayed, the other wept, confessed his sins, said it was the first time in his life that he had done such a thing, and it should be the last. How far he kept his word is known only to Him to whom the darkness and the light are equally alike; to Him whose eyelids try the children of men.

Four Good Habits.

There were four good habits a wise and good man earnestly recommended in his counsels, and also by his own example, and which he considered essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns: these are punctuality, accuracy, steadiness, and despatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others may be committed; without the third, nothing can be well done; and without the fourth, opportunities of great advantage are lost, which it is impossible to recall.

The quartern loaf sold for 1s. 10½d. in the year 1801.

A Ghastly Spectacle.

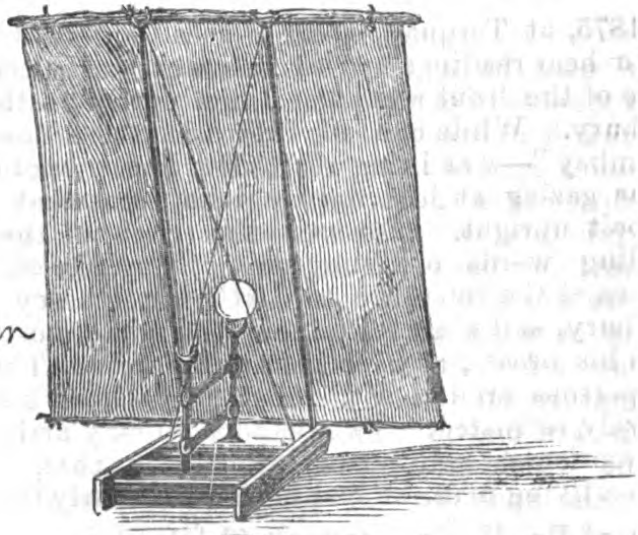
In November, 1875, at Torquay, there was a large and fashionable assemblage to hear readings by Mr. Hussey, an elocutionist, and occupying one of the front seats was a fine portly gentleman of the name of Salisbury. While one of the first selections—"The Death of Paul Dombey"—was being read, Mr. Hussey noticed that Mr. Salisbury was gazing at him fixedly in a somewbat peculiar attitude, sitting bolt upright. Towards the close of the second part, the concluding words of Tennyson's "May Queen" were being spoken, when at the reference to death Mr. Hussey glanced towards Mr. Salisbury, and observed him in the same posture, his arms folded across his breast, and his gaze still intent. The reader stopped, and the persons around Mr. Salisbury, seeing his death-like hue, instinctively retreated. Two doctors quickly arrived, and on examining the motionless gentleman pronounced that, although he sat upright like a living man, he had been dead nearly two hours.

Death of Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester.

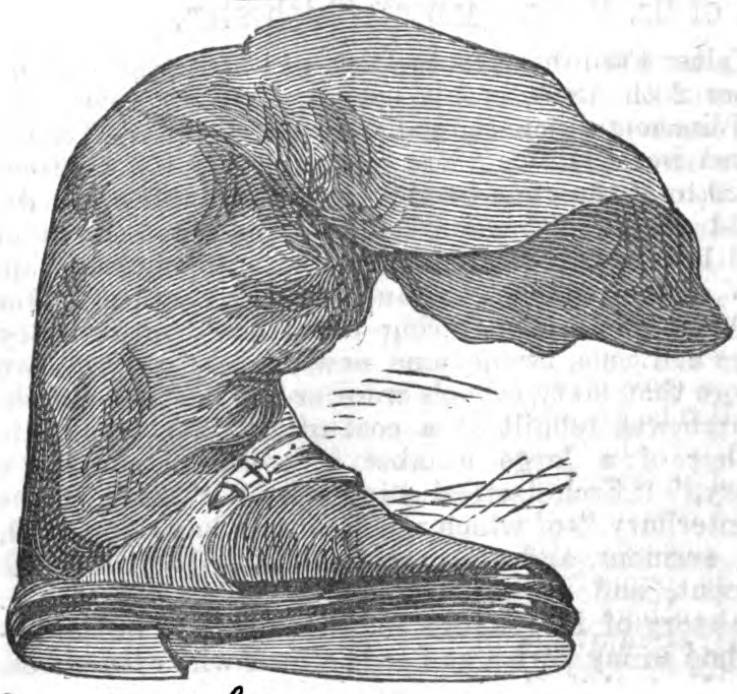
The Rev. Dr. Walter Farquhar Hook, Dean of Chichester, died on Wednesday, October 20th, 1875, in his seventy-seventh year. He was educated at Winchester School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821. He was vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, from 1829 to 1837, when he was appointed vicar of Leeds. This living he held until 1859, when he was nominated Dean of Chichester by Lord Derby. In 1827 Dr. Hook was appointed chaplain to George IV., and he has continued in that office under William IV. and Queen Victoria. During Dr. Hook's incumbency of twenty-two years at Leeds, twenty-one new churches, thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools were erected in the parish, and the parish church was rebuilt at a cost of £40,000. The late dean was the author of a large number of works, including a "Church Dictionary," "Ecclesiastical Biography," "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," of which nine volumes have appeared, several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets. He joined the temperance movement, and actually became a sworn teetotaller. He used to tell the story of his change in this direction in the following way :—"I had in my parish at Leeds a man who earned 18s. a-week ; out of this he used to give 7s. to his wife, and to spend the rest in drink ; but for all that he was a good sort of man. I went to him and said, 'Now, suppose you abstain altogether for six months.' 'Well, if I do, *will you*, sir ?' was his reply. 'Yes,' I said, 'I will.' 'What,' said he, 'from beer, from spirits, and from wine?' 'Yes.' 'And how shall I know if you keep your promise?' 'Why, you ask my "missus," and I'll ask yours.' It was agreed between us for six months first, and afterwards we renewed the promise. He never resumed the bad habit that he left off, and is now a prosperous and happy man in business at St. Petersburg and I am Dean of Chichester."

GRANTHAM.—A riot caused here in 1794 by a number of river bankers had to be quelled by the aid of two companies of the Royal Cheshire Militia, who marched from the city of Lincoln for that purpose.

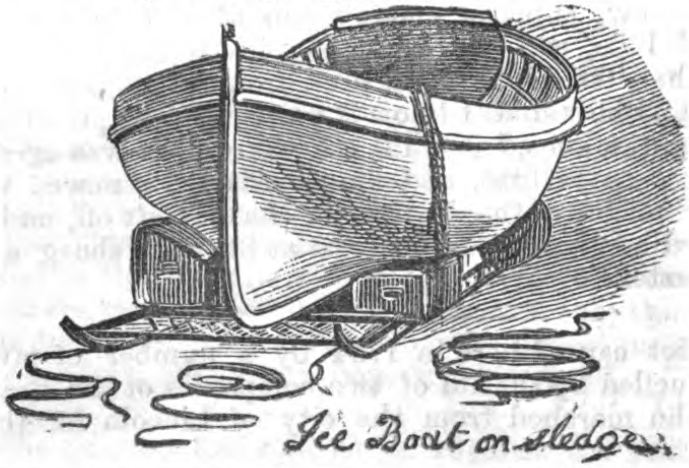
Arctic Discovery and Science.



Seal Screen



Cork Soled Boot



Ice Boat on sledge.

A glance at the instructions issued by the Royal Society to Capt. Nares and his companions should surprise the many who used to talk glibly of Arctic adventure as barren of practical result. On the contrary, mere topographical discovery — the simple mapping out of the unknown Polar space—is, we are told by one of the best and keenest of Arctic voyagers, the least thing to be gained in the search.

First and foremost in practical importance comes the investigation of the earth's magnetic force, now here displaying such strange phenomena as here, or of the Polar areas of barometrical depression with which we have learned to connect the storms that burst on our northern coasts. The bands upon the spectrum of the sun, the result of terrestrial absorption at the low altitude of an Arctic spring, examined

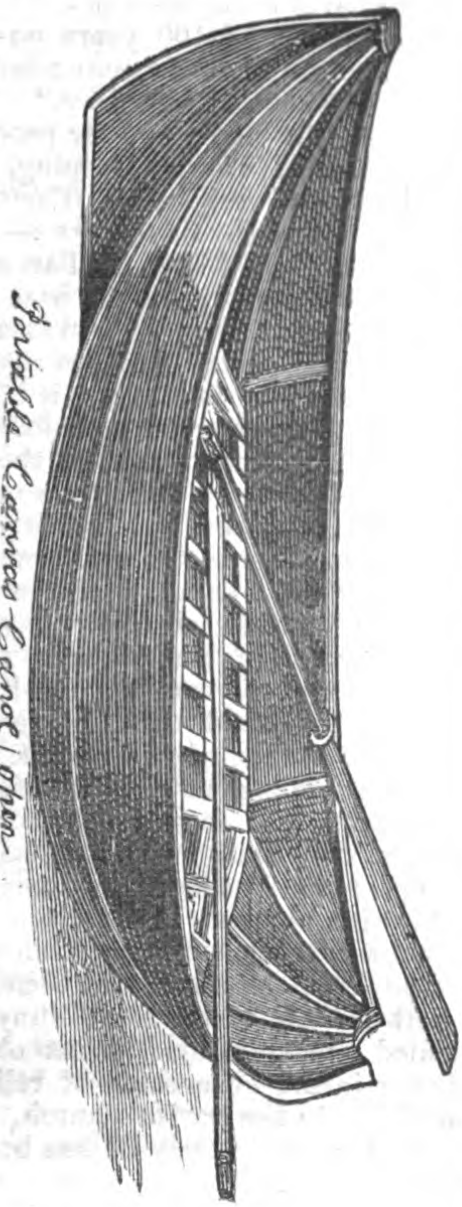
Arctic Discovery and Science, *continued.*

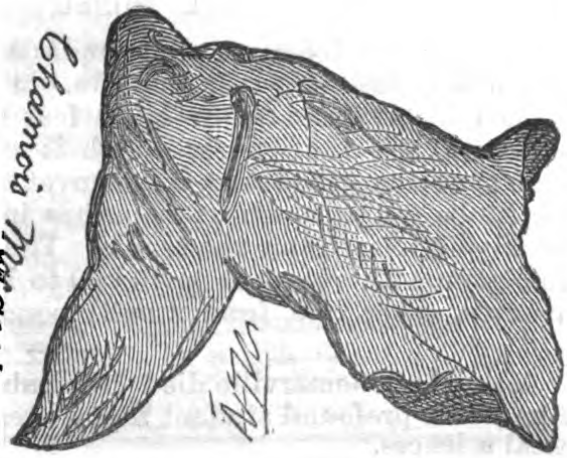
in the spectroscope may be expected to reveal constituents in our atmosphere too minute for direct detection by any chemical analysis. The transmission of sounds in the still frozen air, the triple tidal wave that sweeps over the Polar basin, the growth of the ice world in a region reminding us of what all Europe was a million years ago, the effect of temperature on the germination of seeds, are matters all of scientific value which only long observation on the spot can thoroughly elucidate.

The naturalist may hope to learn much more of the fauna of Greenland and its seas, of the migratory birds that still, wherever found, are flying to the North, of the existence, possibly, of traces of men in higher latitudes than have yet been reached.

The public, we suspect, will think much less of scientific discovery than of the advance towards the Pole itself. After all, why should it be ashamed to own that its main object is to revive again one of the ancient glories of the navy, and avoid the irreparable loss of *prestige*, if others succeeded in the quest of centuries while we, the first explorers, stood idly by?

But it is none the less satisfactory to know that the expedition is no wild enterprise of unprofitable daring, but that whether the attempt to gain the Pole succeeds or not, the results to be looked for can hardly fail in any case amply to repay the early cost.—*The Graphic.*





Market Deeping.—A Centen arian.

There was living here in July last, a Mr. Allin Barsby, who attained the age of 100 years on the 29th of June, 1875, or as he himself more quaintly expressed the fact by saying he "reached five score on St. Peter's Day." He was born at Belton, near Uppingham, Rutland; and for proof of his age the Rev. W. Hildyard, late Rector of Market Deeping, applied to the Vicar of Belton for his baptismal register. The following copy was sent to Mrs. Frisby, one of the daughters :—"Belton, near Uppingham. Allin, son of John and Elizabeth Barsby, baptised July 30, 1775." So that it will be observed that he was baptised, as was the custom, when he was a month old. He was married only once. His wife, who was a respectable and industrious woman, and with whom he lived in harmony over 60 years, died 20 years ago, at the age of 82. By her he had three sons and six daughters. All the sons and one daughter are dead; and of the five daughters living, the eldest, Mrs. Leaton, is 74, and the youngest 52. Mr. Barsby was hearty and well, could walk about his garden, &c., was erect in his gait, and could assist himself in every way. His hearing was good, and he could still see to read. His memory of recent events was at times deficient, but his tales of "days of old" and of his early history were vivid and full of vigour. In early life he was a farm servant, was for many years ground-keeper and bailiff on the Stowgate farm, and finished his useful servitude after being 14 years shepherd for Mr. Pawlett, of Deeping St. James. Having received an injury to one of his legs he gave up his employment, and out of his savings he purchased some land and houses, in one of which he now lives under the kind and filial care of one of his daughters. The daughters and many of his lineal descendants, with affectionate consideration, visited him on his birthday, and four generations sat down to tea with the patriarch on that important anniversary. Mr. Barsby's rule of living has been moderation in all things; he is no spirit drinker, but, like Tennyson's Northern Farmer, has never denied himself in his "point o' yaale." He has always been particular in the observance of religious duties, and for years walked regularly to the parish church, from which he lives a considerable distance; but latterly he has been obliged, though very reluctantly, to give it up.

A Monster Vine.

A vine, situated about three miles and a half from Santa Barbara, California, has a trunk 4ft. 4in. in circumference. It begins to branch out at about six or eight feet from the ground, and is then supported on framework, which it covers as a roof. The whole vine thus supported now covers over an acre of ground. Several of the limbs are as much as 10 inches in circumference at a distance of 25 or 30 feet from the trunk. The annual yield of grapes from this mammoth vine is from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. The clusters average, when ripe, from 2 to 2½ pounds each.—*Garden.*

Mrs. Mary Somerville died November 29th, 1872, aged 91 years. She was a profound student and writer upon physical and mathematical sciences.

The Meerschaum Pipe.

The German pipe is the most important for the art workmanship it occasionally exhibits; and the Meerschaum is the king of European articles of the kind. The name, which literally signifies *Sea-foam*, is a simple translation of the term *Keff-kill*, applied to it by the Tartars. It is found in various parts of Asia Minor. Constantinople is the great mart for its sale. Its component parts are chiefly silica, magnesia, carbonic acid, and water; and it occurs chiefly in veins or lumps among serpentine rocks. When first obtained it is capable of forming a lather like soap, and is used by the Tartars for washing linen. Its name, which the French also adopt in *Ecume de Mer*, is obtained from its softness, lightness, and purity.

In manufacturing it into good pipes a large portion of the material is useless, as it is liable to crack when heated, owing to the air it contains. The Turks use it for tobacco pipes, which are made in the same way that pottery is fabricated, and then soaped or boiled in tallow or wax. It is considered the best material for pipes, as it heats slowly, and is capable of great absorption; and a smoker, therefore, darkens his meerschaum with the essential oil of tobacco, as he smokes, until it reaches a rich deep brown tint. Well-coloured pipes are consequently treasured as triumphs of smoking feats.

The care and devotion requisite to colour a pipe properly assumes the character of an "amiable weakness" among tobacco lovers, but might excite the worst feelings of tobacco haters The pipe is carefully swathed in folds of flannel, that the line or mark between the tints of yellow and brown be well defined, and the perseverance of many months is devoted to obtaining the rich tint so much prized by connoisseurs. There is a legend of one who determined to have a perfect meerschaum—and it must be understood that perfection cannot be obtained if the pipe, once lighted, be allowed to cool; so an arrangement was made that it should pass from mouth to mouth of a regiment of soldiers, the owner of the pipe paying the bill. After seven months a most perfect pipe was handed to the "fortunate" proprietor, with a bill for more than one hundred pounds sterling, which had been the cost of the tobacco sacrificed in the feat. This is an "extreme case;" but many tobacconists are conversant with customers willing to pay for a due amount of smoking in new pipes. Meerschaums are frequently mounted in silver, and have sometimes been decorated with jewels, so that their cost has been excessive. They are generally enriched with ornaments in high relief, executed with much beauty, and embracing a vast variety of design. The ease with which this material can be moulded and fashioned by the artist—for such he is—who decorates the bowl, allows the greatest ingenuity and elaboration of design to be exhibited in this branch of art manufacture.

A good Austrian thinks he can never pay too much for a good pipe A gentleman drew forth from his pocket a short pipe which screwed together in three divisions, and of which the upper part of the bowl—made in the fashion of a blackamoor's head—near the aperture, was composed of diamonds of great lustre and value. Upon inquiry it was found that this pipe was worth about a thousand pounds of our money.

The Ass.

Thoughts suggested on seeing Boys abusing an Ass.

An ass must be an ass indeed
That tries to propagate its breed.
Deprived of speed—yet furious driven;
Abused on earth—denied in heaven,
His fate's a poor one at the best:
He labours hard, deprived of rest.
In every luxury neglected,
Huffed and cuffed and disrespected.
He's pricked in savage mood by boys,
To gratify their fiendish joys.
Oh! would humanity but teach us
The charity our Gospel preaches,
We would not thirst for men's applause,
But have respect for moral laws.
Oh! would our Legislature pass
A bill that would protect the ass—
Secure his rights—his honour guard,
His labours pay a just reward.
He does not want a sinecure,
But is content to live as poor
As any servant in the land,
That ere in tug or chain has drawn.
He's not opposed to mild subjection,
But yet with all he wants protection:
A right that we proud Briton's claim,
Whether an ass or man by name.
As soon as "Women's Rights" do pass,
We'll frame a measure for the ass,
And a new Magna Charta plan,
Including ass as well as man.
Instinctive kinship with each other
Makes many men the ass's brother;
Friendship, then, the ruling object,
Enrols the ass a British subject.

How to Get Along.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted.

Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

A man of honour respects his word as he does his bond.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Learn to say No. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

Young men, cut this out, and, if there be any folly in the argument, let us know.

One Year's Work of the Post Office.

The report of the Postmaster-General for 1874 contains some extremely interesting and curious information. It appears that the number of post-offices in the United Kingdom was increased last year by 280, making in all nearly 13,000, about 900 of which are head offices. The number of road letter boxes is now nearly 9,700, as compared with 9,000 in 1873. Thus, the total number of postal receptacles in the United Kingdom is more than 22,000, as compared with about 16,000 ten years ago, and with little more than 4,500 before the establishment of penny postage in 1840. In London alone there are nearly 1,700 such receptacles.

The number of letters transmitted in England and Wales in 1874 was 804 millions; of post-cards, 66 millions; and of book packets and newspapers, 207 millions. In Ireland and Scotland the numbers were brought up to 967 million letters, or an increase of 6¾ per cent in the year; 79 million post-cards, or an increase of 9¾ per cent; and 259 million newspapers and book parcels, or an increase of 2 per cent. The number of registered letters in the United Kingdom during the year was upwards of 4,000,000, or about one in 250 of the total number of letters.

The Letters received in the Returned Letter Office numbered more than 4,400,000, being about one in every 220 of the total. As respects more than three-fourths of these it was found possible either to re-issue them or to return them to the writers. Upwards of 20,000 letters were posted without any address; one of these letters containing more than £2,000 in bank notes. A registered letter from Switzerland was found open in the chief office, London. The contents, which had become exposed owing to the flimsiness of the envelope, consisted of cheques for upwards of £200, and of bank notes to the value of more than £500. A registered letter containing Turkish Bonds, with coupons payable to bearer, worth more than £4,000, intended for a firm in the city of London, was misdirected to a street in the West-end, where it was delivered. On inquiry being made for the packet it was found that the bonds had been mistaken for "foreign lottery tickets" of no value, and had been put aside for the children of the family to play with.

In the chief office in London two gold watches were found, each enclosed in an unregistered book-packet addressed to New Zealand; the leaves of the books having been cut so as to admit of the watches being enclosed. The packets were sent to the Returned Letter Office, whence information was forwarded to the addresses, there being nothing to show who were the senders. Among the articles posted contrary to the regulations of the department, and sent to the Returned Letter Office, were a horned frog alive, a stag beetle alive, white mice alive, snails alive, an owl, a kingfisher, a rat, carving knives and forks, gun cotton, and cartridges.

There was again a large increase in the amount of postal telegraph business; the number of messages (exclusive of newspaper telegrams) having last year been about nineteen millions, or 10 per cent more than in 1873.

In the department of the Post-office Savings Banks business continues to increase steadily. Last year there were 178 new offices opened in England and Wales; 23 in Scotland, and 14 in Ireland;

One Year's Work at the Post-office, *continued.*

the total number in the United Kingdom at the end of the year being upwards of 5,000. Since the establishment of the Post-office Savings Banks, thirteen years ago, the number of old savings banks has diminished from 631 to 476; which latter number is less by 100 than the present number of Post-office Savings Banks in the London district alone.

The number of depositors has increased by about 112,000, making the whole number at the end of the year nearly 1,670,000, while the amount of deposits, including interest due, was upwards of £23,000,000, being about £2,000,000 more than in 1873. The whole sum deposited during the year was upwards of £8,300,000, as against nearly £6,900,000 withdrawn, the average amount of each deposit having been about £2 14s., as compared with about £6 8s., the average amount of each withdrawal. The usual tendency has been for the deposit average slightly to diminish and for the withdrawal average considerably to increase; but last year the tendency in each case, though very small, was in the other direction.

The proportion of depositors to population was about 1 to 20, the largest being in England and Wales, viz., 1 to 15, and the smallest in Ireland, where it was about 1 to 100. In the latter case, however, the average sum belonging to each depositor, viz., £16 14s. nearly, was about £2 16s. more than the general average.

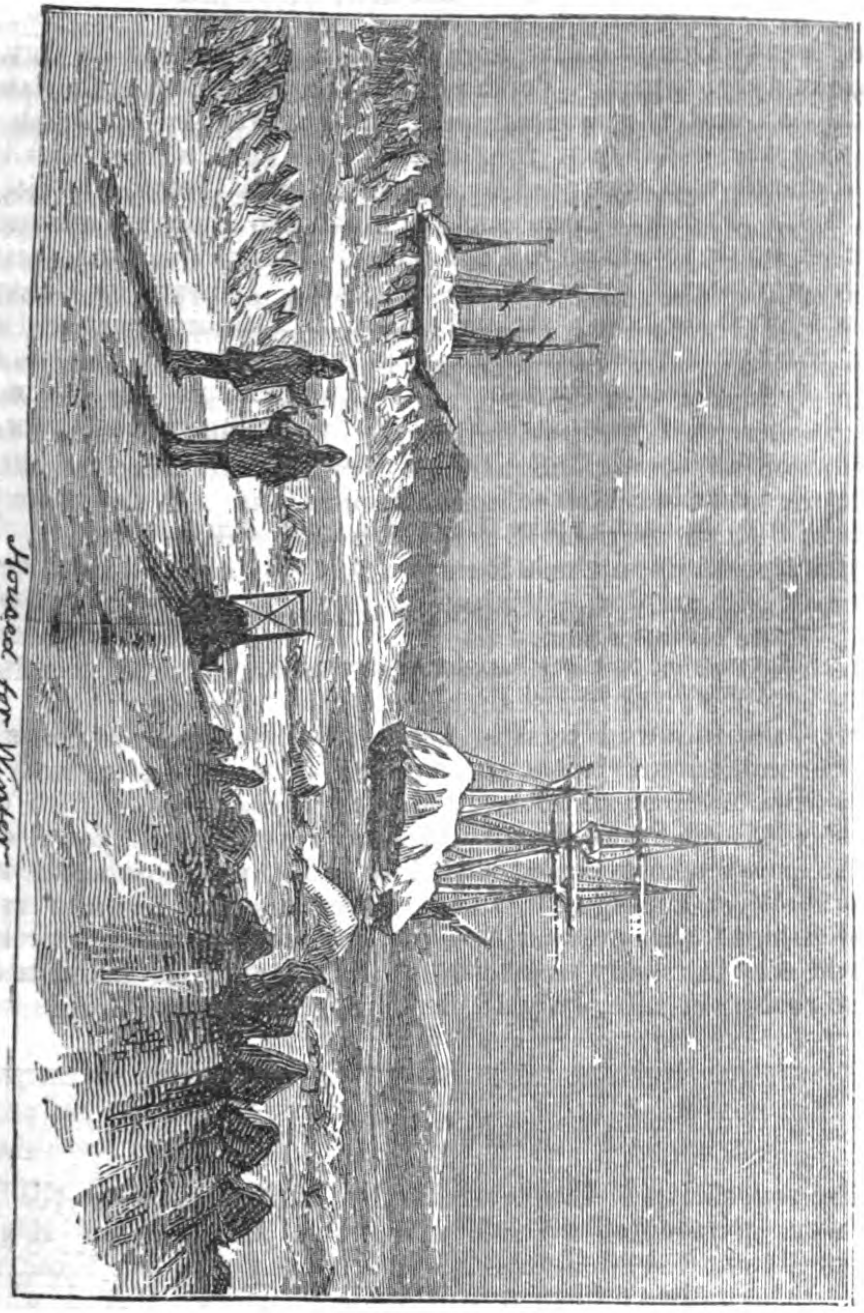
From the postage and money orders the gross revenue properly appertaining to the year was £5,651,000, being an increase of £280,000 on the previous year, or more than 5 per cent.

The expenditure properly appertaining to the year was £3,915,000, as compared with £3,793,000 in 1873; showing an increase of more than 3 per cent. The chief items of expense were £1,874,000 for salaries, wages, pensions, &c.; £916,000 for conveyance by mail packets and private ships; £650,000 for conveyance by railway; £157,000 for carriage by coaches, carts, and omnibuses; and £169,000 for buildings, repairs, &c.

These items, as compared with those in 1873, exhibit an increase of £100,000 in salaries, &c.; of £5,000 for conveyance by railway; of £9,000 for carriage by coaches, &c.; and of £36,000 for buildings, &c.; together with a decrease of £29,900 for conveyance by mail packets and private ships. The net revenue was £1,736,000, as compared with £1,578,000 in 1873, showing an increase of £158,000 or about 10 per cent. If the several departments of Government had been charged with postage, both the gross and net revenue from postage would have been increased by nearly £100,000.

From telegraphs the gross revenue last year was £1,160,000, and the expenditure £1,051,000, leaving the sum of £109,000 applicable to the payment of interest upon the capital raised for the purchase of the telegraphs by the State.

The interest on the money placed in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners on account of the savings banks was last year £743,000, while the interest credited to the depositors was £524,000, and the expenditure (exclusive, however, of postage, which, if charged, would have amounted to about £36,000) was £100,000, making a total of £624,000, and leaving a profit of £119,000. Including the profit of previous years, but making no deduction for postage, there is now an aggregate profit of £829,000.



ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Sir John Franklin.

A memorial in marble of Sir John Franklin, graced with lines by the poet Laureate, was on Saturday, 31st August, 1875, uncovered in Westminster Abbey. Intended by the faithful, loving widow, who has lately departed hence, to remind a nation of the heroic discoverer whom she loved with unselfish devotion, the memorial is now made to tell the story of that never-failing affection, while presenting a fitting picture of the Arctic explorer's life and death. The sculptured picture stands in what is now known as the Nightingale chapel—a place formerly screened off into three chapels, those of St. Andrew, St. Michael, and St. John the Evangelist. It is now called the "Nightingale," from the monument in which Death is depicted

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, *continued.*

as having issued from a cellar and in the act of casting his dart at the figure of a dying girl. To the left is the monument of the stately Mr. Siddons, and the walls about are covered by memorials of people who are otherwise forgotten. The spot where Franklin's memorial stands was occupied by one to Admiral Totty, who died of fever in 1802. This has been slightly moved to allow the monument of a brother sailor to stand in company. The new monument is by Noble, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. Beneath an elaborate canopy is what is termed a statuary bust, in Carrara marble, of the explorer, wearing his medals and orders on his breast. His face has a firm and kindly expression. The bust bears the one word "Franklin." Under is a marble picture of a ship bound in the ice of the Arctic regions, bearing above it the words—

"O ye frost and cold, O ye ice and snow;
Bless ye the Lord; praise Him and magnify him for ever."

The eye then rests upon these lines—

"Not here: the white North has thy bones; and thou,
Heroic Sailor Soul,
Art passing on thine happier voyage now,
Towards no earthly pole."

These lines are followed by the name "Tennyson." On the right side of the monument is the inscription—"To the memory of Sir John Franklin, born April 16th, 1786, at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, died June 11th, 1847, off Point Victory, in the Frozen Ocean, the beloved chief of the crews who perished with him in completing the discovery of the North West Passage." On the other side the legend runs:—"This monument was erected by Jane, his widow, who, after long waiting and sending many in search of him, herself departed to find him in the realms of Life, July 18, 1875, aged 83 years."

Anecdote.

After the revocation of the horrible edict of Nantz, when the Protestants were persecuted in every part of France, an English ambassador demanded of Louis XIV the liberty of all those that were sent to the gallies on account of their religion. "And what," answered the Royal bigot, "would the king of Great Britain say, were I to require the release of all his prisoners in Newgate?" "Sire," returned the ambassador, "the king, my master, would immediately comply with you requisition, if your majesty interposed for them, not as malefactors, but as your brethren."

LYNN.—The lofty spire of St. Margaret's Church, Lynn, was blown down during a violent gale in September, 1741, and falling on the body of the church, destroyed the middle aisle, leaving only the chancel standing

NORWICH.—The Shire-house, on the Castle Hill, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 30th September, 1746. It was erected in the year 1578, and again rebuilt three years after its destruction.

Where the Sun never Sets.

A scene witnessed in the north of Norway, from a cliff one thousand feet above the sea :—"The ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of the waves scarcely reached our airy look out; away in the north the huge old sun swung low in the horizon, like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandfather's parlour corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together, or at twelve midnight, the full, round orb, hung triumphantly above the wave, a bridge of gold, running due north, and spanning the water between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty that knew no setting. We involuntary took off our hats, and no word was said. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and its beauties will pale before the gorgeous colouring which now lit up the ocean, heaven, and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung by perceptibly in its beat, the colours changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the flood, one songster after another piped up in the trees behind us—and we slid into another day."

The Shah's entertainment at Buckingham Palace, London, in the summer of 1874, cost £6,000, of which the Queen pays two-thirds, and Parliament the remainder. The wine bill was no less than £1,400—a rather startling item, considering that the followers of the Prophet are supposed to be total abstainers, and the Persians look upon themselves as amongst the most orthodox amongst true believers.

Affection of Dogs for their Masters.

Dogs have been known to die from excess of joy on seeing their masters after a long absence. An English officer had a large dog, which he left with his family in England while he accompanied an expedition to America during the war of the Colonies. Throughout his absence the animal appeared very much dejected. When the officer returned home, the dog, who happened to be lying at the door of an apartment into which his master was about to enter, immediately recognised him, leaped upon his neck, licked his face, and in a few minutes fell dead at his feet. A favourite spaniel of a lady recently died on seeing his beloved mistress after a long absence.

Worlaby, near Brigg.

A very beautiful memorial window was placed in the chancel of Worlaby church last year. The window, which is the work of Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake, London, represents the ascension of our Lord, and bears the following inscription : "To the glory of God, and in memory of William and Thomas Hesseltine: erected by their children. A.D. MDCCCLXXV."

Saturn and the Sabbath of the Jews.

In a paper on this subject, the author argues that the Jews derived their Sabbath customs from the Egyptians, and that our Sunday in no way answers to the Sabbath. Whether right or wrong, many of the facts, antiquarian, astronomical, and even astrological which he adduces, are very curious. He thus accounts for the names of the days of the week:—

"The hours were devoted in continuous succession to these bodies; and as there were twenty-four hours in each Chaldean or Egyptian day, it follows that with whatever planet the day began the cycle of seven planets (beginning with that one) was repeated three times, making twenty-one hours, and then the first three planets of the cycle completed the twenty-four hours, so that the fourth planet of the cycle (so begun) ruled the first hour of the next day. Suppose, for instance, the first hour of any day was ruled by the sun—the cycle for the day would therefore be the Sun, Venus, Mercury, the Moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, which, repeated three times, would give twenty one hours; the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth hours would be ruled respectively by the Sun, Venus, and Mercury, and the first hour of the next day would be ruled by the Moon. Proceeding in the same way through this second day, we find that the first hour of the third day would be ruled by Mars. The first hour of the fourth day would be ruled by Mercury; the first hour of the fifth day by Jupiter, of the sixth by Venus, and of the seventh by Saturn. The seven days in order, being assigned to the planet ruling their first hour, would therefore be—

"1. The Sun's day (Sunday).
"2. The Moon's day (Monday, Lundi).
"3. Mars' day (Tuesday, Mardi).
"4. Mercury's day (Wednesday, Mercredi).
"5. Jupiter's day (Thursday, Jeudi).
"6. Venus's day (Friday, Veneris dies, Vendredi).
"7. Saturn's day (Saturday; *Ital.* il Sabbato)."

Military Anecdotes.

A Grenadier in the Duke of Berwick's army being taken marauding, was sentenced to die. His officers went in a body to the Duke, and represented to him that the unhappy man was one of the bravest soldiers in the army. The duke, however, ordered the Provost to do his duty. The grenadier was conducted to the place of punishment; but in the instant they were about to tie his hands, he found means to slip away, and concealed himself in the camp. The duke, informed of his escape, ordered that the provost should be hanged up in his stead. The provost threw himself at his feet, and protested his innocence, but all in vain: the inexorable duke ordered him to immediate execution. The concealed grenadier, being informed of this circumstance, with an exalted generosity of sentiment, instantly repaired to the duke: "My lord," said he, "I am the criminal: I am informed that an innocent man is to die in my stead. As he had no hand in my escape, order him to be brought back; and I die content." The greatness of soul instantly disarmed the general, who pardoned them both.

St. Swithin.

St. Swithin has not been propitious this year (1875), so we hear on every hand. It is, in fact, asserted that the 15th July was the wettest day on record in most parts of this country. St. Swithin's Day was wet in 1841, and there were 23 rainy days up to the 24th August; 1845, 26 rainy days; 1851, 13 rainy days; 1853, 18 rainy days; 1854, 16 rainy days; and in 1856, 14 rainy days. In 1842 and following years St. Swithin's Day was dry, and the result was—in 1842, 12 rainy days; 1843, 22 rainy days; 1844, 20 rainy days; 1846, 21 rainy days; 1847, 17 rainy days; 1848, 31 rainy days; 1849, 20 rainy days; 1850, 17 rainy days; 1852, 19 rainy days; 1855, 18 rainy days; 1857, 14 rainy days; 1858, 14 rainy days; 1859, 13 rainy days; and in 1860, 29 rainy days. These figures show the superstition to be founded on a fallacy, as the average of twenty years proves rain to have fallen on the largest number of days when St. Swithin's Day was dry.

St. Swithin's *Day*, by the way, is not July 15 but July 2, the former date being that of his translation. It was on the feast of the translation, however, that the great deluge took place which has connected the name of King Alfred's tutor with the weather ever since. The superstition is very widespread. It has been noticed in Archbishop Laud's diary. Pepys' new ceilings were ruined by the rain on the 15th July, 1662, but he does not attribute the misfortune to the malign influence of St. Swithin. A refutation of the popular idea occurs in Hone's *Everyday Book*, from which we learn that dry weather followed a wet St. Swithin in 1807 and 1808. He also points out what is of more importance, that the 15th July in the Old Style corresponds to the 26th in the New. The relics of St. Swithin were translated first in 971, and afterwards in 1094, and are now said to rest beneath a plain stone near the east end of the cathedral at Winchester. His head was said to have been carried to Canterbury.

Election of Coroner at Caistor, 1875.

On Tuesday, August 17th, Mr. CHARLES SMITH, solicitor, of Caistor, was elected Coroner for the Wapentakes of Bradley, Haverstoe, Walshcroft, and Yarborough. The election took place in the Wesleyan School-room, Caistor, in the presence of the Under-Sheriff, Mr. Peake, and a number of electors. J. G. Dixon, Esq., proposed, and John Bowstead, Esq., seconded the nomination of Mr. Smith, and he was declared duly elected, and received the hearty congratulations of his friends.

Curious Table.

A novel dining-table is now in use in one of the palaces of the Emperor of Russia. The table is circular, and is placed on a weighted platform. At the touch of a signal, like a rub of Aladdin's lamp, down goes the table through the floor, and a new table, loaded with fresh dishes and supplies, rises in its place. But this is not all; each plate stands on a weighted disk, the table cloth being cut with circular openings, one for each plate. If a guest desires a change of plate he touches a signal at his side, when his plate disappears and another rises. These mechanical dining tables render the presence of servants quite superfluous.

The Chimneys Regulation and Chimney Sweepers Acts, 1840 and 1875.

The provisions of the Act of 1840, regulating the construction of chimneys, having been very generally neglected, it is desirable that the attention of builders and surveyors should be directed to them. The provision in force on this subject is as follows [3rd and 4th Vict, chap 85, sect vi.]:—"And whereas it is expedient, for the better security from accidents by fire or otherwise, the improved construction of chimneys and flues provided by the said Act be continued. Be it enacted, that all withs and partitions between any chimney or flue which at any time after the passing of this Act shall be built or rebuilt shall be of brick or stone, and at least equal to half a brick in thickness; and every breast-back and with or partition of any chimney or flue hereafter to be built or rebuilt shall be built of sound materials, and the joints of the work well filled in with good mortar or cement, and rendered or stuccoed within; and also that every chimney or flue hereafter to be built or rebuilt in any wall, or of greater length than four feet out of the wall, not being a circular chimney or flue twelve inches in diameter, shall be in every section of the same not less than fourteen inches by nine inches; and no chimney or flue shall be constructed with any angle therein which shall be less obtuse than an angle of one hundred and twenty degrees, except as is hereinafter excepted; and every salient and projecting angle in any chimney or flue shall be rounded off four inches at the least, upon pain of forfeiture, by every master builder or other master workman who shall make or cause to be made such chimney or flue, of any sum of not less than ten pounds nor exceeding fifty pounds; provided, nevertheless, that notwithstanding this Act, chimneys or flues may be built at angles with each other of ninety degrees and more, such chimneys or flues having therein proper doors or openings not less than six inches square." The police are empowered by the Act of 1875 to enforce the above provisions of the Act of 1840, without prejudice to the right of any other person to institute proceedings thereunder. The Act applies to England and Ireland.

The Oldest Human Relic.

In the Etruscan Vase room at the British Museum is to be seen the skeleton of one Pharaoh Mykerinus, decently encased in its original burial clothes, and surrounded by fragments of the coffin, whereon the name of its occupant can be easily read by Egyptologists, affording conclusive evidence that it once contained the mummy of a king who was reigning in Egypt *more than a century before the time of Abraham.* The proof is thus explained in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1866. About two years ago Herr Dümichen, a German explorer of the monuments of Egypt, following up the indications pointed out by M. Mariette, a distinguished archæologist, discovered on the buried walls of the temple of Osiris, Abydos, a large tablet containing the names of the ancient Pharaohs from the time of Mizraim—the grandson of Noah, and founder of the Egyptian monarchy—to that of Pharaoh Seti I, the father of the well-known Rameses the Great, including thereby the chronology of nine centuries—viz., from B.C. 2300 to B.C. 1400. This tablet, by far the

The Oldest Human Relic, *continued.*

most important yet discovered, has been compared to the sculptured figures of the kings of England, at the Crystal Palace, from William the Conqueror to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Astronomical evidence, moreover, enables us to determine the time of two important epochs in the history of Egypt, one of which is connected with our present subject. Sir John Herschel has fixed the age of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh to the middle of the 22nd century B C. The tablet of Abydos shows that the Pharaoh whose bones we now possess succeeded the builder of the Great Pyramid with only two intervening kings. We are, therefore, warranted in assuming that the remains of Pharaoh Mykerinus belong to the age to which we have assigned them.—*The World of Wonders.*

A Year's Wills.

In the year 1867, in which 471,102 persons died in England and Wales (probably half of them minors, and about half the others women), 37,497 probates of wills or grants of letters of administration were issued, 14,623 in London, and 22,874 in the English and Welsh provincial registries. The number is, of course, ever increasing. The increase in 1867 over 1866 was only 225, but 1867 was a year of lower mortality than 1866. The personal property of these 37,497 deceased persons was sworn under £92,302,570, viz., £54,111 975 in the cases disposed of in the London Court of Probate, or registry, and £38,190,595 in the cases in the country registries. In the year 1866 the property happened to be rather larger, reaching £93,184,794. The sums under which the property was sworn in 1867 were equal to £196 for every death during the year, reckoning the deaths of men, women, and children.

Discovery of Human Remains at Spilsby.

In February, 1874, some men employed by Mr. Spence, ironmonger, in excavating near his new shop at the commencement of the Back-road, turned up a large quantity of human bones, which with the absence of only a few from one hand and one foot proved to be a complete skeleton. Mr. H. Gay, surgeon, pronounced them to be those of a female of from 25 to 35 years. The teeth were almost complete and in a capital state of preservation. The bones were found at a short distance beneath the surface, and not far from the back-door of the house which was recently occupied by the late Mr. Moses Skinn. No clue has at present been obtained as to whom the bones belonged, or as to how or when they were deposited there. Two old and respectable females who have lived near the spot for nearly three quarters of a century can give no satisfactory information, and yet it is strange that the house had always borne the reputation of being haunted!

A wide-awake Aberdeen minister, who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he had fairly commenced, suddenly stopped and exclaimed, "Brethren, this isn't fair; it isn't giving a man half a chance. Wait till I get along, and then if I ain't worth listening to, go to sleep; but don't before I get commenced; give a man a chance.

Aged Persons, with Interesting Particulars.

Francis Atkins, of Salisbury, died in 1761, aged 104 years, He was porter at the Palace gate from the time of Bishop Burnet. It was his duty every night to wind up the clock, which he was capable of performing till within a year of his death, though on the summit of the palace : in ascending the stairs he usually made a halt to say his prayers. He generally enjoyed good health, by regular living and exercise ; walked well, and was remarkably upright to the last.

John Dowse, died near Louth, Lincolnshire, in 1765, aged 106 years.

Ann Armstrong, of Aldbrough, near Richmond, Yorkshire, died in 1766, aged 107 years.

Mr. Dobson, of Hatfield, a farmer, died in 1766, aged 139 years. By much exercise and temperate living, he preserved the inestimable blessing of health. Ninety-one children and grand-children attended his funeral.

Robert Bristow, of Stamford, died in 1731, aged 105 years. He had lost his hearing, but enjoyed his sight, and other senses, to the last.

Joseph Battesworth, Esq., died near Truro, Cornwall, in 1749, aged 130 years.

Sarah Brown, of South Waltham, Norfolk, died in 1761, aged 112 years.

Mary Brown, of Sneinton, Nottingham, died in 1785, aged 102 years.

John Burgh, of Spalding, aged 100 years ; and Mrs. Pape, of Lincoln, aged 102 years ; both in the year 1793.

Joseph Brindley, of Huntingdon, in the parish of Cannock, died in 1795, aged 109 years.

William Cotterell, of Nottingham, farmer, died in 1771, aged 107 years. His wife died three days after, aged 98, having been married 80 years.

Anne Froste, of West Rasen, Lincolnshire, died in 1792, aged 111 years. She was the wife of a labourer, had been married three times, and left a daughter 90 years of age. She was married to her last husband in her ninety-third year. For many years past she had lived on milk and tea diet.

Winifred Foxon, of Messingham, near Lincoln, died in 1797, aged 104 years. She was born at Boston, and was a very industrious woman, and supported herself by hard labour till within two years of her death.

Henry Wells, of Whitby, Yorkshire, died in 1794, aged 109 years. He was born four years before the landing of the Prince of Orange ; he, therefore, had seen the reigns of eight British monarchs. He enjoyed a sound state of health till a short time before his death ; but became almost blind, and was led through the streets by a poor woman, carrying on his shoulders a sample of mats for sale, of his own manufacture.

Bartholomew Rymer, of Ripon, Yorkshire, died in 1791, aged 100 years. He was a man of good health, and great activity ; and was gamekeeper to Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, and shot game flying in his ninety-ninth year.

Great Ages, *continued.*

Thomas Loveday, of Scrooby, near Bawtry, Yorkshire, died in 1789, aged 101 years. He had followed the occupation of a blacksmith and farmer seventy-five years; he left a son, a farmer at the same place, aged seventy-five years.

William Thompson, of North Kyme, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, died in 1782, aged 108 years.

Val Cateby, of Preston, near Hull, died in 1782, aged 116 years. He went to sea in his eighteenth year, and continued a sailor thirty-six years. He then commenced as a farmer, which occupation he followed thirty-six years. His diet for the last twenty years was milk and biscuit. His intellects were perfect till within two days of his death.

Francis Miles, of Compton, Derbyshire, died in 1782, aged 108 years. He served in King William's wars in Ireland, and afterwards under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

Dorothy Clark, of Westhorpe, near Southwell, Nottinghamshire, died in 1776, aged 112 years. At the age of one hundred and two, she reaped wheat against a man the whole day.

Mrs. Day, of Lynn, died in 1772, aged 107.—John Richardson, of Truro, Cornwall, died in the same year, also aged 107 years.

James Hatfield, died in 1770, aged 105 years. He was formerly a soldier, and when on duty as a sentinel at Windsor, one night, at the expiration of his guard, he heard St. Paul's clock, London, strike THIRTEEN strokes, instead of twelve; not being relieved, as he expected, he fell asleep; in which situation he was found by the succeeding guard, who soon after came to relieve him; for such neglect he was tried by court-martial, but pleading that he was on duty his legal time, and asserting, as a proof, the singular circumstance of hearing St. Paul's clock strike *thirteen* strokes, which, upon enquiry, proved true, he was, in consequence, acquitted.

Roger Dove, aged 102, and Elizabeth, his wife, aged 100, of Newcastle. They died within forty-eight hours of each other, in the year 1766, and were interred in the same grave.

Jasper Dickson died near Godalming, Surrey, in 1765, aged 103 years. He left a wife one hundred years old.

Owen Carollan, of Duleek, County of Meath, Ireland, died in 1764, aged 127 years. He had six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot. He was a labourer, and by temperance and hard work he attained so great an age.

George Kirton, Esq., of Oxenhope Hall, Yorkshire, died in 1764, aged 125 years. He was a most remarkable fox hunter, following the chase on horseback till he was eighty years of age. From that period to one hundred years he regularly attended the unkennelling the fox in his single chair, and no man, till within ten years of his death, made more with his bottle.

John Michaelstone died in 1763, aged 103 years. He was grandson of Thomas Parr, and lived to this age by extreme temperance and much exercise.—Thomas Parr, of Winnington, Shropshire, died at the great age of 152 years.

Joseph Rogers, of the Isle of Man, died in 1762, aged 103 years. Also, John Bourke, of the Isle of Man, died two years after at the age of 112.

Great Ages, *continued.*

Robert Oglebie, of Ripon, Yorkshire, a travelling tinker, died in 1762, aged 115 years. He was born, November 6th, 1647, as appears by the register of Ripon; married seventy-three years, and had twelve sons and thirteen daughters; had all his senses perfect, and could see to work a short time before his death. His wife lived to be one hundred and six years old.

Mrs Stockings, of East Harling, near Thetford, Norfolk, died in October, 1815, aged 101. Also, in the same year, Mrs. Mary Dye, of Elsing, near East Dereham, on December 24th, aged 101 years.

William Browne, of Ranworth, near Norwich, died February 25th, 1816, in his 104th year.

Nehemiah Haylett, of Kenninghall, Norfolk, died March 8th, 1816, aged 101 years.

John Phillips, of Thorner, Yorkshire, died in 1742, aged 117 years. He lived under eight crowned heads, and was able to walk till within a few days of his death. His teeth were good, and his sight and hearing tolerable. At about the age of twenty-eight, being constable of his parish, he, upon some disorders, committed two of Oliver Cromwell's soldiers in the town stocks, who, far from resenting it, wished that every one of men had but half his courage.

Cigars and Cigarettes.

Ten thousand of each belonging to the late Earl of Yarborough were sold by auction in London in May last. Cigars of certain brands made 50s., 60s., and 70s. per box of 50. Other boxes containing 100 sold for £7 to £7 10s. One box of 200 realised £17 15s. The cigarettes fetched £50, and the cigars sold for £800.

Swineshead.

A beautiful east window (by Clayton and Bell, of London) was erected in the chancel of Swineshead church early in 1874. The subject is the last sufferings and the crucifixion and entombment of our Lord, contained in ten scenes, with a quotation in Latin under each. Above are the twelve Apostles, and the tracery is filled with angels. The drapery is remarkably good, and the whole tone of the window is very beautiful. It is an offering by Thos. Tennant, Esq., of Leeds, in remembrance of his brother. The following inscription is on the glass:—In memory of Joseph Mason Tennant, of Leeds. He died April 23rd, 1872, aged 74 years, and rests in peace in the grave-yard here. The Lord is my light."

GREAT STURTON, NEAR HORNCASTLE.—During a violent storm of hail, thunder, and lightning at this place on Monday, 22nd June, 1874, the dwelling house of Mr. Wattam was struck, and the roof set on fire. Fortunately, the fire was speedily extinguished. Mrs. Wattam experienced a severe shock, and had one of her feet scorched. The storm extended to Horncastle and other places.

The New Act on Artisans' Dwellings.

The statute which recently received the royal assent for facilitating the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns has been printed. It is divided into three parts, with a long schedule of some 30 directions as to the mode of procedure. The preamble recites that various portions of many great cities and boroughs are so built and the buildings thereon so densely inhabited as to be highly injurious to the moral and physical welfare of the inhabitants; that many places are unfit for habitation, and fevers and diseases are constantly generated, causing death and loss of health, not only in the courts and alleys, but also in other parts of the cities and boroughs; it happens that, because the houses belong to several owners, it is not in the power of one owner to make such alterations as are necessary to the public health; that it is necessary for the public health that "many of such houses, courts, and alleys should be pulled down, and such portions of the said cities and boroughs should be reconstructed." And provision has now been made for that purpose, and also made for dwellings for the working classes who may be displaced. In 31 clauses the objects of the act have been worked out with the aid of the schedule annexed. The three parts of the statute are divided into—unhealthy areas, provisions ancillary to improvement schemes, and general provisions. The local authorities are to carry out the act. On a local authority being satisfied by official representation of the unhealthiness of a district, it is to make a scheme for its improvement. In the City of London the local authority is the Commission of Sewers; in the metropolis the Board of Works; and elsewhere the Urban sanitary districts. There is power given to form an improvement fund, and to borrow money for the purposes of the act, with general powers to carry it into execution. The first step to enforce the provisions is by an "official representation," which in the metropolis is to be by the medical officer of health of any district board or vestry, or by a medical officer to the local authority. A medical officer acting in pursuance of the act is to make such representation whenever he sees cause to make the same; and if two or more justices of the peace in the district or 12 or more persons liable to be rated complain to him of the unhealthiness of any area, it will be the duty of the medical officer to inspect and make an official representation. Without action in the manner stated, the statute as to sanitary purposes will remain a dead letter.

Longevity.

The following singular instance of longevity is extracted from an old Magazine for the year 1784.—Cornet Sow, for half a century has been on half-pay, during almost the whole of which period he has resided at his present abode at Warley Bank, near Wednesbury, in Staffordshire. This veteran, who is a hundred and four years of age, rides ten or fiteen miles every day, when the weather permits; and, what is singular, though he keeps a livery servant, he is constantly followed on horseback by a venerable female attendant, who has been his nurse upwards of forty years.

Wimbledon Shooting.

Winners of the Queen's Prize since its institution :—

		Year.		Name.	Corps.	Pts.
1st	Meeting	1860	...	Ross, E	7th North York.....	24
2nd	,,	1861	...	Jopling	South Middlesex ...	18
3rd	,,	1862	...	Pixley	Victoria Rifles	44
4th	,,	1863	..	Roberts	12th Shropshire.....	65
5th	,,	1864	...	Wyatt	London Rifle B . ..	60
6th	,,	1865	...	Sharman	4th West York	64
7th	,,	1866	...	Cameron, A....	6th Inverness...	69
8th	,,	1867	...	Lane	Bristol Rifles.....	67
9th	,,	1868	...	Carslake.....	5th Somerset	65
10th	,,	1869	...	Cameron, A....	6th Inverness.....	71
11th	,,	1870	...	Humphries ...	6th Surrey	66
12th	,,	1871	...	Humphry	Cambridge Univers..	68
13th	,,	1872	...	Michie	London Scottish..	65
14th	,,	1873	...	Menzies	Queen's Edinbro' ...	60
15th	,,	1874	...	Atkinson	1st Durham	64
16th	,,	1875	...	Pearse	18th Devon	73

Early Rising.

I would inscribe on the curtains of your bed, and the walls of your chamber, "If you do not rise early, you can make progress in nothing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yourself or anyone else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable, and frivolous, and unenjoyed by yourself."—*Lord Chatham.*

How to make a Good Old-Fashioned Soup

Procure a soup bone, boil until tender, remove the meat, add to the soup a few onions, season to suit the taste ; slice the onions very thin : set it to boil. Then take some flour in a bowl, drop sweet milk in by the drop, and keep stirring with the right hand, until you think you have enough to thicken the soup sufficiently, and you will have what we call flour rubbings. Add to the soup ; let it boil up, stirring it all the time, and it is done. It is excellent warmed over for next day.

Mustard Plaster.

When required to act promptly, use only mustard mixed with vinegar ; spread upon cloth, and apply immediately to the part ; but if wished less stimulating, add a little meal or flour, and put a thin muslin over the plaster.

To Take Ink Stains out of Mahogany.

Put a few drops of spirits of nitre in a teaspoonful of water, touch the spot with a feather dipped in the mixture, and on the ink disappearing, rub it over immediately with a rag wetted in cold water, or there will be a white mark, which will not be easily effaced.

Extinction of Dialects or Brogues.

As a result of the progress of a national system of education, we must look forward to the extinction, at no very remote date, of the dialectic varieties which still linger in some parts of this country. Mr J. Edwards, in introducing some poems in the "Zummerzetshire" dialect, gives the following conjugation of the verb "To be," according to "the use" of the West country: "Indicative mood, present tense, 'I be, Thee beest, He, she, or it be, We'm, You'm, They'm.' Past tense, 'I wer, thee wert, He, she, or it wer, We was, You was, They was.'" This for the unrefined; but there is an alternative, or "finikin" mood of speech after this fashion: "Present tense, 'I are, You ham, He, she, or it are, We ham, You ham, they ham.'" He thus proceeds with his conjugation: "Querulous mood, 'Be I, Beest, Bea or Ezza, Be us, Be ye, Be um or 'Es um.' Future tense, 'Wool I, Woot, Wool-a, Wool us, Wool lay, Woolum.' Imperative mood, 'Let I be, Theed'st better be, Miake he, she, or um be, Let we be, You'd better be, Miake they be.' Extraordinary potential mood, 'I mid mebby ha bin, Thee midst mebby ha bin, He mid mebby ha bin, We mid mebby ha bin, You mid mebby ha bin, They mid mebby ha bin.' Extraordinary subjunctive mood, 'Spooasin I be, Spooasin thee beest, Spooasin a wer, Spooasin we be, Spooasin you'm, Spooosin thaim.'"

Death of a Famous Horse.

Probably no horse was ever more generally known than the celebrated horse Cruiser, imported from England in 1861, by John S. Rarey, whose system of horse-taming was for some time the sensation in this country and England. When Mr Rarey went to England his system was thoroughly put to the test by contact with Cruiser, an animal that was so vicious that he was closely and continuously confined in a stable, in such a way that he could by no possibility reach anybody, either with his mouth or heels. His food was delivered to him through a sort of funnel, and he seems to have been kept solely as an extremely wicked curiosity. His splendid muscle and activity gave him the widest scope for the exercise of his incorrigibility, and he is said to have kicked so high as to strike a board floor fourteen feet above the floor on which he stood

Ordinarily, it was only the work of a few minutes for Mr Rarey to tame a horse, but it took him three hours to subdue the terrific Cruiser. After putting Cruiser under control, Mr Rarey purchased him and brought him to this country, and placed him on the Rarey Farm, at Groveport, in this county, where he became popular among breeders. He became so gentle that the people about the Rarey Farm could fondle him as they would a kitten, and his colts were noted for their kind disposition. Strangers, however, were not permitted to have much to do with him. This was to prevent teasing and the revival of old propensities.

Cruiser died at the Rarey Farm on Wednesday, July 21, 1875, in the twenty-third year of his age. His teeth were worn so much that he could not eat hay, and provender had to be specially provided for him. As contemplated by the will of Mr Rarey, he received the kindest care in his old age, and it was only recently that he fell into a decline

The Late Lord Kesteven.

The will, with three codicils, dated respectively February 28th, 1871, November 11th, 1872, and December 12th, 1874, of the Right Honourable John, Baron Kesteven, of Casewick, Lincolnshire, who died on the 17th December, 1874, at his own residence, No. 6, Cavendish-square, was proved on the 20th January, 1875, by his brother, the Ven. Edward Trollope and General Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B., and his eldest son, the Hon. John Henry Trollope, now Lord Kesteven, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, and a carriage with a pair of horses; to the Ven. E. Trollope and Gen Sir C. Trollope, as executors, £100 each; to his son, the Hon. Robt. Cranmer Trollope, a certain mortgage debt of £3,000, and his stock in the Great Northern Railway; and to his eldest son the furniture at his mansion house at Casewick. Each of the younger children take portions of £10,000. His real estate in the counties of Lincoln and Northampton he devises to the use of his eldest son for life, with remainder to his sons successively according to seniority in tail male. The deceased makes his diamonds and plate heirlooms, to descend with the settled estates, and he appoints his son, the present peer, residuary legatee.

The Rev. John William King, B.D., late vicar of Ashby-de-la-Launde and rector of Bassingham, died at Ashby Hall, near Sleaford, on the 9th of May, 1875. Mr. King resigned his living the previous autumn, consequent upon the correspondence which took place between the Bishop of Lincoln and himself respecting his ownership of Apology, the winner of the One Thousand Guineas, Oaks, and St. Leger in 1874, and other racehorses. The nominations of Holy Friar for the Derby, and of Hypocrisy, Hieroglyphic, and Apology for their engagements, were vitiated by Mr. King's death. His will, dated May 1, 1874, was proved at the principal registry, London, on the 15th July, by William Dashwood Fane, Mildmay Willson Willson, Charles Brooke, and Henry Peake, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Annie Maria King, an immediate legacy of £1,000, his dairy cows, brougham, carriage ponies, and two thoroughbred mares to be selected by her, an annual rent-charge of £3,500 (to be increased in certain events to £4,000), and the use of Ashby Hall, with all the furniture, plate, &c., and the exclusive right of shooting and hunting over his estates for life There are various legacies and annuities to his executors, present and old servants, and others. The residue of the personalty is to be invested in real estate; and, subject to the foregoing dispositions, the testator devises his real estate to his cousin Nevile Reeve for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively according to seniority in tail.

Sheffield.

Mr. Mark Firth, the Mayor of Sheffield, formerly presented, on the 14th July, 1875, thirty-five acres of the Page Hall Estate to the Town for the purposes of a Public Park.

How it Feels to be Struck by Lightning.

Mr. A. Castle, a farmer in Whitewater, Michigan, having been struck by lightning, thus describes his sensations.—As the storm came up, he says, he put his team in the barn, and sat down in the door, facing the inside. A stroke of lightning, which killed his horses and prostrated him, did its work too swiftly to give him the slightest warning of its coming. His first remembrance upon returning to consciousness was hearing his daughter, who had run down from the house, about twenty-five rods distant, exclaim "Oh! father is dead!" Upon opening his eyes the whole air and sky seemed to be ablaze. He also became conscious of the most intense suffering, and especially in the lower limbs. He says the pain was like that of a burn, and that he could not have suffered more for the hour that followed if he had been held in the flames.

His wife and daughter, upon seeing that he was still alive, desired to remove him to the house, but he begged to be left where he was and not to be disturbed, as he felt that he could live but a few minutes, and that he might as well die there as be put to the needless torture of removal. As he seemed to gain strength, however, he was taken to the house and made as comfortable as possible, but eight or ten hours elapsed before he was able to move either of his lower limbs. The left hip and leg seemed to be more affected than the right, and the symptoms for a time indicated that the bones were injured. But these have passed away, and a slight lameness now remains. The right lung has been very sore since the occurrence, but this may have been caused by an injury in falling. The mark of the lightning is apparent from the shoulders to the calf of the right leg, in the shape of a broad, irregular strip, from which the skin has peeled off as though it had been scalded

Crater of Vesuvius.

Most of the travellers who have described this crater agree in saying that it is fifteen hundred to two thousand feet deep, and many of them speak of the possibility of approaching to the bottom. All this, to a visitor of the mountain in its present form, would seem utterly at variance with the truth. You go down, perhaps, for half a mile, a pretty rapid descent, over cliffs and yawning chasms, and through smoke and heated gas. Here you arrive at the inner crater—at the hole, for such it seems—which has been made through the bottom of this gigantic vase, and into which is inserted the cylindrical tube, that seems to extend quite down to the lambent flames and fiery pool of Tartarus. Of the depth of this cylinder you have a very imperfect means of judging, and whenever, by a favourable action of the wind or a temporary suspension of the smoke, you approach a little nearer, and attempt a more satisfactory examination, a heated puff of sulphureous gas and smoke drives you back, all but suffocated, to get a breath of pure air.

Wash to Remove Freckles.

Barley water, made thick, two fluid ounces; distilled water of bean-flowers, two fluid ounces; spirits of wine, two fluid ounces. The freckled or tanned skin to be washed often with this preparation.

A Safe in the City of London.

The premises of the National Safe Deposit Company, opened in July, 1875, is one of the most remarkable buildings ever completed, or even conjectured. The building stands on an estimated area of 6,500 superficial feet. Excavations to the extent of fifty feet in depth were made, and a solid wall, three feet in thickness, composed of hard blue Staffordshire brick, with an interior coating of fire-bricks, lined with 4-inch armour plating enclosing the safe. Within this 50-feet excavation were built four floors, with inner dividing walls of two feet in thickness, composed of brick, similarly lined with iron. Under the vaults is a reservoir with seven feet of water, which can be utilised in case of fire by means of hydraulic machinery, and, if necessary, sent up in a flood to a gigantic tank on the top of the building.

There are 672 safes, of various sizes, in each strong room, and eight strong rooms on each floor. Each safe is provided with distinct keys, different from all the other keys. The safes are all of Milner's manufacture, and each safe is divided by iron partitions. No one is permitted to open a safe under any pretence, except in the presence of an officer of the company. At night each of these rooms is secured by 12-inch steel doors, weighing four tons each. These are moved by hydraulic pressure into grooves, and have a constant pressure on them of 160 tons, and the passages are patrolled night and day by watchmen formidably armed. It is impossible to open them, except by a similar process to that which closed them.

It might be thought that, although all this care and skill has been expended in defying burglars and fire, there has been no thought of the possible treachery within doors. Even this has been thought of, and to a certain extent prevented. In the manager's room is a piece of machinery which can either close or open the ponderous doors where the treasures are to be stowed. Without a certain key, applied to this simple bit of mechanism, nothing short of a Prussian army could open those tight-fighting obstinate doors leading to the strong room. The engineer cannot effectively set his steam to work without the given consent of the manager or his accredited agent. Doubtless the freeholders of that triangular portion of City land know full well that they possess, for its area, the most valuable little slice that there is in the world, the rental being estimated at £15,000, exclusive of rates and taxes.

To Scallop Oysters.

Select small plump oysters for the purpose; let them be opened carefully, give them a scald in their own liquor, wash them in it free from grit, and beard them. Butter the scallop shells, and shake some fine bread crumbs over them; fill them with alternate layers of oysters, crumbs of bread and butter cut into small bits; pour in the oyster-liquor, after it has been strained; put a thick, smooth layer of bread crumbs on the top, moisten them with clarified butter, place the shells in a Dutch oven before a clear fire, and turn them often till the tops are equally and lightly browned; send them immediately to table. A little white pepper or cayenne, and a flavouring of nutmeg, can be added to the oysters.

Sir Charles Lyell.

This distinguished geologist died on Monday, February 22nd, 1875, at his London residence in Harley-street, in his seventy-eighth year. His father, Mr. Charles Lyell, of Kinnordy, who died in 1849, was well known as a botanist. Sir Charles, who was the eldest son, was born in November, 1797 : he entered at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1818, and took his B.A. degree in 1821. From the University he came to London, and was called to the Bar, but never practised.

Immediately afterwards, in 1824, he set out on a scientific exploration of Switzerland and the mountainous parts of France, Germany, and Italy. His observations during this journey were published in the *Transactions of the Geological Society*, and attracted the notice of scientific men. In 1830 he published the first volume of his great work, the *Principles of Geology*, and in 1832 was appointed to deliver a course of lectures on geology in King's College, which had been opened in the previous year. While all England was being shaken by the Reform Bill agitation, Sir Charles Lyell was patiently laying the foundation of his future fame and influence by preparing the materials for the completion of this treatise, the second volume of which was issued in 1832, and the third volume, after second editions of the first two had been published, was brought out in 1833. Some years later he compiled from this work the book entitled *The Elements of Geology*, which became a text-book of the science.

He visited the United States and Canada twice, and on each occasion published an interesting account of his travels, which, though mainly devoted to the geological formation of the continent, contained many interesting sketches of social and political life and institutions. He was in no sense a scientific recluse. A life devoted chiefly to science was not eventful, and his journeys, his publications, and his reception of the honours which the learned world and afterwards his University and the State accumulated on him formed its chief landmarks. He married, in 1832, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Leonard Horner, whose borings in the Nile mud threw much light on the antiquity of man. Lady Lyell died in 1873, leaving no issue. Sir Charles's second great work, that on *The Antiquity of Man*, was published in 1863 ; and the fourth edition, with the author's latest revisions, appeared about fifteen months since. He was knighted in 1848, and created a baronet in 1864.

In religious opinion he was an Unitarian, and it is stated he was a regular attendant at the Unitarian chapel in Little Portland-street as long as Mr. James Martineau occupied the pulpit. He was neither a profuse writer nor a great speaker. Not many men who have written two remarkable books have penned so few others. He was not a mere scientific student, but, as his volumes of American travel show, took a lively interest, though no prominent part, in political and social questions. His work was done well and thoroughly, but it was the work of a man who had full time to do it, and no need to get a day's task done. He was well known at scientific meetings, and was at once marked out by his personal appearance as a man of some distinction.

The Boston Poisoning Case, 1875.

At the Lincolnshire Assizes, on Monday, July 26th, 1875, before Mr. Justice Lindley, Ellen Green (32), laundress, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Green (her husband), at Fishtoft, on the 17th of May. The court was densely crowded during the hearing of the case. Mr. James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., and Mr. Buzzard prosecuted; and Mr. J. C. Lawrence defended the prisoner. The prisoner and her husband resided in a cottage at Fishtoft, a small village near Boston, and on the 13th of May the family, consisting of the prisoner, his wife, and son, partook of tea for breakfast, which had been poured out in a large cup for the deceased, and in smaller ones for the prisoner and her son. After partaking of the tea, deceased showed all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and, on the 17th of May, died. The medical men had found arsenic in the tea-pot, tea-kettle, and in a paper in the back yard; and a considerable quantity was found in the body of the deceased. The conduct of the prisoner, who made contradictory statements, and formed the acquaintance of another man, pointed to her as the person who had placed the arsenic in the tea-kettle. The jury, after being locked up two hours, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

A Wonderful Dog.

A Suffolk gentleman who was out with a friend who was staying with him, and accompanied by his Newfoundland dog, commenced descanting upon the virtues of the said dog Amongst other things, he assured his friend that the dog would go any distance to fetch any article he might leave behind. To prove this, a marked shilling was placed under a stone, having been previously shown to the dog. The gentlemen then rode on three miles, when the dog received his master's signal to return and fetch the shilling he had seen him put under the stone. The dog went at once, but when the gentlemen returned home, to their disappointment and great surprise of his owner, the dog had not arrived. It afterwards appeared that he had gone to the spot and found the stone too heavy for him to lift. He stayed howling at the place till two horsemen passed, and, attracted by his cries, alighted. One of them removed the stone, and, seeing the shilling, put it into his pocket, not imagining that to be the object of the dog's search. The dog followed their horses for twenty miles, kept in the room while they were at supper, followed the chambermaid into the bed-room, and hid under the bed. The possessor of the shilling hung his breeches on a nail by the bedside; but when the travellers were both asleep, the dog took them (the breeches) in his mouth, leaped out of the window (which had been left open on account of the heat), and reached his master's house at four o'clock in the morning with his prize. A watch and some money were found in the pockets, which were advertised, and the property was returned. Then the mystery was explained to the satisfaction of all parties.

Wicker Coffins.

An exhibition of wicker coffins at Stafford House, St. James's, London, constructed on the plan suggested by Mr. Seymour Haden, drew an enormous number of spectators. Men of science, medical men, members of the aristocracy, ladies, and journalists flowed in a continuous stream for nearly two hours along the terrace of that well-known mansion. The models were about a score in number, ranging in sizes suitable for children as well as adults, but very few of the number realised Mr. Haden's idea. The mesh in most of them was too closely woven, and the framework of those which were sufficiently open did not appear to be strong enough to support a heavy body. The specimens, however, perfectly indicated the practicability of Mr. Haden's suggestion, and those that were lined with moss showed that a wicker coffin can be made to look as neat as a wooden box.

A Strange Story.

The contractor for slaughtering-houses at Montfaucon, in France, purchased a lot of old worn-out animals, including several which had belonged to the army. In cutting up one of the aged military horses a man named Matelot was astonished to find a small silver box, in which were a cross of the Legion of Honour and a paper in a perfect state of preservation, containing the following lines: "As I cannot survive the defeat of my Emperor, and as I have neither wife, nor child, nor cousins, I am about to get myself killed in a last charge against the English, and as I will not let them have my cross I will make my faithful horse, Chateau Margot, swallow it. He will give it up when he can.—PIERRE DARDENNE, sergeant in the 2nd squad of Red Lancers." Matelot took the things to the commissary of police of the district, and that functionary allowed him to keep the silver box. As for the cross, it was sent to the Grand Chancellerie of the Legion of Honour. From documents published by the professors of the Ecole d'Alfort it appears that certain horses have lived to the age of forty-five; that which Charles XII. rode at the battle of Pultowa attained that age. The white charger of Napoleon lived twenty-nine years. Chateau Margot is supposed to have been about forty. He had been made to swallow the box at the battle of Waterloo, in which his master wilfully perished. The box had accordingly been in his stomach five-and-thirty years.

Great Carlton, near Louth.—A Singular Freak of Nature.

On the 17th March, 1874, an ewe, the property of Mr. Charles Pickard, farmer, of Great Carlton, near Louth, gave birth to a pair of lambs, one of which had six complete legs. Both the lambs and their dam survived and did well.—April 3rd, 1874.

The Crimean War was proclaimed on the 27th of March, 1854, and terminated just two years and two days from the period of its commencement.

Horbling Spring Water.

There having been a great diversity of opinion as to the purity of the spring which has hitherto been the pride of this village and neighbourhood, a gallon of the water was sent to Dr. Voelcker, of London, for analysis. That gentleman reported as follows :—"An imperial gallon contains

Oxydisable organic matter	·23
Oxide of iron and alumina and traces of phosphoric acid	·14
Carbonate of lime	14·66
Sulphate of lime	6·69
Carbonate of magnesia	1·30
Nitrate of magnesia	·17
Chloride of sodium	1·65
Soluble silica	·42
Total solid constituents per imperial gallon	25·26grns.
Free saline ammonia	·004
Organic alluminaid ammonia	·007

The water was clear, colourless, and free from all smell. Evaporated to dryness, it left a white residue, which scarcely changed in colour on being submitted to a strong heat in a platinum dish, showing that the water contained but little organic matter. This is confirmed by the direct determination of the amount of oxydisable organic matter, and the small proportion of free organic ammonia. The amount of chloride of sodium (common salt) also is small, and the water contains mere traces of nitrates, which would not have been the case had it been contaminated with sewage products. The principal constituents of the water are carbonate and sulphate of lime. These render the water somewhat hard and not well adapted for cooking or washing purposes. It is, however, uncontaminated with sewage products and other injurious organic impurities, and is a perfectly wholesome and good drinking water."

Lemons for Fever.

When persons are feverish and thirsty beyond what is natural, indicated in some instances by a metallic taste in the mouth, especially after drinking water, or by a whitish appearance of the surface of the tongue, one of the best "coolers," internal or external, is to take a lemon, cut off the top, sprinkle over it some loaf sugar, working it downward into the lemon with a spoon, and then suck it slowly, adding more sugar as the acidity increases from being brought up from a lower point. A lemon or two thus taken at "tea time," as an entire substitute for the ordinary "supper" of summer, would give many a comfortable night's sleep, and on awakening after rest, an invigoration with an excellent appetite for breakfast.

Sir James Yorke, G.C.B., was installed with the usual honours Constable of the Tower of London, on the 16th of July, 1875, in the room of the late Sir William Gomm.

Shipwreck of the Iron Steamer "Schiller."

MAY 7th, 1875.

This "horrible and heartrending" disaster at sea was, as it would seem, a pure misfortune, and one that it was hardly possible to avoid. The "Schiller" was a splendid iron steamer of 3,421 gross tonnage and 600 horse power. She was built by Messrs Napier, of Glasgow, in 1873, and was one of the highest class of seaworthiness. She had moreover six bulkheads, and, therefore, it is presumed, seven water-tight compartments—in a word, every precaution was taken to ensure her safety and the safety of her precious freight of human lives. She belonged to a German company, the Adler, or Eagle, line, and ran between America and Hamburg, calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

On the 27th April, she left New York, but did not get over the bar at Sandy Hook till the next day. She had on board 59 first-class, 75 second-class, and 120 steerage passengers. besides a crew of 101, making in all 355 souls. She was also bringing the heavy Australian and New Zealand mails, in 250 sacks. For the first two days she encountered rough weather, and there was rain at intervals during the voyage, but, on the whole, she made a good passage. As, however, she neared England, the weather became very thick, and on Friday afternoon the fog suddenly increased, so that in a quarter of an hour it became impossible to see the length of the vessel before her. Sails were at once taken in, the engines were reduced to half-speed, and the number of look-out men was increased; but almost immediately after the vessel struck heavily on the Retarrier Ledge, near the Bishop Rock Lighthouse, Scilly.

The alarm flew through the ship, and in a few minutes the deck was crowded by a panic-stricken multitude. All, however, agree in speaking in the highest terms of Captain Thomas, who seemed to have maintained his coolness and courage to the last, and throughout by his customary cheerful demeanour tried to kindle hope in the breasts of those around him, though the circumstances were so desperate. Some also speak admirably of his strenuous efforts to preserve order and put a stop to the confusion which doubtless prevented many more from being saved. With a view to restoring discipline he fired his revolver over the heads of those who by their frantic obstinacy were preventing the successful launching of the boats, and when he had expended all his powder he sent for his sword; but his efforts were of little avail.

It appears that on Friday night a rejoicing on a small scale had been indulged in, in honour of the birthday of one of the officers, but the working of the ship was in no way neglected. There was an idea that land was near, and the majority of the male passengers were on the deck on the look out; but nearly all the women and children were in bed. There was not the slightest warning of the catastrophe, and the shock appears to have been so slight at first that few were aware that the ship was on a rock. A cannon was fired some half a dozen times till the powder got wet, and rockets were sent up, without bringing the slightest help. Meanwhile, seven of the eight boats on board had been got out, but only three were

Shipwreck of the "Schiller," *continued.*

launched with any success, and only two survived the night's storm. Wind and sea kept increasing, and the vessel knocked herself to pieces, until at last the masts gave way, with their rigging filled with despairing women.

Mr. Edwin Polemann, the second officer, in his personal narrative, states he was asleep in his berth, and was aroused by the steampipe whistle :—"I jumped up in a moment to rush on deck, but before I had got up a few steps I met the first mate, who ran down exclaiming we were shipwrecked. In a moment we were both on deck again, and I ran to the bridge where the captain was. When I reached him he had just telegraphed down into the engine-room to go astern, but the waters rushed over the deck, and seeing that the fore compartment had filled, I told the captain that to go astern would be of no use. The ship then heeled over to starboard, and the captain ordered the boats—of which we had eight—to be got out as quickly as possible. I ran to the quarterdeck, and we lowered the two quarterdeck boats, down to which there was immediately a rush. Then I went to the maindeck, where the chief officer was launching one of the main boats. It was very heavy. Of the eight boats we launched seven. There was very great difficulty in launching some of these on account of their weight, and the way in which the vessel lay, with the waves washing over her. At length we succeeded in launching No. 4, and I was then ordered into her by the captain to take charge. There also got into her three male passengers, a woman, and seven of the crew. As the boat, however, was being lowered, a deep wave came and swamped her, and we were all capsized ; we managed, however, to recover the boat again, and kept her up as much as we could. She was, however, full of water, and we had to stand up in her all the time for three hours. We beat about quite at the mercy of the waves, utterly unaware where we were, so dense was the fog and so dark the night, until at length we saw a gleam of light overhead, and recognised the Bishop Light We were, however, utterly unable to make either the light or the wreck, which we saw, as day dawned, a long distance off. Both masts were then in the ship and were crowded with people. All our efforts to reach a port of safety were unavailing, and we chiefly tried to keep clear of the rocks. At length the fog lifted a little, and I saw St. Agnes. Before we could reach it the fog fell again, and we were drifted a long way by the current. When the fog lifted again we found ourselves near some rocks, of which we had to keep clear, when we rounded the islands and came to a spot where a ship was at anchor, shortly after which we landed at Tresco."

Mr. Henry Sterne, a first-class passenger, says that he assisted in launching four boats, but there was such a rush, and such a tremendous sea running, that they were swamped almost immediately Between one and two o'clock in the morning the pavilion over the saloon, in which the women and children were all huddled together, was struck by a heavy sea, and washed away, the unfortunate people being, of course, washed overboard with it :—At three o'clock Captain Thomas was still on the bridge, when he was called down

Shipwreck of the "Schiller," *continued.*

to save some person. He went down on deck, but a sea came in and literally tore his clothes from him and afterwards washed him over the side. The unfortunate man had not been in bed for five nights, and throughout the trying and terrible scene he acted with coolness and bravery. He was however, obliged to use his revolver in order to keep proper discipline, and several times he fired over the heads of some of the crowds who were pressing on the men that were endeavouring to launch the boats. I now took to the rigging, where I remained until nearly daylight. The foremast rigging, where I was, was carried away, and all who were in it were left strugg ing in the water. I succeeded in keeping myself afloat until I was picked up by a fishing-boat, in which were two boys, who worked and pulled with a bravery that could not be excelled. The women and children had no chance when the sea washed away the pavilion, and the only wonder to me is that Mrs. Jones was saved."

Frederick Wermke, the steerage steward, who was in one of the boats, states they found it filling, and at last discovered that it had no plug, and they had to remedy the defect by stuffing their clothes into the hole. There were several hair-breadth escapes. One man saved himself by holding on with his teeth to the finger of a hand a man had put out to save him. A Mrs. Jones was thrown into the boat by her husband, and when that boat was swamped she was one rescued in the complete darkness by another boat. The manner in which the women clung to the captain was most heartrending, and when duty compelled his attendance in another part of the ship he had to use main force to clear himself of them. Several made the mistake of lashing themselves to the iron masts and rigging, so that when the masts went the people were carried at once to the bottom. Mr. Sterne had lashed himself by a slipknot, and when he felt the mast going he released himself. Notwithstanding this, he was carried to the bottom, but, being free, he soon rose, and fortunately, close a lifebuoy and a spar, with which he supported himself till picked up by the boat of Mr. Obadiah Hicks, of St. Agnes.

On the following Monday an inquest was held on between 50 and 60 bodies. A verdict of "Found Drowned" was returned, with a recommendation that telegraphic communication should be established between the Bishop Light and the shore, as it in this case might have resulted in saving all on board. Both the chief and the fourth officers concurred in this opinion. Fifty more bodies were recovered after the inquest.

Lifeboats.

Miss Annie Dixon, of Holton Park, Lincolnshire, last year presented to the National Lifeboat Institution £2,000 to defray the cost and endowment of a lifeboat station, either on the Lincolnshire or Yorkshire coast, in memory of her late brother, Richard Roadley Dixon, Esq. The lifeboats of this institution have been the means, during the late storms, of saving 272 lives from various shipwrecks on our coasts, besides assisting to rescue six vessels from destruction.

The Coinage—How Money is Made.

There appears to exist a considerable amount of misconception as to the manner in which money is made—not in the Barnum sense, but literally. Many persons imagine, for instance, that coins are, as it were, soldered together in two halves, and that the head is struck at one press, and the tail at another; but this is quite a mistake, the impression being given to a plain disc of metal, or "blank," and the edge "milling" at a single blow.

Ingots of gold or silver are first thrown into melting-pots and reduced to fluidity. After this they are cast into bars of various sizes, proportionate to the kind of coins to be produced from them. These bars are next passed forward to rolling-mills of great power (we speak here of the English Mint), and laminated, or drawn out by pressure to a state of attenuity marvellously different to the rigid form in which they left the moulds. The bars, in fact, are now converted in ribands, flexible as the wand of Harlequin; and these, being beautifully adjusted in thickness for the pieces to be obtained from them, are passed to a set of punching-presses, where they are perforated—honey-combed—from end to end. The discs of metal thus obtained are blank sovereigns, very much resembling shankless brass buttons; or blank sixpences, as it may happen to be sovereign or sixpenny "ribands" which are being dealt with; and are then carried forward to the weighing machines. These select the sheep from the goats—the light and heavy from the medium, or blanks.

The accepted candidates for coinage are now taken to the marking room, whilst the rejected are doomed to the purgatory of the crucible again. The marking machines raise partially the protecting edges of the future coins, which are then again submitted to a fiery ordeal in the shape of an annealing oven. This operation softens and tempers them. They are made—as young ladies are said to be—susceptible to impressions, and are then pickled, or blanched, in a weak solution of sulphuric acid. This gives them a bright surface, and removes all impurities. Drying is the next process, and this is performed over a hot iron plate, *à la* muffin and crumpet.

The blanks are now ready to receive the "image and superscription" of the Queen—God bless her! This finishing-touch is given in the press-room. The pieces are now weighed out to a number of boys, who attend and feed the presses with them. On one side of the presses blanks are put into tubes, and on the other they are thrown out coins. They get, however, a mighty hard squeeze in the "middle passage," between two beautifully-engraved head and reverse dies, and are at the same time prevented expanding unduly by means of a collar of steel, fluted or milled on its *inner* circumference, which encompasses each individual piece at the moment the dies strike it. The *outer* circumference of the pieces of gold or silver becomes thus serrated, or milled, at the instance of coinage. The finished sovereigns or sixpences, or whatsoever coins may be in process of manipulation, now tumble out from the presses in rapid and glistening succession, and slide down inclined planes into trays placed to catch them. They are examined on the surfaces and edges to ascertain if they are perfect, and then sent out into the "wide, wide world" to do their missions of good or evil, as the good or evil dispositions of their possessors may determine.

Sir John Rennie, F.R.C.S.

BORN 1794. DIED 1874.

SIR JOHN RENNIE, whose name stood high in the engineering profession, was born in 1794 at Berger, Herts. Sir John was educated by his father for his own profession, and one of his first works was the execution of his father's design for the New London Bridge. It was upon the completion of this great work in 1831 that the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. About that time the question of railway communication was growing into importance; the first railway had been made, and was working, and Sir John realising the value of such a mode of transport, quickly identified himself with the movement. He soon became practically connected with the construction of railways, and during the remainder of his professional career was largely identified with their progress, both at home and abroad.

Two other important works, commenced by the elder Rennie, were the drainage of the Lincolnshire coast at the Wash, and the construction of the harbour at Ramsgate, both of which schemes were carried out by Sir John. The docks at Whitehaven were also made by him for the Earl of Lonsdale, and various other works at home bear testimony to his genius and ability. Nor was he less successful abroad, his many important professional services there having been rewarded by several distinctions—the Knighthood of Wasa of Sweden, and that of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, among others.

Sir John was a member of the leading institutions connected with his profession, in some of which he was elected to offices of the highest honour. He was also a Fellow of the Royal and other societies, in the proceedings of which he ever took an active interest. Of an urbane and genial temperament, he won many friends, to whom his death will be a source of real regret.

He passed away on Thursday, September 3rd, 1874, truly full of years and honours, but leaving behind him a name which has imparted additional lustre to the profession to which he belonged.

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102 Years of Age.

ANNE PUSEY, an inmate of Cranbrook Workhouse for the last 21 years, died on the 3rd of November, 1875, at the age of 102 years. She was born at Southend, her maiden name being Anne Paine. She was married in 1799 to a carpenter, at Brodwater, Somerset, and they settled at Hawkhurst, on the borders of Sussex, where her first child was born, and baptised in 1801. She had twelve children. Her husband died in 1851, at the age of 81 years. During her long residence in the workhouse she enjoyed good health and the use of her faculties till twelve months ago, when her memory failed. From her great age and pleasant manner she was a great favourite among the inmates.

On Draining the Fens in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

It is stated in an old record that one, GUILLAUME PROSTART, in 1592, had undertaken to drain the Fens of Coldham, in Cambridgeshire; and it was further stated that the work would give great encouragement, and be an example to the draining of other fens in the kingdom. He desired (writing to Lord Burghley) that no royal grants of the sole privilege of draining fens might be allowed to interfere with his, he having already perfected such an engine as was never seen in the kingdom before, and which he requested no one should be allowed to imitate for 21 years.

A project by HUMFREY BRADLEY for draining the fens in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincoln, Cambridge, Northampton, and Huntingdon, was offered in the year 1593. He stated, in a communication to Lord Burleigh, that "it was easy and feasible, as the fens lie above the full sea mark. With 700 or 800 men, and five thousand pounds, the greater part might be finished between the spring and winter of that year." He further said that "Her Majesty would be enriched forty thousand pounds yearly, besides infinite other benefits to the Commonwealth. Considering the diversity of the tenures and leases of the fens, and the opinions of men, the most excellent way will be by Act of Parliament, allowing so reasonable a portion for the draining as that the remainder, being drained, will double or treble the former benefits to the Owners and Commoners." And that "his Lordship, by favouring of it during the present Parliament, may eternize his renown, and increase his revenue two or three thousand pounds a year. If neither he nor Her Majesty are willing to entertain the project, he will bring the names of certain gentlemen of wealth who are willing to perform it upon reasonable conditions."

The Stocking Frame.

The REV. WILLIAM LEE, while Curate of Calverton, near Nottingham, 1586-9, invented the Stocking Frame; and in 1598, completed his Silk-hose Frame. He died in Paris in 1610.

FAHRENHEIT invented his mercurial Thermometer about 1730.—REAUMER invented his about 1730.

How I became my own Grandfather.

I married a widow, who had a grown-up daughter; my father visited our house very often, and he fell in love with my step-daughter, and married her; so my father became my son-in-law and my step-daughter my mother-in-law, because she was my father's wife. Some time afterwards, my wife had a son; he was my father's brother-in-law—my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother—my father's wife. My step-daughter had also a son; he was of course my brother, and, in the meantime, my grand-child, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother; I was my wife's husband and child at the same time; and, as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather.

The Flying Man at Cremorne Gardens, London.

On Monday, 29th June, 1874, a balloon was sent up from Cremorne Gardens, containing Mr. Simmons, an æronaut, and M. de Groof, a Frenchman, the inventor of an apparatus in which he intended to fly to the earth from the balloon. The machine is constructed of cane and waterproof silk. In appearance it may be represented by a bat's wings joined to a peacock's tail. The wings are 37 feet long, with an average breadth of four feet. The tail is 18ft by 3. Both wings and tail are inserted into two hinged wooden frames, the upper surface of which is covered with prepared silk laced to each cane, twisted and forming a rope as they approach the wooden frame. In the centre of these hinged frames is an upright wooden stand about 12 feet high, to which the wings and tail are attached. On this stand M. de Groof takes his place, and by means of three levers works both wings and tail, his power of propulsion being increased by a corded seat attached to the levers. As soon as the open fields were gained near Brandon, Essex, Mr. Simmons released his companion, and for a time it was a race between him and the flyer, de Groof winning by two fields' length, reaching the earth in perfect safety, Mr. Baum, fearing the power of de Groof's machine, refused for a short period to allow him to ascend, but the Frenchman, firm in the belief of his invention bearing him harmless, insisted upon Mr. Baum's carrying out his portion of the contract, the only variation in which he would make was, to give Mr. Simmons the power to release him, which he had originally reserved to himself.

PERSPIRATION SWEETENED.—The unpleasant odour produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odour much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands, and arms with this, leaves the skin as clean, sweet, and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

Optics and Hop-sticks.

A CLERGYMAN having been inducted into a living in Kent, took occasion during his first sermon to introduce the word "optics." At the conclusion of the service a farmer who was present thanked him for his discourse, but intimated that he had made a small mistake in one word, softening down at the same time the severity of his criticism by saying, "Yet we all know very well, sir, what you meant." On the clergyman's making further inquiries about this word, the farmer replied, "What you call hop-sticks, in this part of the country we call hop-poles."

Burial Alive at Thornton Abbey,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Augustinian Monastery of Thornton, near the river Humber, was founded in that church-building age, the twelfth century, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and Lord of Holderness, one of the followers of the Conqueror, and distinguished among the Anglo-Norman barons for his liberality towards the religious orders. He is recorded as "an eminent founder of monasteries," and Thornton Abbey was the first in point of date of his establishments in England. It was founded in the year 1139, the fourth of King Stephen's reign, and for many years the buildings were of a temporary nature. It was afterwards rebuilt with great care, the church alone being in progress nearly two centuries.

The only part which remains at all in a perfect state is the entrance gate house, one of the finest in existence in any part of England. This is in the perpendicular style, and was built soon after the sixth year of Richard II., A.D. 1382. Many of its details are extremely beautiful. The Abbey was yet flourishing in the early part of the sixteenth century.

A curious discovery was made more than a century ago, during some excavations near the Chapter-house. It was first mentioned by Stukeley, who visited the ruins in 1722. He says that "upon taking down an old wall there they found a man, with a candlestick, table, and book, who was supposed to have been *immured*," that is, walled in. Tradition has always asserted it was an abbot who suffered this punishment, and it may be worth while to inquire how far popular belief is in this case correct. Two of the abbots of Thornton were persons of doubtful reputation. Thomas Gretham, the fourteenth abbot, was deposed in 1393. The author of a manuscript history of Thornton gave him so bad a character that a possessor of the work, in the last century, tore out a leaf containing an account of his abbacy, "to prevent," it is stated in a note to the volume, "scandal to the Church." Thus, in the absence of this leaf, we are compelled to rely upon the next suspicious entry in the book. Speaking of Walter Multon, eighteenth abbot, the writer says, under the year 1443, "he died, but in what manner or by what death I know not. He hath no obit, as the other abbots have, and the place of his burial hath not been found." It is almost impossible to doubt that this significant passage has allusion to the fate of Walter Multon, who expiated his unrecorded offences by suffering that dire punishment which, we have reason to believe, the secret and irresponsible monastic tribunals of the middle ages occasionally inflicted upon their erring brethren.

The skeleton thus *immured*, it is recorded, was found several years ago, at Coldingham Abbey. Another instance was discovered about thirty years since at Temple Bruer, near Sleaford.

Wonderful Vines at Welbeck,

NEAR WORKSOP.

The most wonderful and the most beautiful vines the earth ever produced are to be found between Naples and Rome, where they are trained to poplars, elms, and other trees, growing luxuriantly from branch to branch. In England, at various times during the last two centuries, the vines are said to have surpassed those of any other country in the production of grapes for the table; and, indeed, since artificial heat has been introduced, it has been found in general that the vine-plants receive a rare vigour of growth, and the fruits attain a high degree of excellence, which never before could have resulted in the open air. At Welbeck, near Worksop, the Duke of Portland possessed one of the most magnificent vineries in the kingdom. One of his vines produced a luxuriant bunch of Syrian grapes, the weight of which was estimated at 19½ lbs; and when sent as a present to the Marquis of Rockingham, at his residence, Wentworth House, four peasants were employed in carrying it on a staff, sharing the handsome burden by turns.

The Tomato.

There is, undoubtedly, some little difficulty in the English climate in fruiting and ripening tomatoes to perfection; but the following directions, if attended to, will generally be found to succeed.

Sow the seeds in pots in very rich light mould in March or April, and place them in a cucumber frame or other gentle heat.

When the second leaf appears, re-pot the plants either singly or at most two or three together, keeping them near the glass and well watered.

In May remove them to a cold frame for the purpose of hardening them off before they are planted out, which should be done as soon as the fear of spring frosts is over, and the earlier the better.

The best situation for tomato-plants is against a south wall fully exposed to the sun. The plants should be well watered with liquid manure to keep up a rapid growth.

As soon as the blossom buds appear, watering should cease Stop the shoots by nipping off the tops, and throw out all those sprays that show little signs of fruit, exposing the young fruit as much as possible to the sun and air, only watering to prevent a check in case of very severe drought, of which the state of the plant will be the best index.

In a very dull, wet, cold autumn, even with the greatest care, the fruit will sometimes not ripen as it ought; but in this case it may frequently be made fit for use by cutting off the branches on which full-grown fruit is found, and hanging them in a warm, dry greenhouse or elsewhere to soften and ripen; a cool oven may be used advantageously to effect this.

Ancient Coins found at Wainfleet.

WAINFLEET, January, 1874.—Whilst some labourers were filling in a ditch and levelling a bank they came upon a large number of ancient silver coins, probably sufficient to fill a quartern, all of the reign of the Edwards. They appear to be in good preservation, and bear the stamp of a Royal head crowned, and the words "Civitas London," "Civitas Eboracum" (York), evidently the cities or mints where they were coined. The pieces were of three kinds—the groat, half groat, and the penny. They were all found together, and buried about three feet from the surface. A great many of them were lost and thrown away by the labourers, thinking at first they were nothing more than a collection of cotton-reel tops.

Apples as Food.

Apples, says the *Garden*, afford a healthful and cheap diet. At present they are principally used in the form of puddings, pies, tarts, and sauce, and are also eaten raw, in which state they are more wholesome than when mingled with butter, eggs, and flour. But they are very delicious when simply baked and served at every meal. Sweet baked apples are a most desirable addition at the breakfast and tea table, and are far more healthful and sustaining than half the dishes usually esteemed essential at such times. Served with milk and bread, they make the best diet that young children can partake of. Baked apples, without meat, are far more substantial food than potatoes can possibly be made. It will be found that less flour, eggs, sugar, and butter will be consumed in a family when a supply of apples is in the storeroom. There are dozens of recipes for preparing apples for the table, but almost all of them require the addition of butter, eggs, &c., but baking, boiling, or steaming them makes the most palatable dishes. Prepare them thus: Wipe the apples clean, dipping them first into boiling water; then with a "corer" remove all the seeds and stem by punching it through the apples. Place them in a deep baking-dish; put a tablespoonful of white sugar into the middle of each apple; pour upon them a teacup of boiling water with three tablespoonfuls of sugar dissolved in it. Bake in a slow oven until quite soft, taking care not to burn the skins. Take them out in a dish, and serve with cream or milk. The apples can also be pared, cored, and sweetened, and placed in a deep dish on the upper part of the stove, a large teacup of boiling water poured over them, and a plate laid over the dish. Boil them until soft, and there will be no trouble about removing the skins when eating them. For those who like such things free from sugar, cream, &c., and those who are forbidden the use of such delicacies, a really good cooking apple, such as the Blenheim Orange, stewed in the oven and mixed with plain boiled rice, forms a simple delicious dish which all the art and all the aids of the best cookery cannot surpass.

Easily-prepared Remedies.

CAMPHOR JULEP.—Put in water twenty-five grains of camphor and three drachms of the best loaf-sugar. Rub them together with a little spirits of wine until well mixed. Then gradually add, by small quantities at a time, eight ounces of water, the rubbing being continued until the whole of the water is added and the camphor dissolved, and strain the clear fluid. Camphor Julep is a mild stimulent, of which two or three tablespoonfulls may be taken occasionally for spasms and nervous affections.

QUININE DRAUGHT.—Dissolve two grains of disulphate of quinine in a drachm of water with two drops of sulphuric acid; then add one drachm of the tincture of orange-peel and the same quantity of syrup of orange-peel. Mix them together, and form a draught to be taken three or four times a day in cases of debility.

TONIC DRAUGHT.—Take dilute sulphuric acid, ten drops; syrup of bitter orange-peel, two drachms, and the same quantity of tincture of gentian; and mix them together. This draught is to be taken three or four times a day in cases of debility, in which quinine does not agree with the patient, or produces headache.

COOLING LOTION.—Dissolve half an ounce of hydrochlorate of ammonia in fifteen ounces of camphor mixture. Afterwards add half an ounce of dilute acetic acid. This lotion is useful for sprains, bruises, and similar affections. It should be applied to the part by means of a cloth kept continually wet with it.

ALUM LOTION FOR THE EYES.—This lotion is prepared with one grain of alum dissolved in one ounce of rose-water. It is principally employed in mild cases of ophthalmia.

LEAD EYE-WATER.—Mix together ten drops of the solution of diacetate of lead in one ounce of rose-water. This lotion is to be used when the eyes are inflamed.

GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT.—Mix together two drachms of honey, and the same quantity of confection of dog-roses in seven ounces of water. Then add half a drachm of dilute hydrochlorate acid, and half an ounce of dilute acetic acid. This gargle may be used in ordinary cases of sore throat.

GARGLE FOR AN ULCERATED MOUTH.—Mix together one drachm of the solution of chlorinated soda with three ounces of rose-water, and add one ounce of honey.

"Down with the rosemary, and so
Down with the baies and miseltoe;
Down with the holly, ivy, all
Wherewith ye decked the Christmas hall."

THE Great Northern branch of railway extending from Peterborough to Lincoln, *via* Boston, was opened on the 17th of October, 1848; and on the 18th of December following, the railway from Lincoln to Hull was also opened.

CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R.N., author of many popular novels, died at Langham, in Norfolk, on the 9th of August, 1848, aged 55 years.

THE Britannia Pier, at Yarmouth, was destroyed by a heavy gale on the 14th of November, 1868.

Buckmaster's Cookery.

Extracted from his new work on Cookery, which may be had of any Bookseller, Price 2s. 6d.

"The fundamental principle of all
Is what ingenious cooks the relish call."

SOUP FROM REMNANTS OF JOINTS.—After all the meat available for a hash has been cut away from a leg of mutton, break the bones into pieces, the addition of a few other bones will be desirable, put them into a three-quart saucepan, with two carrots and two turnips cut in quarters, and two whole onions, and a *bouquet garni.** Nearly fill the saucepan with water, add three cloves, a full tablespoonful of whole pepper and allspice in equal parts, and salt to taste. Set the saucepan on the fire, and let the contents simmer for four hours. Strain the broth, free it from fat, and use it as stock for any kind of thick soup. Pass through a hair sieve the carrots and one of the onions; melt an ounce of butter in a two-quart saucepan, and stir in a tablespoonful of flour. When the two are well mixed, add a little of the stock, then the carrot and onion pulp, and gradually the remainder of the stock, or so much as will produce a *purée* of the consistency of pea soup. Pour it boiling hot over small dice of toasted or fried bread.

Precautions.—Take care that the soup is not too strongly flavoured with the vegetables.

STEWED RABBIT.—Cut up a young rabbit into small joints, and put them aside. Take a quarter of a pound of streaky bacon, cut it into small slices. Melt in a clean stewpan one ounce and a half of butter, or sweet dripping; add the bacon, and when lightly fried add the pieces of rabbit, and fry to a nice brown, constantly stirring the whole with a wooden spoon. Now add a tablespoonful of flour, work it well, and add at short intervals a little water or stock, stirring all the time till the pieces are just covered, season with pepper and salt, and a small piece of lemon peel. Skim, then simmer slowly, and add a dozen button onions and six mushrooms, both previously blanched. When the rabbit is done, take it out, and arrange it on a dish. Boil the sauce, which should just coat the wooden spoon, skim, and pour it over the rabbit.

Precautions.—The rabbit must be young, and see that it does not burn or boil. The flavouring should be delicate, and the sauce free from fat.

* *Bouquet garni* is composed of parsley, thyme, bay leaf, pot majoram, and a clove of garlic, tied into a bunch. In this way, it is used in stews and hashes &c., and is a great acquisition.

Buckmaster's Cookery—*Continued.*

Stewed Steak.—Take two pounds of beefsteak, or better rump-steak, an inch and a quarter or inch and a half in thickness, and not too fat. Beat it with the flat side of a chopper, or what is better a kreatone, which is an instrument invented by a medical man at Chester to make steaks tender, and which may be used for such purposes with advantage. Cut the steak into convenient pieces, and fry them in two ounces of butter to a nice brown on each side. Cut into thin slices two onions and two young carrots, and cut into quarter-inch dice two young turnips, or cut them into shapes with a vegetable cutter, and fry these vegetables in the same butter. Put the meat and vegetables into a clean stewpan, with half a pint or three gills of water or stock, simmer slowly till the meat is tender. When half done, turn the meat on the other side. Skim, season with a little salt and pepper, add a little ketchup or six button mushrooms, or flavour the gravy with anything you prefer. Take out the meat, thicken the gravy with a little flour, let it come to the boil, skim, pour over the steak, and serve. Garnish with green peas or French beans.

Precautions.—The steak must stew slowly, be free from fat, and not too highly seasoned.

Fried Potatoes and Onions.—The remains of cold potatoes may be used thus :—Put two ounces of butter and one of oil in a frying-pan, in which fry three sliced onions ; put on the potatoes, cut in thin slices each about the thickness of half-a-crown, and toss them now and then until they have a nice yellow colour ; add a spoonful of chopped parsley, salt, pepper, and the juice of a lemon. Shake the pan well that they may mix thoroughly together, dish, and serve very hot. This is an excellent dish to serve with a chop, a steak, or a joint.

Precautions.—A clean frying-pan and good oil are essential.

Onion Sauce.—Peel the onions, and put them for a quarter of an hour into salt and water, blanch them, and then boil them in plenty of water or milk, pass them through a wire sieve, stir the pulp in to the melted butter, boil up, season with pepper and salt, and serve.

Precautions.—The more delicate flavour is obtained by boiling the onions in milk.

The Roast Beef and Plum Pudding of Old England are our standard and national dishes, and are as old as the hills.

"For what are your soups and your sauces,
Compared to the beef of old England?
And, Oh! the old English roast beef!"

If you want a clear fire for the gridiron place a few cinders at the top, and sprinkle the fire with a little salt.

JOSEPH CLARK, THE EXTRAORDINARY POSTURE MAKER.—He was, undoubtedly, the most extraordinary posture maker that ever existed. Though a well-made man, and rather gross than thin, he exhibited in the most natural manner almost every species of deformity and dislocation. He frequently made himself merry with the tailors, often sending for one of them to take his measure, but so contriving as to have an immoderate rising on one of his shoulders. When his clothes were brought home and tried upon him, the deformity was removed to the other shoulder; upon which the tailor begged pardon for the mistake, and mended it as fast as he could. But upon a third trial he was found with perfectly straight shoulders and a hump on his back. He dislocated the vertebræ of his back and other parts of his body in such a manner that a famous surgeon, before whom he appeared as a patient, was shocked at the sight, and would not attempt a cure. He often passed for a cripple with persons with whom he had been in company but a few minutes before. Upon these occasions he would not only change the position of his limbs, but entirely alter his countenance. His facial powers were more extraordinary than his flexible body. He would assume all the uncouth faces he saw at a meeting or place of amusement.

APPLE AND TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Put a teacupful of tapioca into a pint and a half of cold water over night. Before breakfast the next morning set it where it will become quite warm, but not hot enough to cook. After breakfast pare six good-sized sour apples, or eight if not very large; quarter them, and steam them in a dish till tender. Lay them into the pudding-dish, stir a cupful and a half of sugar into the tapioca, add a teacupful of water and a teaspoonful of salt; stir together, and pour over the apples; slice a lemon very thin and lay over the top; bake slowly three hours; eat with butter, with wine sauce, or hard sauce, as you prefer.

THE REAL QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES.—This extraordinary woman was born at Sutton, in Kent, and lived to the great age of 108 years. After travelling all over England for many years as queen of the gipsy tribe, she fixed her place of residence at Norwood, near London, about eleven years before her decease. By her constant custom of sitting upon the ground with her chin resting on her knees, generally, by-the-bye, with a pipe in her mouth, attended invariably by a faithful dog, her sinews became so contracted that towards the close of her life she could not extend herself or change her position, so that when she died her corpse was forced to be crammed into a box conformable to her usual posture. It was conveyed in a hearse followed by two mourning coaches to Beckenham churchyard, where she was buried, and a special sermon preached on the occasion. This was in the year 1740. The expense of the funeral was defrayed by the neighbouring publicans, to whom she had been of great service, not from what she drank herself, but from the quantity of people she attracted to the spot by her dexterity in fortune-telling and her wonderful appearance. She was at this time an object of notoriety all over England.

THE HEAVENS.—The heavens afford the most sublime subject of study which can be derived from science; the magnitude and splendour of the objects, the inconceivable rapidity with which they move, and the enormous distances between them, impress the mind with some notion of the energy that maintains them in their motions, with a durability to which we can see no limits. Equally conspicuous is the goodness of the great First Cause in having endowed man with faculties by which he can not only appreciate the magnificence of his works, but trace with precision the operation of his laws, use the globe he inhabits as a base whereon to measure the magnitude and distance of the sun and planets, and make the diameter of the earth's orbit the first step by which he may ascend to the starry firmament. Such pursuits, while they ennoble the mind, at the same time inculcate humility, by showing that there is a barrier, which no energy, mental or physical, can ever enable us to pass: that however profoundly we may penetrate the depths of space, there still remain innumerable systems, compared with which those that seem so mighty to us must dwindle into insignificance, or even become invisible: and that only man, but the globe he inhabits,—nay, the whole system of which it forms so small a part, might be annihilated, and its extinction be unperceived in the immensity of creation.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S SENSIBILITY.—Hume, the duke's staff-surgeon, who had attended Sir Alexander Gordon, one of his grace's aides-de-camp, on the field of Waterloo, was anxious to report the death of that gal ant officer as early as possible. With this view Hume tapped at the duke's door, at about half-past three o'clock on the morning after the battle, and was told to come in. He found his grace sitting up in his bed, covered with the dust and sweat of the previous day. The kind-hearted surgeon told him of Gordon's death, and other casualties. Wellington was deeply affected, his tears dropped fast upon his friend's hand, which he held in his, and were chasing one another in furrows over his dusky cheeks. Brushing them suddenly away with his left hand, the duke said, in a voice tremulous with emotion, "Well, thank God, I don't know what it is to lose a battle, but certainly nothing can be more painful than to gain one with the loss of so many of one's friends."

THE REV. DR. HOOK, Dean of Chichester, and formerly Vicar of Leeds, died October 20th, 1875, aged 77 years.

WALKING.—Walking briskly, with an exciting object of pleasant interest ahead, is the most healthful of all form of exercise, except that of encouraging remunerative, steady labour in the open air; and yet multitudes in large cities, whose health urgently requires exercise, seldom walk when they can ride if the distance is a mile or more. It is worse in the country, especially with the well to do; a horse or carriage must be brought to the door even if less distance have to be passed. Under the conditions first named, walking is a bliss; it gives animation to the mind, it vivifies the circulation, it paints the cheek and sparkles the eye, and wakes up the whole being, physical, mental, and moral.

A Page of Conundrums.

Why are horses in cold weather like meddlesome gossips?—Because they are bearers of idle tales.

Why is an alliance between nations like petroleum?—Because it is a coalescence (coal essence.)

Why is a tall nobleman like a poker?—Because he's a high-un (iron) belonging to the great (grate).

Why is an errand-boy like an old horse put up at auction?—Because he will go for what he will fetch.

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come?—Parting with things as they go.

Why are water-cresses like a very melancholy event?—Because they are continually being cried about.

What is the difference between a turnkey and a jeweller?—One watches cells and the other sells watches.

What kind of personal service is that for which one is never expected to be grateful?—The service of a writ.

Why is a person who asks questions the strangest of all individuals?—Because he is the querist (queerest).

What Act of Parliament Is like nitro-muriatic acid?—The Divorce Bill; because it will dissolve a wedding-ring.

Why is a dressing-gown the most lasting garment in a gentleman's wardrobe?—Because he never wears it "out."

To what would a man, taking breakfast with his betrothed, be most likely to object?—To take any butter (but her).

Why is a person afflicted with lumbago like a man smoking a penny cigar?—Because his back is bad (baccy's bad).

When does the captain of a vessel commit self-mutilation?—When he goes on shore and leaves his hands on board.

What is the difference between a plan of a battle-field and a roasted pippin?—One is a war map, the other a warm apple.

Why is a ballet-dancer a most inhuman creature?—Because her greatest delight is to execute her *grand pas* (grandpa').

When may a man be said to be thoroughly "sewn up"?—When he has pins and needles in his foot and a stitch in his side.

Why must the Spring-time be a painful time of year to the sky-lark?—Because the poet says it makes the poor bird soar.

Why should old maids go to the theatre before the rise of the curtain?—Because then there is a chance of an overture.

What is the difference between the duties of a valet and the duties of a nurse?—The first brushes one's hat, the other hushes one's brat.

What is the difference between a farmer and a seamstress?"—The farmer gathers what he sows, and the seamstress sews what she gathers.

Why is coal the most contradictory article known to commerce?—Because, when purchased, instead of going to the buyer it goes to the cellar.

Why is a man who makes additions to false rumours like one who has confidence in all that is told him?—Because he re-lies on all that he hears.

Why is a bear at the Zoological Gardens likely to find himself at home?—Because he is still near to the pole, and frequently feels the effect of a cold climb (clime.)

Boston Post Office.—Despatch of Mails, and delivery of Letters, &c. The latest time for posting at the chief office is given in column No. 1; with extra 1d. stamp, No. 2; Delivery in Boston, Nos. 3 & 4.

MAILS.	Aftrn.	1d. Fee	Morn.	Aftrn.
LONDON, for delivery same evng. 11.30a.m	.....	1140	7 0	1 0
Ditto, for delivery next morning	6 45	.....	.....	... ..
Ditto ditto	9 0	9 20	.....	.....
Manchester, for delivery next morning .	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	.....	.....
Liverpool, for delivery next morning ...	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	.....	.....
Birmingham, for delivery next morning.	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	.. ...	1 0
Nottingham, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon...	9 0	9 20	.. ...	.....
Leicester, for delivery next morning.....	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	.....	.....
Leeds, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
	9 0	9 20		.....
Sheffield, for delivery next morning...	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
	9 0	9 20		
Newcastle-on-Tyne, delivery next morn.	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Hull, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
	9 0	9 20		
Peterborough, for delivery next morning	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Sleaford, for delivery next morning.....	9 0	9 20	7 0	.....
Stamford ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	.....
Spalding ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Cambridge, Wisbech, Lynn, ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Grantham ditto	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	.....	.....
Horncastle.....	9 0	9 20	7 0	.....
Alford, Spilsby, Louth, Grimsby	11 0	... ..	7 0	.....
Scotland & Ireland, delivery next morng.	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	.....	1 0
Lincoln, for delivery same day . 8 a.m	.....	8 5	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery next morning	9 0	9 20	.. ..	.....

MAIL CART, through Sibsey, Stickney, &c., to Mareham-le-Fen, at 5 a.m. Returns at 8 30 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Pen st, Boston, contractor.*

DITTO, through Freiston, Benington, Leverton, Leake, &c., to Wainfleet at 5a.m. Returns at 8 30 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Pen-st, Boston, contractor.*

WALKING POST, to West Skirbeck, Wyberton, Frampton, Kirton, Sand holme, &c., at 6 30a.m. Returns 5 20 p.m.—*E. M. Salter, messr.*

DITTO to Cowbridge, Frith Bank, Thornton-le-Fen, Sandy Bank, New York, Langrick, and north side of the Witham to Boston, at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m.—*W. G. Reeson, Boston, messenger.*

DITTO, to Boston West, Brothertoft, Hubbert's Bridge, and Sleaford-road, at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m.—*Warsop, Boston, messr.*

DITTO, to Hawthorn Tree, Kyme Tower, Wainfleet-road, Boston East, Hilldyke Bar, Kelsey's Bridge, at 9 a.m. Returns at 12 noon.

Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Strapps ...	Carrier	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Bicker	Pitts	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Billingborough...	Glenn	Packet...	w	10	3	Black Sluice*
Bolingbroke New	Dawson ...	Carrier	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Baker	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
				p.m.	a.m.	
Ditto	Hayes	MailCart	dly.	8 45	5	Pen Street
				a m	m	
Bolingbroke Old.	Dawson ...	Carrier	w	10	3	Ram
Bunker's Hill ...	Miller	Packet...	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Shaw	ditto...	w&s	10	3	ditto
Claydyke	Southwell	Packet...	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Ditto	Atkinson	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington	Richman...	Carrier	w&s	10	3	White Hart
DoningtonBridge	Edwards...	Packet...	w	10	2	Doughty Quay
East Fen	Cooper.....	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Wright ...	Carrier	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
Fosdyke	Elsom	Carrier	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Hall.....	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Freiston	Craven ...	ditto...	w	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Hare	ditto...	w	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Wharrie ...	Omnibus	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Ditto	Bray	Van	w&s	10	3	Exchange
Gosberton.....	Leverton...	Carrier	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto Risegate	Sewell.....	ditto...	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Hagnaby Lock...	Partinder .	Packet...	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington	Bycroft ...	Carrier	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Taylor.....	ditto...	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Helpringham ..	Taft.....	ditto...	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Hezzel.....	Packet...	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen.....	Triminham	ditto ..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ...	Carrier	w	TU	12	White Hart
Horncastle Fen .	Hasnip ...	Carrier	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Keal West	Bycroft ...	Packet...	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Kirton	Chapman .	Carrier	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Strapps ...	ditto...	w&s	10	3	ditto
Kirton Holme ...	Massey ...	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South.....	Hall.....	ditto...	w&s	10	3	ditto
Leake.....	Simpson ...	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Wagon&Horses
Ditto	Thorpe ...	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Parker.. ...	ditto...	w&s	10	3	ditto
Leverton	Cooke	ditto...	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Overton ...	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
Mareham-le-fen .	Major	ditto...	w	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland	Southwell .	Packet...	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
New Leake	Cooper	ditto ..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge

* Parcels and goods may also be left at the "Golden Lion Inn," Boston.
† Parcels and goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep	From what place.
New York	Atkinson .	Packet...	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
North Kyme ...	Lockey ...	Carrier	w	10	2	White Horse
Pelham's Land .	Southwell .	Packet...	w	10	3	Black Sluice†
Sibsey	Maddison .	Carrier	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto..... ...	Simpson ...	Carrier	w&s	10	3	Ram
DittoNorthlands	Maddison .	Packet...	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sleaford	Taylor.....	Carrier	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Stickford	Bycroft ...	Packet...	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto.....	Zealand ...	Carrier	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Stickney	Leake	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
Sutterton	Strapps ...	ditto...	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Sutterton Fen ...	Gad	ditto...	w&s	10	2	Axe & Cleaver
Swineshead	Coo	ditto...	& s	10	3	White Hart
Tattershall	Fowler	ditto...	w	10	3	Red Lion
Wainfleet	Bray	Bus	w&s	10	3	Corn Exchange
Ditto.....	Reding ...	Carrier	w&s	10	12	Falcon
Wigtoft.....	Sickley ...	ditto...	w&s	10	2	White Horse
Ditto	Healey.....	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Clarence
Wrangle	Wright ...	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto.....	Dant	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Ram
Ditto.....	Crawford ..	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto.....	Ingamells .	ditto...	w&s	10	3	Ram

FREISTON SHORE 'BUS.—During the Summer months, Craven's 'Bus runs daily (Sundays excepted) from Freiston Shore to Boston, starting at 10 o'clock in the morning. The 'Bus returns from the Red Cow Inn, Boston, daily, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.



BOSTON HARBOUR STEAMERS make tidal trips down the Haven for a few hours during the Summer Season at very low charges, and Children half fare.

TO HULL.—The Screw Steamers "Cuirassier" and "Fox" are despatched regularly with goods between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston taking goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin, generally once a week. Apply to Messrs. T. Walker and Co., 180, High Street, Hull; and Ridlington and Son, Boston.

Post Office, Boston.

This Office is open from 7 a m. till 9 p.m. On Sunday the Office is closed at 10 a.m.

There are *three deliveries* in Boston daily, viz. :—7 a m, 10 a m and 1 p m. The letter-box is cleared for the town deliveries at 10 a m and 11 30 a m. On Sundays there is only one delivery, at 7 a m.—but the letter-box remains open as on other days.

Town Pillar and Wall Boxes.

The Pillar and Wall Boxes are cleared *once only* daily, viz. :—Bargate Bridge, High Street, and South End, at 8 20 p m; Railway Station, 12 30 and 8 30 p m; Witham Place, 8 40 p m; Bargate Receiving-house, 8 50 p m.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight & 2 in the morning.	Fair	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers ..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain.....	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W...	Frosty if N. or N.E.
	Rainy if S. or S.W.	Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair	Fair with frost

Moon's Rising and Setting.

At 4	days old	it sets at,	and shines till,	about 10	at night.
5	,,	,,	,,	,, 11	,,
6	,,	,,	,,	,, 12	,,
7	,,	,,	or near 1 in the morning.		
15	,, at full	it rises	about	6	in the evening.
16	,,	,,	at a quarter after	7	,,
17	,,	,,	at half-past	8	,,
18	,,	,,	about	10	,,
19	,,	,,	,,	11	,,
20	,,	,,	,,	12	,,

Note.—This Table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for—that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

PROVERBS ON THE WEATHER.

If red the sun begins his race,
Expect the rain will fall apace.

The evening red, the morning grey,
Are certain signs of a fair day.

If woolly fleeces spread the heavenly way,
No rain, be sure, disturbs the summer's day.

In the waning of the moon,
A cloudy morn—fair afternoon.

When clouds appear like rocks and towers,
The earth's refreshed by frequent showers.

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve.
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug. 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	.. 8
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 14
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 28
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct. 5
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well, neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND FOURTH QR.

Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.		Moon's age.	HIGH WATER.	
		Morning.	Evening.		Morning.	Evening.
days.	days.	h. m.	h. m.	days. days	h. m.	h. m.
1	16	7 0	7 20	8 23	12 45	1 5
2	17	7 47	8 7	9 24	1 36	1 56
3	18	8 39	9 0	10 25	2 36	2 56
4	19	9 31	9 51	11 26	3 37	3 57
5	20	10 21	10 41	12 27	4 37	4 57
6	21	11 11	11 31	13 28	5 30	5 50
7	22	11 57	12 17	14 29	5 54	6 14
				15 30	6 40	7 0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later.

Fairs in Lincolnshire.

The Market Days are thus distinguished:—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c .

Alford. Whit Tuesday for cattle and sheep, July 31st for lambs, Aug. 24, for sheep, Sept. 17, for cattle and foals, Nov. 8, for cattle and sheep, *tu*

Barton-on-Humber, Trinity Thursday for cattle, &c. *For hiring servants*, Wed. after Old May-day. *m*

Belton, Isle of Axholm, Sep 25, chiefly flax grown in the neighbourhood.

Boston, May 4, for sheep, May 5, for beasts, Aug 5, for fat cattle. S pt 15, for foals, cattle and sheep; Nov 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec 11, beast mart, *w s*

Bourne. First Thursday in April. First Thursday after May 5. Last Thursday in Sept. Last Thursday in October, *th*

Brigg. Second Thursday in April, and August 5 for horses, cattle, and sheep. For *hiring servants* Friday before old May-day, *th*

Burgh in the Marsh. 2nd Thursday in May and August, and Sept. 26, for cattle, &c. Fat stock markets are held on alternate Thursdays during the summer, *th*

Burwell, Louth. Pleasure fairs are held on Old May-day and Old Martinmas-day

Caistor, Friday and Sat. before Palm Sunday and Whit Sunday, Sept 16, and Sat after Oct 11, for horses, cattle, and sheep, *s*

Caythorpe Feast. Last Sun. in May.

Corby. New fair, Wednesday before Easter, August 26, for cattle, &c., Monday before Oct 11, for sheep, cattle, horses, foals. *Hiring of servants*, May 13 and Nov. 24.

Crowland, Sept 4. Weekly market, for pigs on Thursday, and for meat vegetables, &c. on Saturday

Crowle. For cattle, flax, &c., the last Mon in May, and Nov 23, or Old Martinmas-day. Markets every Monday fortnight during March, April, and May, also weekly on Fridays

Donington, May 26 for horses, beast, &c. Sept 4 for beast. October 17, for horses, beast, &c, *s*

Epworth, Isle of Axholme. For cattle, hemp, and flax, Thur aft May-day, and Thursday aft Sep 29, *th*

Falkingham. For cattle &c., Ash Wed. Palm Monday, May 12 & 13, last Friday in Sept, Nov. 22, *th*

Gainsborough. Easter Tues (3 days) Tues aft Oct 20 (3 days). When the 20th Oct falls on a Tues., the mart commences on that day. *Hiring of servants*, Nov 5, *tu*

Grantham. For cattle, horses, and sheep, fifth Mon in Lent, Easter Eve, Holy Thursday, July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*

Great Grimsby. Second Tuesday in April for horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, pigs, &c. Also the first Tuesday in October for ditto, *f*

Haxey, Isle of Axholme. Feast or pleasure fair, July 6th. On *Twelfth Day*, Jan 6th, the rustics amuse themselves with an ancient game, called *Throwing the Hood*

Heckington. First Saturday in Oct. The spring fair has become obsolete

Holbeach. May 17 & Sept. 17 for horses. Pleasure fair Oct 11&12, *th*

Horncastle. For cattle, sheep, &c., 5th Thur in Lent. Horse mart, June 21. Beast mart, June 22. The great August Fair is now confined to ONE WEEK, commencing with the Horse mart on the *second Monday* in August: the *sheep* fair on the Thursday, and the *cattle* fair on Friday in the same week. Second Thursday in Sept, foals, &c. Oct. 28 and 29, *s*

Kirton Lindsey. Cattle markets are held on alternate Saturdays in spring and autumn, and there are large fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep on July 18 and Dec. 11th. *Corn Market* is held on Friday.

Lincoln. Fat stock market on every Tuesday. Spring fortnightly stock market commences on Thursday before fifth Sunday in Lent, and

List of Fairs, continued.

continues until the great April fair. The great April fair begins on the second Tuesday after April 13th, lasts four days; 1st and 2nd days for horses, 3rd day for sheep, 4th day for cattle. It is a large pleasure fair as well. July 5 for horses, beast, and sheep, and pleasure fair. Friday after Aug 12 is a large lamb fair. Friday after Sept 12 for horses, beast, and sheep. Great stock market on Friday before Sept 29. Oct 27th for horses, beast, and sheep. Hugh fair November 28th for cattle & sheep, *f*

Louth, April 29th for sheep, 30th for cattle and horses; Friday before September 18th; Friday before October 28th. November 23, (called the *Michaelmas* fair) for sheep, cattle, horses, &c. *Sheep market* every Friday during spring and autumn. *Fat stock market* every alternate Friday, *w s*

Long Sutton. May 13, 14 for cattle, sheep, and pleasure. Friday after September 25, for horses, cattle, &c. *f*

Market Deeping, 2nd Wed after Old May-day. Oct 10 for cattle, &c. Last Wedi n July, chiefly wood, *w*

Market Rasen, 4th Tuesday in Lent is the spring cattle fair. Sept 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. *Hiring of servants* in May. *Races* Monday after Sept 25. *Steeple Chases* in Marc, *tu*.

Messingham Kirton Lindsey. A pleasure fair on Trinity Monday

Navenby, October 17 for horses, beas sheep, and pigs. A *feast* on Thurs before Easter. *Hiring of Servants* on May-day

New Bolingbroke, July 10 for pleasure and pedlery

Partney. For cattle and long-woolled sheep, Aug 1 and 25. Sep 18 & 19. First Wednesday after Old Michaelmas-day

Saltfleetby, October 3

Sleaford Plough Mon, Easter Mon, Whit Mon, Aug 12, Oct 20, cattle fairs. Oct 1 cheese fair, *m*

Spalding. April 27, June 29, Aug 28, Sept 25, and Dec 6. *Hiring of servants*, a few days before Old May-day and Martinmas, *tu*

Spilsby. Monday before Whit Monday and Monday after, if in May. First Monday after July 12, *m*

Spittal, November 25

Stamford. For cattle, sheep, & horses, Tuesday before Feb 13; Monday before Mid Lent; Mid Lent Monday; Monday before May 12; Monday after Corpus Christi day (old style); August 5; Nov 8 & 9, called St. Simon & St. Jude, *f*

Stow Green, near Billingborough station. First Wed and Th in July

Stow, Gainsborough. October 10 for cattle and foals

Stockwith West, Gainsborough. Sep 4 for horses and cattle

Swineshead, October 2, cheese fair.

Tattershall. For cattle, sheep, &c., May 15, 16, and Sept 25 and 26, *th*

Tetney, Grimsby. Feast or pleasure fair, 1st Monday after July 12

Wainfleet. For cattle, &c., third Saturday in May, and October 24, *s*

Winterton. For cattle, &c., Tuesday before Palm Sunday, and Sept 23. A feast or pleasure fair, July 6, *w*

Wragby, May 1 for sheep. Sept 28 and 29 for cattle, *th*

Winteringham. Pleasure fair, &c., July 14

Torksey. Feast or pleasure fair on Whit-Monday

Public Notice.

"Horncastle August Fair.—The Lord of the Manor having consented to the above fair being confined to ONE WEEK for the future, the Fair will commence, as usual, the second Monday in August; the *Sheep* fair will be held on the Thursday, & the *Cattle* fair on the Friday."

List o Fairs, continued.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge, last Saturday in April, June 24, third Saturday in July, Sept 25, Nov 12, *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 12, *th*
Chatteris, last Friday in April, Friday before October 11, *f*
Ely, Holy Thur, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 22
Linton, Holy Thur, July 30, Sept 30, *th*
March, May 13, 20, October 28, *f*
Newmarket, Whit Tu, Nov 8, *tu s*
Reach, Rogation Monday
Royston, Ash Wed, Easter Wed, Whit Wed, first Wednesday in July, first Wednesday after Old Michaelmas day, *w*
Soham, May 9, *s*
Stowbridge, September 28
Thorney, July 1, September 21, *th*
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat before Palm Sun, Wednesday before Whit Sun, July 25, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton, July 31, Oct 6, Nov 24. *f*
Ashbourn, 1st Tuesday in Jan, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 2, 9, Dec 15 horses, sheep, pigs, *&c*
Ashover, April 25, Oct 15
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26, 1st Mon after October 10, 1st Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, Jan 28, May 12, Oct 31, *s*
Belsover, last Fri in April, first Friday in Oct
Buxton, Monday before Thursday preceding Feb 14, March 28, April 29, Mon before 2nd Wed in Sept, Oct 28, *s*
Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in October, cattle, horses, cheese, *&c.*
Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 30, May 31, July 7, August 19, October 3, November 9, *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4, Fri before Midsummer-day, July 5, September 25, November 25, *s*
Crich, April 6, October 11
Cubley, November 30
Derby, Friday after Epiphany, Fri in Easter week, 3rd Friday after May 1, Friday in Whit week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, September 27, 28, 29, cheese, *f*
Duffield, Thurs after New Year's Day, March 1, *th*
Dronfield, Jan 10, April 25, July 15, September 2, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, *&c.* 2nd Tues in Sept, Oct 11, *f*
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tues, 1st Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes in Easter week, Oct 23, horses, cattle, *&c. s*
Tideswell, March 24, May 15, last Wed in July, 2nd Wed in Sep, Oct 29, *w*
Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, Easter Tuesday, May 12, July 8, Sep 8, 3rd Tuesday in November, for cattle and pedlery, *tu*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, Nov 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon, Tues before Easter. 2nd Tues in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri 1st Fri after Michaelmas-day, Dec 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, Dec 17
Yaxley, Holy Thurs, cattle, *th*

List of Fairs, continued.

Leicestershire.

Ashby-de-le-Zouch, Shrove Mon, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, last Mon in Sept, Nov 10,
Belton, Mon after Trinity week
Billesdon, last Monday in Feb., first Monday in May, last Mon in August, first Mon in Oct., *f*
Bosworth Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar. 17, July 25, Michaelmas day, *s*
Hallaton, Holy Thursday, Thurs. three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 1st 2nd and 3rd Monday after Epiphany, Easter Monday, Monday before Whit Monday, Whit Mon, Monday after St Simon and St Jude, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, Jan 4, March 2, Palm Sat, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, 13, 14, June 1, July 5, Aug, 1 Sept 13, Oct 10, Nov 2, Dec 8; *w s*
Loughborough, February 14, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, Aug 12, Sept 30, Nov 13 *th*
Lutterworth, Thurs. after Feb. 19, Thurs after March 10, Thurs after April 15, Holy Thursday, Thursday after July 23, Thurs before October 10, Thursday after November 10, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, lasts nine days, new fairs, Tues after March 2, Tues after Mid-lent Sunday, Tuesday before Nov. 22, December 8, *tu*
Melton Mowbray, Mon and Tues after Jan 17, March 13, Holy Thursday, Whit Tues, Aug 21, September 7, *t*
Mountsorrel, July 9, 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, September 18 and 19, *th*

Nottinghamshire.

Bawtry, Whit-week, Old Martinmas day, *th*
Bingham, Tu and Wed before Feb. 13, 1st Thurs in May, Whit-Th, May 31, Nov. 8, 9, *t*
Blythe, HolyThursday, Oct 20, *w*
Dunholme, August 12
Eastwood, May 6, Oct 14, Nov 4,
Edwinstowe, October 29
Farnsfield. Mon. after October 11
Gringley, December 13
Lenton, Wednesday in Whitsun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, July 10, 2nd Thurs in Oct, *th*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Friday fortnight before Good Friday, May 14, Whit-Tues, Aug 2, Wednesday before Oct 2, cheese market; Wednesday after Oct 3, hops; Nov. 1, Monday before Dec 11.
Nottingham, Friday after Jan 13, Mar 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, May 7, October 2, 3, 4, *w, s*
Ollerton, May 1, last Fri in Sept. *f*
Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thur in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c, 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday *s*
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Easter Tues. Tuesday before second Thurs in Oct., Statutes, Nov. 27.
Tuxford, May 12, Monday before October 2, *m*
Warsop, Mon before Whit Mon
Worksop, March 31, Oct 14, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday aft Feb 25, second Wed in April, Wed after June 22, Wednesday after Oct 11, December 11, *w*
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sept 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon aft July 6
Daventry, 1st and last Monday in Jan, last Monday in February Easter Tues, May 9, June 6, 7, 1st Monday in July and Sept, August 3, last Monday August, Oct 2, 3, 27, second Monday in Nov and December, *w*

List of Fairs, continued.

Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thurs before May 13, June 28, Thursday before May 12, June 22, Thurs before Aug 5, Oct 11, Dec 6, *s*

Kettering, Thurs before Easter, Friday before Whit Sun, Thursday before Oct 11, Thursday before Dec 21, *f*

King's Cliffe, October 29

Northampton, 2nd Tuesday in Jan Feb 20, Friday before the great Smithfield market, April 5th, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, 1st Thursday in Nov, (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19,

Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12, *th*

Peterborough, 3rd Mon in March, July 10, 11, new ram fair second Saturday in Sept, Oct 2, *s*

Rockingham, September 25

Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)

Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Tues before Aug 5, *tu*

Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, Tues before Oct 11, Oct 29

Weldon, 1st Thursday in Feb, May, August, and November

Wellingboro', Easter Wed, Whit Wed, October 29, *w*

West Haddon, May 2

Yardley Hastings, Whit Tuesday

Rutland.

Oakham, Jan 17, Feb 14, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 5, June 2, July 4, Aug 11, Sept 8. Oct 13, Nov 3, Dec 8, *m s*

Uppingham, March 7, April 4, July 7, Sept 21, Nov 7, *w*

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, 1st Monday in Oct, 1st Monday after October 18, 1st Monday after Nov 2, *w*

Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after, till Michaelmas

Aldborough, September 4, *w*

Appletreewick, October 26 and 27

Askrig, May 10 & 17, 1st Thursday in June, Oct. 28 & 29, *th*

Askwick, Thurs before Whit Sun

Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb 28, May 13, October 11, *w*

Bawtry, Whit Thursday, Nov 22 *s*

Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Oct 11, 12, December 13, *th*

Bentham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday in Easter week, October 25

Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal mkts for cattle, Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday bef Sep 14, Wed aft Dec 25, *w s*

Bingley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*

Black Burton, Whit Monday

Bolton, June 28

Bradfield, June 16, 17, Dec 9, 10. *th*

Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16 (horse and cattle) 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)

Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 11, *m*

Brawby, 1st Mon after July 11, *m*

Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*

Brumpton, Nov 12

Bransburton, May 14, cattle market every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show, the nearest Wednesday to April 8, *w*

Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon aft Old Michaelmas day (for cattle) *m*

Cawood, May 13, Sept 23, Dec 19

Clapham, September 21

Coxwold, August 25

Dewsbury, Wednesday bef May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11, *w*

Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 5 November 16, *s*

Easingwold, Ap 2, July 6, Sep 26, *f*

Egton, Tuesday bef Feb 15, May 13, Sep 4, Tuesday before Nov 22

Frodingham, July 10, October 2

Gargrave, Dec 11, 29

Grassington, March 4, April 24, June 29, September 26

Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tues in May, Aug & Sept, 2nd Tues in Nov.

List of Fairs, continued.

Grinton, Good Friday, Dec 21
Halifax, June 24, 1st Sat in Nov *s*
Harewood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October *m*
Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sep 28, *tu*
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Hedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m s*
Helmsley, May 19, July 16, Oct. 2 November 5, 6, *s*
Hornsea, August 13, Dec. 17
Huddersfield, Mar. 31, May 14, October 4, *tu*
Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April, (for cattle, &c.), October 11, *t f*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sep. 25 and 6 following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tuesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, Oct 29, *tu*
Ingleton, Nov 17
Keighly, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettlewell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, Aug 21, November 12
Kirby-Moorside, Whit Wednesday, September 18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13, Wed after Mar 12, May 6, Wed aft Aug 12, Tuesday aft Oct 11, Wednesday aft Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in Feb, May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon to Sat before Palm Sun, Whit-sun Eve, Sat before July 12, Oct 11, Saturday before November 23, *t s*
Marsden, April 25, July 10 Sep 29
Marsham, Sept 17, 18, *tu*
Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
Northallerton February 14, May 5 Sept 5, Oct 3, 2nd Wednesday in October, for cheese, *w*
Otley, Wednesday in Easter week, and two succeeding fortnights; Whit-Wednesday; 1st Monday after Aug 3; Friday before Old Martinmas, and following Fri, *f*
Partington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*
Penistone, Thursday before Feb 28, November 3, *tu*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before May 13, Sept 25, Monday before Nov 22, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 8 (show of horses), Feb 24, Dec 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Saturday after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after Feb 13, Saturday before Palm Sun, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sept 12, 1st Saturday in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays aft the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday bef Palm Sunday, 2nd Friday bef May 13, Fri bef Aug 24, 2nd Friday bef Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, Sept. 25, *s*
Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug 25, 26, 27. *m*
Ripon, Thursday after Jan 13, May 13, 14, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15, *m*
Scarborough, Holy Thur. November 22, *th*
Sedbergh, March 10, Oct. 29, *w*
Selby, Easter Tuesday, Monday after June 22, October 11, *m*
Settle, Tues bef Palm Sunday, Th before Good Friday, and every other Fri till Whit Sun, April 21, June 2, Aug 18 to 21, Tues after October 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Whit Tu and Wed, last Mon and Tu in Nov, *tu s*

List of Fairs, continued.

Sherbourn, Mar 25, Sep 29, *f*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sun eve, Aug 5, Nov 20. 22, *s*
Slaidburn, Feb 14, Apr 15, Aug 1, October 20
Snaith, last Thurs in April, Aug 10, 1st Friday in Sept, *th*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and October 24, for cattle
Stokesley, Sat before Feb 14, Palm and Trinity Sun, and Saturday before Oct 19 *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2. If the 1st Dec falls on a Saturday, the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wed in April, May, and October, *w*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 5, August 3, 4, 5, October 28, 29, December 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tu, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15
Topcliffe, July 17, 18, Oct 8
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11, 12, *th f*
Weighton, May 14, Sept 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 10, Thurs bef Nov 22, *th*
Whitby, Aug 25, Nov 11, *s*
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, Aug 2, Oct 19, 20, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Mon, July 10, August 12, November 22. Principal markets, every other Thursday in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before Dec 25, *s*

Probable Duration of Life, from 1 to 70 Years of Age.

Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.
Birth	38¾	18	43	36	30½	54	18¼
1yr	44¾	19	42¼	37	29¾	55	17¾
2	47	20	41½	38	29	56	17
3	50	21	40¾	39	28¼	57	16¼
4	50¼	22	40	40	27¾	58	15½
5	51¼	23	39½	41	27	59	15
6	51¼	24	38¾	42	26½	60	14½
7	51	25	38	43	25¾	61	14
8	50¼	26	37¼	44	25¼	62	13½
9	49¾	27	36½	45	24½	63	13
10	49	28	35¾	46	24	64	12½
11	48	29	35	47	23¼	65	11¾
12	47¼	30	34½	48	22½	66	11¼
13	46½	31	33¾	49	22	67	10¾
14	45¾	32	33	50	21¼	68	10¼
15	45	33	32½	51	20½	69	9¾
16	44¼	34	31¾	52	19¾	70	9¼
17	43½	35	31	53	19		

GREAT AGES.—John Dowse died near Louth, Lincolnshire, in 1765, aged 106.—John Burgh, of Spalding, died in 1793, aged 100.

IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

The most Certain Preserver of Health, a mild, yet speedy, safe, and effectual aid in cases of Indigestion and all Stomach Complaints, and, as a natural consequence, a Purifier of the Blood, and Sweetener of the whole system.

INDIGESTION is a weakness or want of power of the digestive juices in the stomach to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter for the proper nourishment of the whole system. It is caused by everything which weakens the system *in general*, or the stomach in *particular*. From it proceed nearly all the diseases to which we are liable; for it is very certain that if we could always keep the stomach right we should only die by old age or accident Indigestion produces a great variety of unpleasant sensations; amongst the most prominent of its miserable effects are a want of, or an inordinate appetite, sometimes attended with a constant craving for drink, a distension or feeling of enlargement of the stomach, flatulency, heartburn, pain in the stomach, acidity, unpleasant taste in the mouth, perhaps sickness, rumbling noise in the bowels: in some cases of depraved digestion there is nearly a complete disrelish for food, but still the appetite is not greatly impaired, as at the stated periods of meals persons so afflicted can eat heartily, although without much gratification; a long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants, general debility, and incapacity for exertion. The minds of persons so afflicted frequently become irritable and desponding, and great anxiety is observable in the countenance; they appear thoughtful, melancholy, and dejected, under great apprehension of some imaginary danger will start at any unexpected noise or occurrence, and become so agitated that they require some time to calm and collect themselves; yet for all this the mind is exhilarated without much difficulty; pleasing events, society, will for a time dissipate all appearances of disease; but the excitement produced by an agreeable change vanishes soon after the cause has gone by. Other symptoms are violent palpitations, restlessness, the sleep disturbed by frightful dreams and startings, and affording little or no refreshment; ocoasionally there is much moaning, with a sense of weight and oppression upon the chest, nightmare, &c.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the symptoms of this first invader upon the constitution, as in a hundred cases of *Indigestion* there will probably be something peculiar to each; but be they what they may, they are all occasioned

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

by the food becoming a burden rather than a support to the stomach; and in all its stages the medicine most wanted is that which will afford speedy and effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and give energy to the nervous and muscular systems—nothing can more speedily, or with more certainty, effect so desirable an object than *Norton's Extract of Camomile Flowers.* The herb has from time immemorial been highly esteemed in England as a grateful anodyne, imparting an aromatic bitter to the taste, and a pleasing degree of warmth and strength to the stomach, and in all cases of indigestion, gout in the stomach, windy colic, and general weakness, it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as very useful and beneficial. The great, indeed only, objection to its use has been the large quantity of water which it takes to dissolve a small part of the flowers and which must be taken with it into the stomach. It requires a quarter of a pint of boiling water to dissolve the soluble portion of one drachm of camomile flowers; and, when one or two ounces may be taken with advantage, it must at once be seen how impossible it is to take a proper dose of this wholesome herb in the form of tea; and the only reason why it has not long since been placed the very first in rank of all restorative medicines is that in taking it the stomach has always been loaded with water which tends in a great measure to counteract, and very frequently wholly to destroy the effect. It must be evident that loading a weak stomach with a large quantity of water merely for the purpose of conveying into it a small quantity of medicine must be injurious; and that the medicine must possess powerful renovating properties only to counteract the bad effects likely to be produced by the water. Generally speaking this has been the case with camomile flowers, a herb possessing the highest restorative qualities, and when properly taken, decidedly the most speedy restorer, and the most certain preserver of health. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are prepared by a peculiar process accidentally discovered and known only to the proprietor, and which he firmly believes to be one of the most valuable modern discoveries in medicine, by which all the essential and extractive matter of more than an ounce of the flowers are concentrated in four moderate sized pills. Experience has afforded the most ample proof that they possess all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the herb has been esteemed; and, as they are taken into the stomach unencumbered by any diluting or indigestible substance, in the same degree has their benefit been more immediate and decided. Mild in their operation and pleasant in their effect, they may be taken at

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

any age, and under any circumstance, without danger or inconvenience. A person exposed to cold and wet a whole day or night could not possibly receive any injury from taking them, but, on the contrary, they would effectually prevent a cold being taken. After a long acquaintance with a strict observance of the medicinal properties of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, it is only doing them justice to say that they are really the most valuable of all TONIC MEDICINES By the word tonic is meant a medicine which gives strength to the stomach sufficient to digest in proper quantities all wholesome food, which increases the power of every nerve and muscle of the human body, or, in other words, invigorates the nervous and muscular systems. The solidity or firmness of the whole tissue of the body, which so quickly follows the use of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, their certain and speedy effects in repairing the partial dilapidations from time or intemperance, and their lasting salutary influence on the whole frame, is most convincing that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle, of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength sufficient to resist the formation of disease, and also to fortify the constitution against contagion ; as such, their general use is strongly recommended as a preventative during the prevalence of malignant feve or other infectious diseases, and t persons attending sick rooms the will be found invaluable, as in n one instance have they ever faile in preventing the taking of illness even under the most trying cir cumstances.

As *Norton's Camomile Pills* ar particularly recommended for al stomach complaints or indigestion it will probably be expected tha some advice should be given re specting diet, though after all tha has been written upon the subject after the publication of volume upon volume, after the country has, as it were, been inundated with practical essays on diet, as a means of prolonging life, it would be unnecessary to say more, did we not feel it our duty to make the humble endeavour of inducing the public to regard them not, but to adopt that course which is dictated by nature, by reason, and by common sense. Those persons who study the wholesomes, and are governed by the opinions of writers on diet, are uniformly both unhealthy in body and weak in mind. There can be no doubt that the palate is designed to inform us what is proper for the stomach, and, of course, that must best instruct us what food to take and what to avoid : we want no other adviser. Nothing can be more clear than that those articles which are agreeable to the taste were by nature intended for our food and sustenance, whether liquid or solid,

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

foreign or of native production; if they are pure and unadulterated, no harm need be dreaded by their use; they will only injure by abuse. Consequently, whatever the palate approves, eat and drink always in moderation, but never in excess; keeping in mind that the first process of digestion is performed in the mouth, the second in the stomach; and that, in order that the stomach may be able to do its work properly, it is requisite the first process should be well performed: this consists of masticating or chewing the solid food, to break down and separate the fibres and small substances of meat and vegetable, mixing them well, and blending the whole together before they are swallowed; and it is particularly urged upon all to take plenty of time to their meals and never eat in haste. If you conform to this short and simple, but comprehensive advice, and find that there are various things which others eat and drink with pleasure and without inconvenience, and which would be pleasant to yourself, only that they disagree, you may at once conclude that the fault is in the stomach, that it does not possess the power which it ought to do, that it wants assistance, and the sooner that assistance is afforded the better. A very short trial of this medicine will best prove how soon it will put the stomach in a condition to perform with ease all the work which nature intended for it. By its use you will soon be able to enjoy, in moderation, whatever is agreeable to the taste, and unable to name one individual article of food which disagrees with or sits unpleasantly on the stomach. Never forget that a small meal well digested affords more nourishment to the system than a large one, even of the same food, when digested imperfectly. Let the dish be ever so delicious, ever so enticing a variety offered, the bottle ever so enchanting, never forget that temperance tends to preserve health, and that health is the soul of enjoyment. But should an impropriety be at any time, or ever so often committed, by which the stomach becomes overloaded or disordered, render it immediate aid by taking a dose of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, which will so promptly assist in carrying off the burden thus imposed upon it that all will soon be right again.

It is most certainly true that every person in his lifetime consumes a quantity of noxious matter, which if taken at one meal would be fatal; it is these small quantities of noxious matter which are introduced into our food, either by accident or wilful adulteration, which we find so often upset the stomach, and not unfrequently lay the foundation of illness, and perhaps final ruination to health. To preserve the constitution, it should be our constant care, if possible, to counteract the effect of these small quantities of unwholesome matter; and whenever, in that

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

way, an enemy to the constitution finds its way into the stomach, a friend should immediately be sent after it, which would prevent its mischievous effects, and expel it altogether; no better friend can be found—no, none which will perform the task with greater certainty than NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. And let it be observed that the longer this medicine is taken the less it will be wanted, and it can in no case become habitual, as its entire action is to give energy and force to the stomach, which is the spring of life, the source from which the whole frame draws its succour and support. *After* an excess in eating or drinking, and upon every occasion of the general health being at all disturbed, these PILLS should be immediately taken, as they will stop and eradicate disease at its commencement. Indeed, it is most confidently asserted that by the timely use of this medicine only, and a common degree of caution, any person may enjoy all the comforts within his reach, may pass through life without an illness, and with the certainty of attaining a healthy OLD AGE.

On account of their volatile properties, they must be kept in bottles; and if closely corked their qualities are neither impaired by time nor injured by any change of climate whatever. Price, 13½d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full directions. The large bottles contain the quantity of three small ones, or PILLS equal to fourteen ounces of CAMOMILE FLOWERS.

Sold wholesale and retail by J. Morton, Stationer, Boston.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION!!

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS

Is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c., and by its Balsamic and Healing qualities render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful.

Sold in Bottles, price 2s. 9d., by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers

Steedman's Soothing Powders.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

The Value of this Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of society for upwards of fifty years.

Its extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which, in outward appearance, so closely resemble the Original as easily to deceive even careful observers. The Proprietor, therefore, feels it due to the Public to give a SPECIAL CAUTION against the purchase of such imitations.

All purchasers are, therefore, requested carefully to observe that the words "**John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth. Surrey**" are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, in **White Letters on a Red Ground,** without which none are genuine. The true STEEDMAN is spelt with *two EEs.*

Prepared only at Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Packets, 1s. 1½*d., and* 2s. 9*d. each.*

Sold wholesale and retail by John Morton, Stationer, Boston.

ESTABLISHED MEDICINES

Sold by the Proprietors' Appointment, by

JOHN MORTON, Bookseller, Boston,

And by most respectable Druggists throughout the United Kingdom.

Ford's Pectoral Balsam of Horehound.

For the Relief and Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and all Obstructions of the Breast and Lungs

HOREHOUND is a herb which has ever been esteemed by the most able physicians for it salubrious qualities in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Pulmonary Complaints. As the usual mode of using it was attended with considerable inconvenience, Mr. Ford was induced to offer the public an elegant preparation from that universal and well known herb. The distinguished approbation it has met with is a sufficient testimony of its efficacy. Many thousand persons have annually, since its publication, experienced its healing effects—some of whom, emaciated and wasted away, by an asthma, or consumption of long continuance, have experienced a relief far exceeding their most sanguine expectations, and now remain living testimonies of its restoring qualities.

Prepared by the Patentee THOMAS FORD, Chemist, Holloway, who requests the public to observe that the Genuine Improved Pectoral Balsam of Horehound has the outside wrapper printed in Red Ink, and signed by the Patenteee in Black Ink; and as a further protection to purchasers, the name of his agent, "*Mr. Edwards*, 38, *Old Change, late of* 67, *St. Paul's*," is engraved on the Government Stamp. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

Widow Welch's Pills.

For Disorders incident to the Female sex, prepared by MRS. SARAH SMITHERS, the Grand-daughter of the Inventor, from the real Family Receipe, without the least variation whatever.

Mothers, Guardians, Managers of Schools, and all who have the care of Females from an early age, are strongly recommended never to be without this safe and efficient remedy. Its just celebrity for all Female Complaints, Nervous Disorders, Weakness of the Solids, Loss of Appetite, Sick Head-ache, Lowness of Spirits, and particularly for Irregularities in the Female System, have obtained for it a most extensive and increasing demand. Purchasers should therefore attend to the following *Important Caution*:—The *only real Proprietor* and Possessor of the Receipe, Granddaughter of the late Widow Welch, feels it her duty not only in defence of her own SOLE RIGHT, but as a protection to the public, to declare HERSELF the ONLY PERSON entitled to the Original Receipe, or at all authorised to make and prepare the said Medicine.

Mrs. Smithers' genuine preparations will for the future be wrapped in *blue paper*, having her signature on the outside label, and "*Edwards*, 38, *Old Change, late of* 67, *St. Paul's*," on the Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Spiller's Universal Ointment.

A certain cure for Leprosy and Scurvy, Scalds, Burns and Chilblains; Sore and Chapped Lips, Breaking out of the Mouth and Nose, Ulcerated Legs, Bruises and Cuts, Abscesses and Blotches on the Face, Sprains, Scald

Head, and Ring-worm. This invaluable Ointment never failed during many years experience in curing the above-named complaints, even when of the most dangerous description and considered hopeless. The Proprietor strongly recommends it to *Emigrants*, Captains of Ships, and seafaring persons, as in will keep for any length of time and in any climate. *Notice.*—The proprietor, T. F. Goddard, of Highgate, has appointed "*Mr. Edwards*, 38, *Old Change, late of* 67, *St. Paul's, London*," his sole Wholesale Agent, whose name will appear on the Government Stamp. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d.

Roche's Herbal Embrocation.

An effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough without Inward Medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect CURE, without administering *internal* Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders, particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare, that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of *the most eminent of the Faculty* now constantly recommend it, as the only known *safe* and *perfect cure*, without restriction of diet or use of medicine.

Many thousands of Children are cured annually by this remedy; on the first attack an immediate application of the *Embrocation* will prevent the complaint taking any hold of the constitution, and a few times using often completely cures. The proprietor therefore earnestly and conscientiously recommends it to all Parents and Guardians

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label accompanying each bottle and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, "*Mr. Edwards*, 38, *Old Change, late of* 67, *St. Paul's*," engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per bottle.

Dr. Harvey's Antibilious Family Aperient Pills for both Sexes.

Dr. A. A. HARVEY, of Bath, formerly Surgeon in the Honourable East India Company's Service, recommends to the public his Antibilious and Family Aperient Pills. They are highly beneficial in cases of Indigestion, at the same time removing Obstructions of the Bowels, whether arising from Worms, Costive Habits, or any other morbid cause. They also act upon the Kidneys, stimulating the Absorbents to carry off the superfluous Fluids, which might otherwise terminate in Dropsical Swellings of the Legs, &c. His Pills have been found of infinite service both in England and during his practice in the East Indies and preventing, also curing the Jaundice; and passing off Gall Stones and restoring a healthy action to the Liver. Ladies will find these Pills highly beneficial before and after confinement. Price 1s. 1½d. per box.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.—2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
——— PECTORAL PILLS.—1s. 1½d.
AMBOYNA, TOOTH POWDER.—2s. 6d.
——— LOTION.—4s. 6d.
BURCHELL'S ANODYNE NECKLACES FOR CHILDREN TEETHING 9s.
WALSH'S COLTSFOOT LOZENGES.—1s. 1½d.
CLASS'S MAGNESIA.—2s 9d.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

HEALTH IS MANKIND'S GREATEST BLESSING.

Every one intuitively feels the truth of this, and to maintain our bodily health, and restore it when deranged, should ever be our care; all therefore, who may be so unfortunate as to suffer from

Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, Scorbutic Affections, Pimples, Blotches, Skin Diseases, or Rheumatism,

Should at once resort to this Ointment, applying it to the affected parts in the manner especially directed in the printed directions;

And for Ulcerations, Bad Breasts, Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores, Abscesses, Fistulas, and Glandular Enlargements, &c.

Or wherever by accident a part may have become **bruised** or a **joint sprained** the application of this Ointment will be attended with the very best results; but not only does this Ungent act locally, it has a more extended sphere of operation, for it passes the pores of the skin to the internal parts, and there exercises its curative and healing properties;

Infantile Disorders of all kinds, Diptheria, Quinsey, Influenza, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, Asthma and all Throat and Chest Complaints

Quickly yield to its influence. **Liver Complaints and Disorders of the Kidneys, and Dyspeptic** conditions are remarkably acted on by the potent action of this Ointment, when rubbed into the region of the Liver, Kidneys, or Pit of the Stomach, and no remedy equals it in the treatment of that most troublesome and painful affection—Piles. In short, wherever **Inflammation** exists, **internal** or **external**, the application of this Ointment will quickly subdue and efface it.

The Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London: also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each

Full printed directions are affxed to each Pot and Box, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

Sold by John Morton, wholesale and retail, Boston.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

CONSOLATION FOR THE SICK AND AILING.

Let no one be impressed with the idea that they are hopelessly incurable, until they have given these Pills a fair trial; to all classes of the community they are alike valuable and obtainable; to the rich and affluent they afford a ready source of relief in cases of

Stomach Complaints, Dyspepsia, Congestion of the Liver, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, and General Debility,

Conditions which are only too common amongst all classes. To the great mass of the trading community, clerks, and in fact all those who live by **brain work**, these Pills are simply invaluable, for they possess in the highest degree the power of **recuperating the nervous system**, the wear and tear of which causes so many to break down.

Want of Strength and Energy, Sleeplessness, Impaired Memory, and Inability to Concentrate our Thoughts,

Are the most marked symptoms of this **incipient failure.** Lastly to the great "working class," there exists no remedy which for cheapness and efficiency can be compared with it;

Consumption, Febrile Disorders, Dropsy, Chills, Coughs, Sore Throats, Congestion of the Kidneys and General Weakness,

Are most effectually treated by them, and there scarcely exists any complaint to which flesh is heir, that will not yield to Holloway's Pills.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilized World, in Boxes and Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese

Sold by John Morton, wholesale and retail, Boston.

£1000] "Money makes the mare to go." "Nothing succeeds like success." [£1000

IN 1872 THIS SUM OF MONEY WAS SPENT IN THE

ENLARGEMENT

AND THOROUGH IMPROVEMENT OF THE

BOSTON GUARDIAN,

WHICH IS THE

Oldest Penny Paper in Lincolnshire;

And the result has been that, although at that time it had a larger Sale than any other Boston Paper, it has since *more than quadrupled its Circulation.*

During the past few weeks this circulation has been increased by 500 copies, several fresh Agencies having been opened in various parts of the County of Lincoln.

As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM it is unrivalled in Mid and Eastern Lincolnshire, as it circulates extensively in the following Towns and the Villages adjacent :—

Boston, Alford, Algarkirk, Benington, Billingboro', Burgh, Coningsby, Donington, Firsby, Freiston, Friskney, Gosberton, Heckington, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Lincoln, Louth, Long Sutton, Skegness, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Stickney, Swineshead, Tattershall, Wainfleet, Wrangle, &c.

A FACT.

The weekly sale of the GUARDIAN in *Boston alone*—that is, exclusive of the large Postal and District Circulation—exceeds considerably the number of houses in Boston and Skirbeck combined! We venture to say that this Sale is at least FIVE TIMES GREATER than that of the other Local Newspapers put together!! Persons who have felt inclined to dispute this statement, which is often published in the GUARDIAN, have been known to test its truth by stationing themselves opposite the two Newspaper Offices in the town, and their verdict has invariably been—"10 to 1 on the GUARDIAN!" and no wonder, for it is the only Newspaper in Boston that is PRINTED BY STEAM POWER!

The GUARDIAN is published every Friday Evening (for Saturday); but Advertisements reaching the Office later than Friday Noon cannot be inserted.

October, 1875.

Offices: 1 and 3, Petticoat Lane, Market Place, Boston.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE

Photographic Rooms and Fancy Repository,

31, HIGH STREET, BOSTON.

——:o:——

F. BEALES

BEGS to thank his numerous friends who have so liberally supported him during the last 6 years of his residence in Trinity Street, Boston, and takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he has *removed* to the large and commodious establishment at the above address, where he intends carrying on the Business in all its Branches, viz. :—Rembrandt Vignettes, and Cameo Vignettes, and also the new and beautiful Enamelled Photos.

Carte-de-Visites, Cabinets, and larger Portraits taken.

Carte-de-Visites enlarged to Life size, and finished in either Oil, Water-colour, or Crayons.—All kinds of Pictures Copied.

He also begs to announce that after a great outlay he is now in a position to offer his friends every accommodation, having fitted up a number of rooms for their convenience, viz. :—A large Studio, Dressing Rooms, Waiting Rooms, Lavatory, &c.

The fancy Repository contains both useful and Fancy Goods of nearly every description, viz :—Photo, and Scrap Albums, Photo. and Fancy Scraps, Outlines for Illuminating, Colour Boxes, Drawing Paper; Mounting Boards, Christmas, Birthday and New Year's Cards, Valentines, and all kinds of Stationery, &c.—All kinds of Pictures framed to order.

An Inspection of the above will be esteemed a favour.

F. BEALES,

PHOTO-ARTIST, 31, HIGH ST., BOSTON.

Price of Carte-de-Visites—3 for 2s.
6 „ 3s.
5s. per doz and upwards.

October 31*st*, 1875.

THE MODEL BOOT SHOP,

28, *HIGH STREET, BOSTON.*

T. B. LANES

Has now on hand a large and well-assorted stock of

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Bespoke Department will have his best and prompt attention.

☞ **CARR'S PREMIER BLACKING FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Special attention is desired to his new IMPERIAL SHOOTING BOOT, *which is thoroughly Waterproof and excellent in quality.*

T. B. Lanes, Monster Shoe Mart, Boston.

CÓSTUMES, JACKETS, FUR DRESS MATERIALS,

BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS,

VELVETS, RIBBONS,

MILLINERY, SHAWLS, AND FURS,

Of good value and large variety, at

J. WARD'S,

BRIDGE FOOT, BOSTON.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE LINEN, CURTAIN DAMASKS, CARPETS, &c. &c.

FAMILY MOURNING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Sole Agent for the Princess of Wales' Sewing Machine... ... ... £4 4 0

Sole Agent for Taylor's Patent Sewing Machine £4 4 0

MR. B. STORR,

AGENT FOR THE

SUN FIRE & LIFE OFFICE,

(ESTABLISHED 1710,)

Lincoln and Lindsey Bank, Bridge-Foot, Boston.

DUTY PAID to GOVERNMENT for 1866, £113,892.

The attention of persons desirous of making a provision for their Families by means of LIFE ASSURANCE is directed to the paramount importance of resorting for that purpose to an office of

ESTABLISHED CREDIT.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND NOTED

UMBRELLA WAREHOUSE,

No. 6, Church Street, Boston.

———:o:———

WM. BUTCHER,

CUTLER, GRINDER,

AND

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and the Public generally for the very liberal support they have given him for upwards of 30 years, and hopes to secure their future favours by a strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care, and by furnishing a first-class article at the very lowest remunerating charge.

A large Stock of Umbrellas of every Description always on hand; anything not in Stock can be secured on the shortest notice. Old Umbrellas taken in exchange.

SPLENDID GIG UMBRELLAS, from 5s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.

Silk Umbrellas, from 2s. to 25s. A great variety of other sorts, from 2s. each.

Umbrellas made to order, or re-covered from 2s. 6d. upwards.

A large Stock of SPECTACLES, suitable for all ages; and any not approved of after purchased will be exchanged.

N.B.—Cutlery of every description, embracing all the modern improvements: warranted of the best quality and at prices to meet the times.

All Repairs executed with neatness and dispatch.

In the Grinding Department Mr. B. has the greatest advantage, doing all his work by the aid of Steam Power.

Observe the address—

No. 6, CHURCH STREET,
(Near the Fish Market).

Caution.—As there are individuals travelling about the country asking for orders in my name, this is to give notice that no Persons whatever have any authority from me so to do.

Thompson Allen and Co.,

(Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain),

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemists and Druggists,

HIGH STREET & BRIDGE STREET,

Petroleum, Paraffin, Finest Colza, Pale Seal, and all other Oils for Lamps and Machinery.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD BY DRUGGISTS KEPT IN STOCK.

Observe!—T. ALLEN & Co., Chemists, High Street and Bridge Street, Boston.

S. KOWSKIE,

CONFECTIONER,

STRAIT BARGATE,

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OF COURSE YOU HAVE HEARD OF

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Have you tried them?

As a Family Medicine they are unsurpassed:
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Sheets of genuine Testimonials may be had gratis of the Agents.

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BERLIN WOOL,

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Having a PRIVATE BONDING STORE, can supply all sorts of FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS at short Prices, the Purchasers paying their own duties.

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Port, Spanish Red, from Tarragona, at 18s. per dozen.
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Gin, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Geneva, &c., all of the first quality, at reasonable prices, and in any quantities.

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Guinness' Dublin Stout, in bottles and half barrels.

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The following BURTON ALES are always in Stock:—

Allsopp and Son's, Bass and Co's, Worthington's—both mild and pale—in casks and bottle.

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A large Stock always on hand at the Packhouse Quay, Bargate Bridge, and Railway Station, WEST STREET. Every description of Coal and Lime can be had in Truck Loads, at any of the Great Northern and East Lincolnshire Railway Stations, by giving a few days' notice. All Coals and Lime are sold for prompt payment; if credit is taken, an extra price must be charged.

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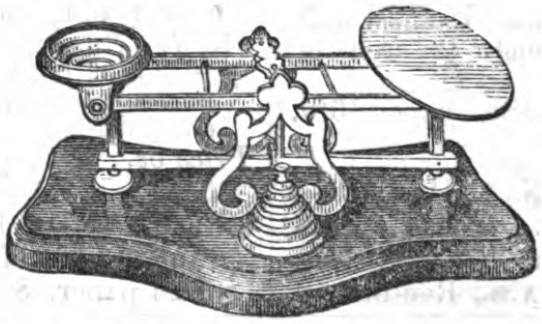
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STORES,

Groceries and Provisions

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THE BRIGHT RAW HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

FRESH BUTTER, EGGS, & PURE LARD

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

PRIME CORN-FED BACON

Equal to Home-Cured—if doubted, try it.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED

"Blood Mixture"

BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Scrofula, Scurvy, Old Sores, Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Scurvy Sores, Glandular Swellings, Cancerous Ulcers, and Blood and Skin Diseases of all kinds, from whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from all injurious compounds—which all pills and most medicines sold for these diseases contain—the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THE BLOOD, being the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby, settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behoves every one to keep their Blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood.

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO ALL.—Cleanse the vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the Blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Heads, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolouration of the Skin, Humours, and Diseases of the Skin (of whatever name or nature) are literally carried out of the system in a short time by the use of this world-famed Medicine.

THOUSANDS of TESTIMONIALS from all Parts.

Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. each; and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom and the world; or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 Stamps, by F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln.

Sold by J. MORTON, Bookseller, Market Place, Boston.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

The following Testimonials have been received, with thousands of others, from all parts of the World

WONDERFUL CURE of ULCERATED SORE LEGS of 18 YEARS' STANDING.

Messrs. C. Mumby & Co. Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, writes as follows;

Sir,—We have received the enclosed Testimonial, and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you; as he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his statement. "27th Feb. 1875.

"I, Charles Luker keeper of the Royal Engineers' Office at Gosport having had ulcerated sore legs for the last 18 years, which broke out while stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of Patent Medicine I could hear of, and have had the best advice both in Government and private Hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicines, I was induced to try them and, wonderful to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture, and applied two 4s 6d. pots of your miraculous salve, my legs are perfectly healed.

"You are at perfect liberty to make what use you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar diseases should try the same.

"Witness—W. J. SPARROW. CHAS. LUKER, late Sergt., R. Engineers."

To Mr. F. J. CLARKE, Lincoln.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A CHEMIST.

Middlesborough, 15th Feb., 1875.

Remarkable cure of a customer with ulcerated leg, Six Years under Medical Treatment Amputation recommended three times. Cured with ten bottles of your Mixture, &c. in ten weeks. Now perfectly healed.

To Mr. F. J. CLARKE. W. R. TAYLOR, Chemist.

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Messrs. Francis White & Co. write as follows

"Mr. Clarke Sheffield, March 16th, 1875.

"Dear Sir,—I am requested by my friend Mr. John Walton, of 3, Clarence Street, Broomhall Street, Sheffield to inform you that for several years he was a great sufferer from ulcers on his neck, and other sores on his body and after being given up by several medical men and having been a patient in a London Hospital he was completely cured by 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture. He wishes to tender his grateful thanks to the proprietor, and is willing that he shall publish this testimonial for the benefit of others.

I am, yours respectfully, FRANCIS WHITE.

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March 5th, 1875.

"Mr. Thomas Lupton, of Marton, near Gainsborough, had suffered above a year from a very bad ulcerated leg, which was continually discharging. Was cured in six weeks by taking the Blood Mixture.

Clarke's Miraculous Salve

IS the best application for Ulcerated Bad Legs, Boils, Abscesses, Bad Breasts, Scrofula, Scurvy, Swollen Glands, Tumours, Cancerous Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Sore Heads, and Sores of all kinds.

As a dressing for Sores and Wounds, of whatever name or nature, it is not to be equalled; and the Proprietor strongly recommends it to be used in the above cases by Patients taking his World-famed Blood Mixture; or whenever an Ointment is necesaary the Miraculous Salve cannot be surpassed for its cleansing and healing properties.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d.; 2s. 9d.; and 4s. 6d. each by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom and the World.

Clarke's Patent Skin Lotion

IS particularly recommended for cleansing Sores, Wounds, Ulcers, and curing all Fœtid Discharges. It allays instantaneously all irritation from Sores and Skin Diseases.

At certain seasons of the year many persons suffer from an eruption of the Skin, which breaks out in different parts of the body in the form of Pimples, sometimes containing watery matter, causing an intolerable itching when warm, very similar to the complaint known as the itch, for which it is often mistaken. The only never-failing cure is this celebrated Lotion.

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WATSON'S FAMILY PILLS.

The above Pills are prepared from the purest Vegetable Extracts, and contain

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Being mild and effectual in their operation, they may be taken at all times with safety and success. Hundreds have testified to the great benefit they have derived from the use of this long established Family Medicine; and many Important Testimonials could be published. They have stood the test of

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS' TRIAL,

And have been pronounced by numerous parties to be

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Since brought before the public, these Pills have been the means of benefiting thousands of persons, particularly those suffering from complaints which owe their origin to

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The symptons of which are as follows :—

Indigestion, Bilious or Sick Headache, Heartburn, Acidity, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, Cramp and Spasms at the Chest, Costiveness, Disturbed Sleep, Sinking Sensation at the Stomach, Pains across the Forehead and Shoulders, Singing in the Ears, Sallowness and Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Tic, Nervousness, and many other symptoms. As a

GENERAL PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

They will be found invaluable. They have effected many wonderful Cures (for which valuable Testimonials have being received), in cases of

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CAUTION.—Ask for "WATSON'S FAMILY PILLS," and observe that a "White Label," with those words, is pasted on each Box, and on the reverse side a Fac simile of the Signature of the Proprietor on the Government Stamp round each box, as all others are Spurious Imitations.

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By all respectable Medicine Vendors. Sent Post Free, to any address by the Proprietor, H. WATSON, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Laceby.

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Most Extensive, and Most Valuable Selection of Genuine

PIANOFORTES,

AMERICAN ORGANS,

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HARMONIUMS,

Ever seen in this part of England, and are enabled to offer to purchasers *very superior* Instruments on *most advantageous terms.*

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Covers an area of upwards of 1,300 *square feet*, and enables them to offer, side by side, for comparison, Instruments by the *most eminent* English and Foreign Manufacturers.

All Instruments forwarded *carriage paid*, and can be had by the *three years' system* on much better terms than those offered by the London Houses.

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Is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for WOUNDS of every description, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Sore and Enflamed Eyes, &c.

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PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ, or ALTERATIVE PILLS,

For Scrophula, Leprosy, and all Skin Diseases, proved by Sixty Years Experience to be one of the best Alterative Medicines ever offered to the Public. They may be taken at all times, without confinement or change of diet.

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One Box of Clarke's B 41 Pills

Is warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel or Pains in the Back.—Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 Stamps, by the Maker, F. J. CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, Barclay & Sons, London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

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The Marvellous Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Chest Affections.

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DEAR SIR,—I can strongly recommend your PECTORINE as an invaluable Cough Remedy. I have given it a fair trial in my own family, and have also supplied it to persons suffering from Cough in my Parish, and in every instance it has given immediate relief. In some cases, after passing sleepless nights, one or two doses of the PECTORINE have had such a good effect that persons have got a good night's rest, and the cough has speedily disappeared.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
St. Saviour's Vicarage, Nottingham. J. STONEHOUSE.

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MY DEAR SIR,—Yours is no quack medicine. From what I have seen of its use, I fully believe, with God's blessing, it is calculated to do all you profess. I have much pleasure in recommending it

Faithfully yours, W. LUSH, Vicar of Stixwold.

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PECTORINE cures the worst forms of COUGHS and COLDS.
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PECTORINE relieves all AFFECTIONS of the CHEST, LUNGS, and THROAT.

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*** Vice Chancellor Sir C Hall granted a perpetual injunction with costs against F. Mason, Chemist, Rotherham for using the word "Pectorine."

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Can supply Linseed Cake from the best Crushers, at their prices, to any Station.

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Patent Medicines,

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CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER,

And Undertaker,

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AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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(LATE JAMES SMITH,)

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Respectfully calls the attention of the Public to his very Large Stock of

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Which will be found the CHEAPEST and BEST of any in the County, all being marked at the Lowest Prices.

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Suits of Clothes to Order

From 32s. 6d.,

FROM ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT PATTERNS,

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WOOLLENS,

For the present Season.

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THE BEST HALF-GUINEA HAT

In the Trade.

HATS AND CAPS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Neckties, Braces, &c., in great variety.

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Observe the Addresses:—R. E. Watts, High Street, Stamford; VINE STREET, SPALDING; AND

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1877.

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ALMANACK

AND

DIARY;

WITH

COMPENDIUM.

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*** These views of the homes of this illustrious couple are very good and very interesting.

3. The Inscription over the grave of Shakespere.
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Established A.D. 1815.

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IXPENNY ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1877.

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.						
Monday	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	5	12	19	26
Tuesday ...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	6	13	20	27
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	7	14	21	28
Thursday...	4	11	18	25	...	...	...	1	8	15	22	...	...	1	8	15	22	29
Friday	5	12	19	26	...	...	...	2	9	16	23	...	...	2	9	16	23	30
Saturday ...	6	13	20	27	...	...	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	3	10	17	24	31
Sunday.....	7	14	21	28	...	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	4	11	18	25	...

APRIL.							MAY.							JUNE.						
Monday ...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25
Tuesday ...	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26
Wednesday	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27
Thursday...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28
Friday	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	
Saturday ...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	
Sunday.....	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	

JULY.							AUGUST.							SEPTEMBER						
Monday.....	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	...	3	10	17	
Tuesday ...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	...	4	11	18	
Wednesday	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	...	5	12	19	
Thursday...	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	...	6	13	20	
Friday	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	...	7	14	21	
Saturday ...	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22		
Sunday.....	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23		

OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER						
Monday.....	..	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...		3	10	17	24	
Tuesday ...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...		4	11	18	25	
Wednesday	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...		5	12	19	26	
Thursday...	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...		6	13	20	27	
Friday	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...		7	14	21	28	
Saturday ...	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1		8	15	22	29	
Sunday.....	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	2		9	16	23	30	

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One swallowmakes not a spring, nor one woodcock a winter.
Old foxes want no tutors.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	*Circumcision.* Kaffir war terminated, 1848.	8 8	4 0
2	Tu	Birmingham new exchange opened, 1865	8 8	4 1
3	W	M'Carthy, a lion-tamer, torn to pieces in Mander's menagerie at Bolton, 1872.	8 8	4 2
4	Th	Lord Plunket died 1854, aged 90.	8 8	4 3
5	F	Dawson, Gough, & Thompson executed at Durham, 1874	8 8	4 4
6	S	**Moon's last Qr.** 2h. 17m. aft. *Epiphany*	8 8	4 6
7	S	**Sunday after Epiphany**.....	8 7	4 6
8	M	Plough Monday.—Fire insurance expire	8 7	4 7
9	Tu	Napoleon III. died at Chiselhurst, 1873, aged 65.	8 6	4 8
10	W	Prince and Princess of Wales start for St. Petersburg, 1874.	8 6	4 10
11	Th	Carthagena (Spain) surrendered, 1874. ...	8 5	4 12
12	F	Butt, Bailey, and Barry executed at Gloucester, 1874 ...	8 5	4 14
13	S	Hampstead Heath dedicated to the public, 872..... ...	8 4	4 15
14	S	**2nd. Sun. aft. Epiphany.** NEW MOON 1h. 27m. aft.	8 3	4 15
15	M	Emperor Napoleon III. buried at Chiselhurst, 1873	8 2	4 17
16	Tu	First sitting of the Divorce Court, 1858.	8 2	4 18
17	W	Statue of Benjamin Franklin unveiled in New York, 1872, being the 166th anniversary of his birth ...	8 1	4 20
18	Th	The Siamese Twins died in North Carolina, 1874, aged 63	8 0	4 22
19	F	Isaac D'Israeli, author of "Curiosities of Literature," died 1848, aged 82.	7 59	4 23
20	S	Christian VIII., King of Denmark, died 1848, aged 61.	7 58	4 25
21	S	**Third Sunday after Epiphany**	7 57	4 26
22	M	**Moon's 1st Qr.,** 3h. 53m. aft.....	7 56	4 28
23	Tu	The Duke of Edinburgh married at St. Petersburg, 1874	7 54	4 30
24	W	Mr. Gladstone announces the dissolution of Parliament, 1874.	7 53	4 32
25	Th	*Conversion of St. Paul.*	7 52	4 33
26	F	Writs for new elections issued, 1874. ...	7 51	4 35
27	S	AdamSedgwick, professor of geology, died 1873, aged 87.	7 49	4 37
28	S	**Septuagesima Sunday.**	7 48	4 39
29	M	**Full Moon,** 8h. 38m. morning	7 47	4 40
30	Tu	Admiral Thomas Gill died 1874, aged 92.	7 45	4 42
31	W	Engagement at Amoaful (Ashantee) 1874.	7 44	4 44

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

FEBRUARY, 1877.



"February fill dyke, be it black or be it white;
But if it be white, its the better to like."

Prate is prate, but it is the duck that lays the egg.
Praise the sea, but keep on land.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets
1	Th	Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends ...	7 41	4 4
2	F	Candlemas Day. *Purification*....	7 39	4 4
3	S	New Naval College at Greenwich opened, 1873	7 38	4 5
4	S	**Sexagesima Sunday**	7 36	4 5
5	M	**Moon's last Qr.,** 4h. 59m. morn.	7 34	4 5
6	Tu	Count Bulow, Prussian Ambassador, died 1846, aged 56	7 33	4 5
7	W	Lieut.-General Windham, "Hero of the Redan," died 1870, aged 60. }	7 31	4 5
8	Th	Half Quarter day	7 29	5
9	F	Mr. Brand elected Speaker of the House of Commons, 1872, }	7 27	5
10	S	Battle of Sobraon, and final defeat of the Sikhs, 1846 ...	7 26	5
11	S	**Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.**	7 24	5
12	M	Duke of Northumberland died, 1865.....	7 22	5
13	Tu	**New Moon,** 8h. 58m. morn. *Shrove Tuesday*	7 20	5 1
14	W	*Ash Wednesday.* Valentine's day	7 18	5 1
15	Th	Opening of the Caledonian Railway, 1848	7 16	5 1
16	F	St. John's Church, Bethnal Green, London, burnt, 1870	7 14	5 1
17	S	John Braham, the famous tenor singer, died 1856, aged 82 }	7 12	5 1
18	S	**First Sunday in Lent**	7 10	5 1
19	M	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton died, 1845 ...	7 8	5 2
20	Tu	The Property Tax repealed, 1815	7 6	5 2
21	W	**Moon's first Qr.,** 4h. 15m. morn	7 4	5 2
22	Th	Rev. Sydney Smith died, 1845, aged 76	7 2	5 2
23	F	Wm. Thorn, "the Inverury poet," d. 1848	7 0	5 2
24	S	Hare hunting ends. *St. Matthias*	6 58	5 3
25	S	**Second Sunday in Lent**	6 56	5 3
26	M	Mr. Macready takes leave of the stage, 1851	6 54	5 3
27	Tu	**Full Moon,** 7h. 14m. evening	6 52	5 3
28	W	Blisworth hill tunnel completed, 1805 ...	6 50	5 3

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1 T	
2 F	
3 S	
4 S	
5 M	
6 T	
7 W	
8 T	
9 F	
10 S	
11 S	
12 M	
13 T	
14 W	
15 T	
16 F	
17 S	
18 S	
19 M	
20 T	
21 W	
22 T	
23 F	
24 S	
25 S	
26 M	
27 T	
28 F	

MARCH, 1877.



"For when the wind blows from the east,
It brings no luck to man or beast."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	St. David	6 47	5 38
2	F	Emperor Nicholas of Russia died, 1855	6 45	5 40
3	S	John Wesley, founder of Methodism, died 1791	6 43	5 42
4	S	**Third Sunday in Lent**	6 41	5 44
5	M	Covent Garden Theatre, London, burnt, 1856	6 39	5 46
6	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.,** 10h. 0m. even.	6 37	5 47
7	W	General Sir Hope Grant died, 1875	6 34	5 49
8	Th	King William III. died, 1702	6 32	5 51
9	F	Day 11h. 20m. long	6 30	5 52
10	S	Earthquake Shocks felt in England, 1843	6 28	5 54
11	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent**	6 25	5 56
12	M	Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682	6 23	5 58
13	Tu	Orsini and Pierri executed at Paris, 1858	6 21	5 59
14	W	Serious Earthquake in Norway, 1846	6 19	6 1
15	Th	**New Moon,** 2h. 53m. morning	6 16	6 3
16	F	Prince Imperial of France born, 1856	6 14	6 4
17	S	St. Patrick. Earthquake shocks felt at Lincoln, Nottingham, &c., 1816	6 12	6 6
18	S	**Fifth Sunday in Lent**	6 10	6 8
19	M	Owen Swift killed Brighton Bill in a prize-fight, 1838	6 7	6 10
20	Tu	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	6 5	6 11
21	W	Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556	6 3	6 13
22	Th	**Moon's 1st Qr.,** 1h. 9m. afternoon	6 0	6 15
23	F	Campden House, Kensington, burnt 1862	5 58	6 16
24	S	Died in 1776 Mr. John Harrison, an ingenious mechanic who received £20,000 for the discovery of the Longitude	5 56	6 18
25	S	**Palm Sun.** *Annunciation.* Lady-day	5 54	6 20
26	M	Green, a celebrated Aëronaut, died 1870, aged 84	5 51	6 21
27	Tu	Day increased 4h. 46m..	5 49	6 23
28	W	St. George's Church, Doncaster, destroyed by fire, 1853	5 47	6 25
29	Th	**Full Moon,** 5h. 48m. morning	5 45	6 26
30	F	**Good Friday**	5 42	6 28
31	S	Census of the United Kingdom taken, 1851	5 40	6 30

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

APRIL, 1877.

Speaking without thinking, is shooting without taking aim.
Six feet of earth make all men of one size.
Suppers kill more than the greatest doctor ever cured.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Easter Sunday.**	5 38	6 31
2	M	Bank holiday.—Rd. Cobden, M.P. died, 1865	5 35	6 33
3	Tu	Admiral Sir J. C. Ross, arctic navigator, died 1862	5 33	6 35
4	W	Oxford Easter Term begins	5 31	6 36
5	Th	**Moon's last Qr.,** 4h. 29m. aft	5 29	6 38
6	F	**Old Lady Day**	5 26	6 40
7	S	Prince Leopold born, 1853.	5 24	6 41
8	S	**Low Sunday**	5 22	6 43
9	M	Fire Insurance expires.	5 20	6 45
10	Tu	St. Matthias's Church, Liverpool, burnt 1848	5 18	6 46
11	W	Seizure of English Travellers by Greek brigands, 1870	5 15	6 48
12	Th	Admiral Rodney's victory over the French, 1782	5 13	6 49
13	F	**New Moon,** 5h. 49m. afternoon.	5 11	6 51
14	T	Princess Beatrice born, 1857	5 9	6 53
15	S	**Second Sunday after Easter.**	5 7	6 55
16	M	Derry Castle destroyed by fire, 1874	5 4	6 56
17	Tu	Great fight between Tom Sayers and Heenan, 1860	5 2	6 58
18	W	Baron Von Liebig died 1873, aged 69	4 59	6 59
19	Th	Lord Byron, (Poet) died, 1824...	4 58	7 1
20	F	**Moon's first Qr.,** 7h. 37m. even.	4 56	7 3
21	S	The Wedgwood memorial Institute opened at Burslem, 1869.	4 54	7 4
22	S	**Third Sunday after Easter**	4 52	7 6
23	M	St. George.—Shakspere born, 1564	4 50	7 8
24	Tu	Day 14h. 20m. long	4 48	7 9
25	W	*St. Mark.*—Daniel Maclise died, 1870.	4 46	7 11
26	Th	David Hume, historian, born 1711	4 44	7 13
27	F	**Full Moon,** 4h. 35m. afternoon.	4 42	7 14
28	S	Admiral Codrington died, 1851, aged 81.	4 40	7 16
29	S	**Fourth Sunday after Easter**	4 38	7 18
30	M	Sir Henry R. Bishop, musical composer, died 1855, aged 68.	4 36	7 19

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1 S	
2 M	
3 T	
4 W	
5 T	
6 F	
7 S	
8 S	
9 M	
10 T	
11 W	
12 T	
13 F	
14 S	
15 S	
16 M	
17 T	
18 W	
19 T	
20 F	
21 S	
22 S	
23 M	
24 T	
25 W	
26 T	
27 F	
28 S	
29 S	
30 M	

MAY, 1877.



"March search, April try,
May will prove whether you live or die."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	*St. Philip* and *St. James*	4 34	7 20
2	W	The Paris & Orleans Railway opened, 1843	4 32	7 22
3	Th	Died, 1845, Thomas Hood, who "sang the Song of the Shirt."	4 30	7 24
4	F	Boston May Fair—1st day	4 29	7 26
5	S	**Moon's last Qr.**, 11h. 18m. morn.	4 27	7 27
6	S	**Rogation Sunday**..... ...	4 25	7 29
7	M	The Manchester Theatre Royal burnt, 1844	4 23	7 30
8	Tu	Half Quarter day	4 22	7 32
9	W	Dublin Exhibition opened, 1865	4 20	7 34
10	Th	**Holy Thursday.** *Ascension Day*	4 18	7 35
11	F	"Black Friday" in the city, London, 1866	4 17	7 37
12	S	[13] Old May Day...	4 15	7 38
13	S	**Sun. aft. Ascension D.** NEW MOON, 5h. 29m. morn.	4 13	7 40
14	M	The Florence monument to Dante unveiled, 1865	4 12	7 41
15	Tu	Daniel O'Connell died at Genoa, 1847, aged 71.....	4 10	7 43
16	W	Lady Noel Byron died, 1860, aged 68 ...	4 9	7 44
17	Th	Prince Talleyrand died, 1838, aged 83 ...	4 7	7 46
18	F	Disruption in the Church of Scotland, 1843	4 6	7 47
19	S	The Martyrs' Memorial foundation stone laid at Oxford, 1841	4 5	7 49
20	S	**Whit Sun.** *Pentecost.* MOON'S first Qr., 0h. 56m. morning.	4 3	7 50
21	M	Bank holiday	4 2	7 51
22	Tu	Ferdinand II., King of Naples, died, 1859	4 1	7 53
23	W	Sir Archibald Alison, historian, died, 1867, aged 74	4 0	7 54
24	Th	Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819....	3 58	7 55
25	F	Louis Napoleon escaped from the fortressof Ham, 1846	3 57	7 57
26	S	Sir John Franklin sailed on his last Arctic Expedition, 1845	3 56	7 58
27	S	**Trinity Sunday.** FULL MOON, 4h. 5m. morning.	3 55	7 59
28	M	Sir James Duke died, 1873, aged 81.....	3 54	8 0
29	Tu	Restoration of King Charles II.	3 53	8 2
30	W	Mourad V. proclaimed Sultan of Turkey, 1876	3 52	8 3
31	Th	*Corpus Christi.* Peterborough & Northampton Railway opened, 1845	3 51	8 4

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1	T
2	W
3	T
4	F
5	S
6	S
7	M
8	T
9	W
10	T
11	F
12	S
13	S
14	M
15	T
16	W
17	T
18	F
19	S
20	S
21	M
22	T
23	W
24	T
25	F
26	S
27	S
28	M
29	T
30	W
31	T

JUNE, 1877.



In the month of April, the Cuckoo opens his bill;
In the month of May, he singeth all day;
In the month of June, he alters his tune;
In the month of July, away he doth fly.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	Pope Gregory XVI. died at Rome, 1846.	3 51	8 5
2	S	Earl of Shaftesbury died, 1851, aged 83.	3 50	8 6
3	S	**First Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 49	8 7
4	M	**Moon's last Qr.,** 5h. 11m. morn.	3 48	8 8
5	Tu	Dublin Exhibition opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, 1872.	3 48	8 9
6	W	Count Cavour, Italian statesman, died 1861	3 47	8 10
7	Th	Twenty persons poisoned at Northampton, 1848	3 47	8 11
8	F	Ely Cathedral injured by fire, 1842.	3 46	8 12
9	S	Charles Dickens died, 1870	3 46	8 12
10	S	**Second Sunday after Trinity**....	3 45	8 13
11	M	**New Moon,** 2h. 32m. aft. *St. Barnabas*	3 45	8 14
12	Tu	Rev. T. Arnold, D.D. Head Master of Rugby School died, 1842.	3 45	8 14
13	W	Rd. L. Edgeworth, agriculturist and writer, died 1817, aged 73.	3 44	8 15
14	Th	William Palmer executed at Stafford, 1856.	3 44	8 16
15	F	Great bullion robbery on the South Eastern Railway, 1855.	3 44	8 16
16	S	Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D. died at Glasgow, 1872.....	3 44	8 17
17	S	**Third Sunday after Trinity**	3 44	8 17
18	M	**Moon's first Qr.,** 6h. 24m. morn.	3 44	8 17
19	Tu	Sir Joseph Banks of Revesby died, 1820.	3 44	8 18
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	3 44	8 18
21	Th	Proclamation, 1837.—Longest Day	3 44	8 18
22	F	B. R. Haydon, painter, committed suicide, 1846	3 45	8 18
23	S	Miss Jane Porter, novelist, died 1850, aged 74.	3 45	8 18
24	S	**4th Sun. aft. Trin.** *St. John Baptist.* Midsummer Day.	3 45	8 19
25	M	**Full Moon,** 4h. 52m. afternoon.	3 46	8 19
26	Tu	King George IV. died, 1830.	3 46	8 19
27	W	John Murray, publisher, died 1843, aged 65	3 47	8 19
28	Th	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838....	3 47	8 19
29	F	*St. Peter.*—Lucien Buonaparte died, 1840, aged 65.	3 48	8 18
30	S	The Earl of Derby died at Knowsley, 1851, aged 76.	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1 F	
2 S	
3 S	
4 M	
5 T	
6 W	
7 T	
8 F	
9 S	
10 S	
11 M	
12 T	
13 W	
14 T	
15 F	
16 S	
17 S	
18 M	
19 T	
20 W	
21 T	
22 F	
23 S	
24 S	
25 M	
26 T	
27 W	
28 T	
29 F	
30 S	

JULY, 1877.



"July, to whom the Dog-star in her train
St. James gives oysters, and St. Swithin rain."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity**...	3 49	8 18
2	M	Food Riots in Dumfries, 1842 ...	3 49	8 17
3	Tu	**Moon's last Quarter,** 9h. 1m. evening. Dog days begin.	3 50	8 17
4	W	Rev. Wm. Kirby, entomologist, died 1850, aged 90.....	3 51	8 17
5	Th	Princess Helena married, 1866 ...	3 52	8 16
6	F	Execution of Courvoisier, 1840....	3 53	8 16
7	S	Mrs. Surratt and others executed at Washington, 1865	3 53	8 15
8	S	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 54	8 14
9	M	Fire Insurance expires	3 55	8 14
10	Tu	**New Moon,** 10h. 6m. evening ...	3 56	8 13
11	W	Chas. Macklin, actor, died 1797, aged 107	3 57	8 12
12	Th	Horace Smith died, 1849	3 58	8 11
13	F	Mrs. J. W. Loudon, authoress of works on Gardening, died 1858, aged 58 }	3 59	8 10
14	S	Submarine Telegraph completed between England and Denmark, 1859. }	4 1	8 10
15	S	**7th Sun. aft. Trin. St. Swithun.**	4 2	8 8
16	M	Sir J. P. Grant appointed Governor of Jamaica, in the room of Lieut. Eyre, 1866. }	4 3	8 9
17	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.,** 1h. 12m. after.	4 4	8 7
18	W	The Ballot Bill received the Royal Assent, 1872.....	4 5	8 5
19	Th	Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873, aged 68...	4 7	8 4
20	F	Lord Westbury died, 1873, aged 73	4 8	8 3
21	S	Robert Burns, poet, died, 1796.....	4 9	8 2
22	S	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity**....	4 11	8 1
23	M	Lady Franklin's remains were interred in Kensal-green Cemetery, 1875 }	4 12	7 59
24	Tu	The SHAH of Persia arrived at Turin, 1873	4 13	7 58
25	W	**Full Moon,** 7h. 19m. morn. *St. James*	4 15	7 57
26	Th	Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait elected Head Master of Rugby School, 1842 }	4 16	7 55
27	F	Empress Eugénie appointed Regent, 1870	4 18	7 54
28	S	John Walter, proprietor of the *Times*, died 1847, aged 73 }	4 19	7 52
29	S	**Ninth Sunday after Trinity**	4 20	7 51
30	M	The SHAH of Persia arrived at Vienna, 1873	4 22	7 49
31	Tu	Rev. Dr. Mansel, Dean of St. Paul's, died, 1871.....	4 23	7 48

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

Scald not your lips in another man's pottage.
Saying and doing are two things.
The first pig, but the last whelp of the litter is best.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Lammas Day	4 25	7 46
2	Th	**Moon's last Qr.,** 10h. 20m. morn	4 26	7 44
3	F	Eugene Sue, author of "The Wandering Jew," died 1857, aged 56.	4 28	7 43
4	S	W. E. Aytoun, author of "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers." died 1865.	4 29	7 41
5	S	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity**	4 31	7 39
6	M	Bank holiday	4 33	7 38
7	Tu	Finsbury Park opened 1869	4 34	7 36
8	W	The Prussians crossed the Rhine at Colmar, 1870	4 36	7 34
9	Th	**New Moon,** 5h. 17m. morning	4 37	7 32
10	F	Vice-Chancellor Sir Lancelot Shadwell died, 1850	4 39	7 30
11	S	Dog Days end.—Half Quarter Day	4 40	7 28
12	S	**Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.**	4 42	7 27
13	M	Grouse shooting begins	4 43	7 25
14	Tu	Dr. Buckland, Dean ef Westminster and an eminent Geologist, died 1856, aged 72.	4 45	7 23
15	W	**Moon's first Qr.,** 10h. 27m. even.	4 47	7 21
16	Th	Admiral Farragut defeated the Confederate fleet in Mobile Bay, 1864.	4 48	7 19
17	F	Robbery at Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, 1853	4 50	7 17
18	S	Lieut. Bellot drowned at Cape Grinnel, 1853	4 51	7 15
19	S	**Twelfth Sunday after Trinity**	4 53	7 13
20	M	Wreck of the clipper ship "Dunbar" off Sydney Head, 1857.	4 55	7 11
21	T	Blackcock shooting commences	4 56	7 9
22	W	Richard Oastler, the "Factory King," died 1861, aged 72.	4 58	7 6
23	Th	**Full Moon,** 11h. 10m. evening.	4 59	7 4
24	F	*St. Bartholomew*	5 1	7 2
25	S	Professor Faraday, the greatest of modern chemists, died 1867, aged 73	5 3	7 0
26	S	**Thirteenth Sun. aft. Trinity**	5 4	6 58
27	M	Lord Willoughby d'Eresby died, 1870	5 6	6 56
28	Tu	Gilbert Abbott a'Beckett died, 1856, aged 46	5 7	6 54
29	W	The Queen and Prince Albert embarked at Woolwich on their first visit to Scotland, 1842.	5 9	6 51
30	Th	Strasbourg library destroyed by the bombardment, 1870.	5 11	6 49
31	F	**Moon's last Qr.** 9h. 15m. even.	5 12	6 47

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

SEPTEMBER, 1877.

That is but an empty purse that is full of other folk's money.
To forget a wrong is the best revenge.
The best throw upon the dice, is to throw them away.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	Partridge Shooting commences	5 14	6 45
2	S	**14th Sunday after Trinity**	5 15	6 43
3	M	Length of day, 13h. 24m.	5 17	6 40
4	Tu	Nasr-ul-Deen, Shah of Persia, died 1848, aged 19	5 19	6 38
5	W	New Style introduced, 1752.....	5 20	6 36
6	Th	Her Majesty opened the new Town Hall, Leeds, 1858 ...	5 22	6 34
7	F	**New Moon,** 1h. 0m. afternoon	5 23	6 31
8	S	Herbert Ingram, M P., and his Son drowned in Lake Michigan, 1860	5 25	6 29
9	S	**15th Sunday after Trinity**	5 27	6 27
10	M	Richard Bentley, publisher, died 1871, aged 77	5 28	6 25
11	Tu	Lady Palmerston died at Brockett Hall, 1869, aged 83	5 30	6 22
12	W	Old Catholic Congress opened at Constance, 1873	5 31	6 20
13	Th	General Wolfe killed at Quebec, 1759 ...	5 33	6 18
14	F	**Moon's first Qr.,** 11h. 7m. morn.	5 35	6 15
15	S	Brunel, engineer of the "Great Eastern," died 1859, aged 53	5 36	6 13
16	S	**16th Sunday after Trinity**	5 37	6 11
17	M	Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, died 1863 aged 74.....	5 39	6 9
18	Tu	Dr. Philpotts, Bishop of Exeter, died 1869, aged 92	5 41	6 6
19	W	J. P. Nichol, Professor of Astronomy, died 1859, aged 55	5 43	6 4
20	Th	Wm. Finden, engraver, died 1852, aged 64	5 44	6 4
21	F	*St. Matthew*	5 46	5 59
22	S	**Full Moon,** 3h. 34m. afternoon	5 47	5 57
23	S	**17th Sunday after Trinity**	5 49	5 55
24	M	Marquis Wellesley died 1842, aged 82 ...	5 51	5 52
25	Tu	General Havelock relieved the garrison at Lucknow, 1857	5 52	5 50
26	W	Return of Dr. Hall, after 5 years Arctic Exploration, 1869	5 54	5 48
27	Th	Orleans occupied by the Prussians, 1870	5 56	5 45
28	F	Strasburg surrendered to the Prussians 1870	5 57	5 43
29	S	**Michaelmas Day.** *St. Michael*....	5 59	5 41
30	S	**18th Sun. aft. Trinity** MOON'S last Qr. 6h. 20m. morn.	6 0	5 39

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

OCTOBER, 1877.



Think much and often, speak little, and write less.

The more a man knows, the less credulous he is.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	Pheasant Shooting begins.....	6 2	5 36
2	Tu	Judge Willes committed suicide, 1872 ...	6 4	5 34
3	W	Sir Robert Adair died, 1855, aged 92 ...	6 5	5 32
4	Th	John Scott of Malton, horse trainer, died 1871, aged 77.	6 7	5 30
5	F	[4th] New Town Hall at Hartlepool opened, 1866	6 9	5 27
6	S	**New Moon,** 9h. 58m. evening	6 10	5 25
7	S	**19th Sunday after Trinity**	6 12	5 23
8	M	Burning of the City of Chicago, 1871 ...	6 14	5 21
9	Tu	Queen Victoria visited Liverpool, 1851 ...	6 15	5 18
10	W	General Cavaignac died, 1857, aged 54...	6 17	5 16
11	Th	Old Michaelmas Day	6 19	5 14
12	F	George Omerod, author of the "History of Cheshire," died 1873, aged 87.	6 20	5 12
13	S	The Hull Theatre Royal burnt, 1859.....	6 22	5 10
14	S	**20th Sun. aft. Trin.** {MOON'S 1st Qr. 3h. 42m. morn.	6 24	5 7
15	M	The new Town Hall, Chester, opened 1869	6 26	5 5
16	Tu	Mr. Basevi, architect, killed by a fall from the belfry of Ely Cathedral, 1845.	6 27	5 3
17	W	Celebration of the 1200th anniversary of the foundation of Ely Cathedral, 1873.	6 29	5 1
18	Th	*St. Luke.*—The Duke of Newcastle died, 1864. ...	6 31	4 59
19	F	Rev. R. S. Candlish, D.D. died, 1873, aged 68.	6 33	4 57
20	S	Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, died 1875, aged 77.	6 34	4 55
21	S	**21st Sunday after Trinity.**	6 36	4 53
22	M	**Full Moon,** 7h. 30m. morning.	6 38	4 51
23	Tu	The Earl of Derby (14th) died, 1869, aged 71.	6 39	4 49
24	W	Fatal Railway accident near Welwyn, 1869. ..	6 41	4 47
25	Th	The Queen and Prince Albert visited Cambridge, 1843.	6 43	4 45
26	F	Louis Napoleon took his seat in the French National Assembly, 1848.	6 45	4 43
27	S	Surrender of General Bazaine at Metz with 150,000 prisoners, 1870.	6 47	4 41
28	S	**22nd Sun. aft. Trin.** *St. Simon. St. Jude.*	6 48	4 39
29	M	**Moon's last Qr.** 2h. 21m. aft.	6 50	4 37
30	Tu	(29th) Hare Hunting begins	6 52	4 35
31	W	All Hallows Eve, or Halloween.	6 54	4 33

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1 M	
2 T	
3 W	
4 T	
5 F	
6 S	
7 S	
8 M	
9 T	
10 W	
11 T	
12 F	
13 S	
14 S	
15 M	
16 T	
17 W	
18 T	
19 F	
20 S	
21 S	
22 M	
23 T	
24 W	
25 T	
26 F	
27 S	
28 S	
29 M	
30 T	
31 W	

NOVEMBER, 1877.

Willows are weak, yet they bind other wood.

Look before you leap, for snakes among sweet flowers do creep.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	*All Saints' Day*	6 55	4 31
2	F	Daniel O'Connell elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1841...	6 57	4 30
3	S	The Paris Exhibition closed, 1867	6 59	4 28
4	S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity**.....	7 1	4 26
5	M	**New Moon,** 8h. 47m. morn Gunpowder Plot	7 3	4 24
6	Tu	Sheffield Atheneum opened, 1849	7 4	4 23
7	W	Prince Christian elected High Steward of Windsor, 1870	7 6	4 21
8	Th	Abraham Lincoln elected a second time President, 1864	7 8	4 19
9	F	Election of Mayors. Birth of Prince of Wales, 1841 ...	7 10	4 18
10	S	Mr. Jonas Webb, celebrated ram breeder, died 1862, aged 66	7 11	4 16
11	S	**24th Sun. aft. Trinity.** Martinmas	7 13	4 15
12	M	**Moon's first Qr.,** 11h. 44m. night	7 15	4 13
13	Tu	Rev. W. Brock, D.D., died 1875, aged 68	7 17	4 12
14	W	Franz Müller executed for the murder of Mr. Briggs, 1864	7 18	4 10
15	Th	The Franklin Memorial in Waterloo Place, London, unveiled, 1866	7 20	4 9
16	F	James Ward, Royal Academician, died 1859, aged 96	7 22	4 8
17	S	Jeremiah Wombwell, owner of the great menagerie, died 1850, aged 73	7 24	4 6
18	S	**25th Sunday after Trinity**	7 25	4 5
19	M	Boston Horse Mart.—Day 8h. 30m. long	7 27	4 4
20	Tu	**Full Moon,** 10h. 19m. evening....	7 29	4 3
21	W	John Parsons Cook poisoned at Rugeley, 1855	7 30	4 1
22	Th	Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P., died 1861, aged 64 ...	7 32	4 0
23	F	Old Martinmas—Admiral Lord Lyons died, 1858, aged 68	7 34	3 59
24	S	Thoinville capitulated, 1870	7 35	3 58
25	S	**26th Sunday after Trinity**	7 37	3 57
26	M	(25th) Gen. Havelock died, 1857, aged 62	7 38	3 56
27	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.,** 10h. 5m. even.	7 40	3 56
28	W	Newcastle Corn Exchange opened, 1857	7 41	3 55
29	Th	Rear-Admiral Beechey died, 1856, aged 60	7 43	3 54
30	F	*St. Andrew*.....	7 44	3 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

DECEMBER, 1877.



"The *first* draught a man drinks ought to be for thirst, the *second* for nourishment, the *third* for pleasure, and the *fourth* for madness."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	Princess of Wales born, 1844.	7 46	3 53
2	S	**Advent Sunday**	7 47	3 52
3	M	Warwick Castle on fire, 1871	7 49	3 51
4	Tu	**New Moon,** 10h. 3m. evening ...	7 50	3 51
5	W	Rev. F. C. Massingberd, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln, died 1872, aged 72.	7 51	3 50
6	Th	Haymarket Theatre, London, burnt, 1867	7 52	3 50
7	F	Hull ferry boat upset, and loss of 17 lives, 1848	7 54	3 50
8	S	Thomas de Quincey died, 1859.....	7 55	3 49
9	S	**Second Sunday in Advent**	7 56	3 49
10	M	Grouse shooting ends.	7 57	3 49
11	Tu	Boston Cattle Mart	7 58	3 49
12	W	**Moon's 1st Qr.** 9h. 34m. evening	7 59	3 49
13	Th	Fenian outrage at Clerkenwell, London, 1867	8 0	3 49
14	F	Prince Albert died, 1861	8 1	3 49
15	S	The first meeting held of the London School Board, 1870	8 2	3 49
16	S	**Third Sunday in Advent**..... ..	8 3	3 49
17	M	Sarah Jacobs, the "Welsh fasting girl" died, 1869	8 3	3 49
18	Tu	Battle of Moodkee, India, 1845	8 4	3 50
19	W	Lord Dalhousie died, 1860, aged 48	8 5	3 50
20	Th	**Full Moon,** 11h. 51m. morning.	8 5	3 50
21	F	Shortest Day. *St. Thomas*	8 5	3 51
22	S	Eclipse of the Sun, 1870	8 6	3 51
23	S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent**	8 7	3 52
24	M	Hugh Miller, geologist, died 1856, aged 54	8 7	3 53
25	Tu	**Christmas Day**	8 8	3 53
26	W	Bank holiday. *St. Stephen.*	8 8	3 54
27	Th	**Moon's last Qr.** 6h. 19m. morn. *St. John.* ...	8 8	3 55
28	F	Innocents' day.—Marshal Prim shot, 1870.	8 8	3 56
29	S	Rev. F. Hodgson, Provost of Eton, died, 1852.	8 8	3 57
30	S	**First Sunday after Christmas.**	8 9	3 57
31	M	Matthew Greathead of Richmond, Yorkshire, died 1872, aged 102.	8 9	5 57

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

MEMORANDA FOR 1877.

	£	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Principal Articles of the Calendar for the year 1877.

Golden Number	16	Dominical Letter	G
Epact	15	Roman Indiction	5
Solar Cycle	10	Julian Period	6590

Fixed and moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 28	*Ascension Day — Holy Thursday*	May 10
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 11	*Pentecost—Whit-Sunday*	May 20
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 14	*Trinity Sunday*	May 27
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 18	*Corpus Christi*	May 31
St. David	Mar. 1	Accession of Q. Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Annunciation.Lady-day	Mar. 25	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	June 24
Palm Sunday	Mar. 25	St. Michael--Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	Mar. 30	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	Apl. 1	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
Low Sunday	Apl. 8	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 2
St. George	Apl. 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 6		

Christmas Day.....December 25

The year 5638 of the Jewish Era commences on September 8th, 1877

Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on September 9, 1877.

The Year 1294 of the Mahommedan Era commences on Jan. 16, 1877.

Law Terms for 1877.

As settled by Statutes.

II GEO. IV. and I WILL. IV. cap. 70. sec. 6. (Passed July 23, 1830.)
I WILL. IV. cap. 3. sec. 2. (Passed Dec. 23, 1830.

Hilary Term	begins Jan. 11		ends Jan. 31		
Easter	„	April 15	„	May 8	
Trinity	„	May 22	„	June 12	
Michaelmas	„	Nov. 2	„	Nov. 26	

For Returns see Statute 1 William IV. cap. 3 sec. 2. (Passed December 23, 1830.)

University Terms for 1877.

Terms	OXFORD. Begins	Ends	CAMBRIDGE. Begins	Divides	Ends
Lent	Jan. 15	March 24	Jan. 13	Feb. 16 midnt.	Mar. 23
Easter	Apl. 4	May 18	Apl. 6	May 14 midnt.	June 22
Trinity	May 19	July 7	..	.. .. ..	..
Michaelmas	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	Oct. 1	Nov. 8 noon.	Dec. 16
	The Act July 3.			The Commencement June 19.	

Eclipses, &c., for 1877, at Greenwich.

A total Eclipse of the MOON, Feb. 27, partly visible at Greenwich.

A Partial Eclipse of the SUN, March 14, invisible at Greenwich.

A Partial Eclipse of the SUN, August 8, invisible at Greenwich.

A Total Eclipse of the MOON, August 23, visible at Greenwich.

A Partial Eclipse of the SUN, Sept. 6—7, invisible at Greenwich.

Tide Table.

Time of High Water, on the Full and Change of the Moon, at the ollowing Ports and Places.

The Time of High Water at London Bridge averages 2 o'cloek, at he New and Full of the Moon.

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h	m
Aberdeen	Scotland	1	0
Aberdovey	Wales	8	0
Aberystwith	Wales	7	31
Achill-beg	Ireland	5	14
Agnes (St.)	Scilly Isles	4	30
Aldborough	England	10	45
Alderney	Eng. Chan.	6	46
Amlwch Port	Anglesea	10	30
Arran Isle	Scotland	11	15
Arundal Bar	England	11	35
Ayr Point	Isle of Man	11	7
Ballyshannon Bar	Ireland	5	18
Balta	Shetland	9	45
Baltimore	Ireland	4	23
Banff	Scotland	0	28
Bantry Harbour	Ireland	3	47
Bardsey Island	Wales	7	40
Barmouth	Wales	7	41
Barnstaple Brdg.	England	6	28
Beachy Head	England	11	20
Beaumaris	Wales	10	32
Belfast	Ireland	10	43
Berwick	England	2	18
Blakeney Bar	England	6	30
Blyth	England	3	15
Bolt Head	England	5	45
Bordeaux	France	6	50
Boston	England	7	0
Boulogne	France	11	25
Brest	France	3	47
Bridgewater Bar	England	6	50
Bridlington	England	4	39
Bridport	England	6	5
Brighton	England	11	15
Bristol	England	7	13
Burntisland	Scotland	2	24
Caermarthen Bar	Wales	5	44
Caernarvon	Wales	9	33
Calais:	France	11	49
Caldy Road	Bris. Ch., Wales	5	40
Calf of Man	St. Geo. Ch.	11	17
Cancale	France	6	20
Cantyre (Mull)	Scotland	10	35
Cardigan	Wales	7	1
Carlingford Bar	Ireland	11	0
Chatham	England	1	11
Cherbourg	France	7	49
Chichester	England	11	30
Christchurch	England	9	0
Clear Cape	Ireland	4	0
Coquet Road	England	3	0
Cordouan	France	3	37
Cork, Penrose Q.	Ireland	4	58
Cornwall Cape	England	4	35
Cowes, West	I. of Wight	10	45
Cromarty	Scotland	11	56
Cuckolds Point	R. Thames	1	45
Cuxhaven	Germany	1	8
Dartmouth	England	6	16
Deal	England	11	15
Dee R. (Chester)	England	0	7
Devonpt. Dk. Yd.	England	5	43
Dieppe	France	11	6
Dingle	Ireland	3	51
Donaghadee	Ireland	11	13
Donegal Harbour	Ireland	5	18
Douglas Harbour	Isle of Man	11	12
Dover	England	11	12
Downs	England	11	15
Dublin Bar	Ireland	11	12
Dunbar	Scotland	2	8
Duncansby Ness	Scotland	10	14
Dundalk	Ireland	10	56
Dundee	Scotland	2	32
Dungarvan	Ireland	5	12
Dungeness	England	10	45
Dunkerque	France	11	55
Eddystone	Eng. Chan.	5	25
Exmouth	England	6	21
Eyemouth	Scotland	2	15
Falmouth	England	4	57
Flamboro' Head	England	4	30
Flatholm	England	6	54
Flushing	Holland	0	54
Fowey	England	5	14
Galloway (Mull)	Scotland	11	15
Galway	Ireland	4	35
Gibralter (Old Mole)	Spain	2	20
Glasgow, Port	Scotland	0	18
Glenan Islands	France	3	12

Tide Table, *continued.*

Place	Situation	Time of High Water, h	m
Goeree (W. Gat)	Holland	1	45
Gravelines	France	12	0
Gravesend	England	1	10
Greenock	Scotland	0	8
Grimsby	England	5	36
Guernsey Pier	Eng. Chan.	6	37
Gunfleet Sand	R. Thames	11	40
Hartlepool	England	3	28
Harwich	England	0	6
Hastings	England	10	53
Havre	France	9	51
Heligoland	German O.	11	53
Hellevoetsluis	Holland	2	30
Hollesley	England	11	30
Holyhead	Wales	10	11
Holy Island	England	2	30
Honfleur	France	9	29
Howth Harbour	Ireland	11	9
Hull	England	6	29
Humber R. Ent.	England	5	26
Ipswich	England	0	35
Jersey (S. Helier)	Eng. Chan.	6	29
Kenmare River	Ireland	3	52
Kingstown	Ireland	11	10
Kinsale	Ireland	4	43
Kircudbright	Scotland	11	10
Land's End	England	4	30
Leith	Scotland	2	17
Lerwick	Shetland	10	30
Lewis Islands	Scotland	6	11
Limerick	Ireland	6	16
Liverpool	England	11	23
London Bridge	R. Thames	1	58
Margate	England	11	40
Milford Hvn. En.	Wales	5	56
Minehead	England	6	24
Montrose	Scotland	1	25
Morlaix Road	France	4	53
Needles Point	I. of Wight	9	46
Newcastle	England	4	23
Newhaven	England	11	51
Newport	Wales	7	10
Nieuport	Belgium	0	18
Nore Light	R. Thames	0	30
Orfordness	England	11	15
Ostend	Belgium	0	25
Pembroke Dk. Yd.	Wales	6	12
Pentland Firth	Scotland	11	0
Penzance	England	4	30
Peterhead	Scotland	0	34
Plymouh (Brkwtr.)	England	5	37
Portland (Brkwtr.)	England	7	1
Port Patrick	Scotland	11	10
Portsmouth Dk. Yd.	England	11	41
Ramsgate Harb.	England	11	44
Rathlin I., Church Bay, N. C. of Ireland		7	56
Rye Bay	England	11	20
Salcombe	England	5	41
Saltees	Ireland	5	40
Scalloway	Shetland	9	30
Scarborough	England	4	11
Scilly Is. (S. Mary)	England	4	18
Selsea Bill	England	11	45
Shannon Mouth	Ireland	4	0
Sheephaven	Ireland	5	32
Sheerness Dk. Yd.	England	0	37
Shields (North)	England	3	23
Shoreham Har.	England	11	34
Skerries	N. C. of Irel.	6	15
Sligo Bay, Mullaghmore, Irel.		5	18
Southampton	England	10	30
Southwold	England	10	20
Spithead	England	11	20
Spurn Point	England	5	26
St. Helens' Road	England	11	0
St. Ives	England	4	44
St. Malo	France	6	5
Stromness	Orkneys	9	0
Sunderland	England	3	22
Swansea	Wales	6	10
Tay Bar	Scotland	2	6
Tees River Bar	England	3	45
Terschelling, W.	Holland	8	40
Texel (outside shoals)	Holland	6	30
Torbay	England	6	0
Tralee Bay	Ireland	4	3
Tynemouth Bar	England	3	20
Waterford Bridge	Ireland	6	6
Wexford	Ireland	7	21
Weymouth	England	7	2
Whitby	England	3	45
Wick	Scotland	11	22
Wicklow	Ireland	11	29
Wisbeach	England	7	30
Wranger Oog	E. Friesland	12	0
Yarmouth Roads	England	9	15
Youghal	Ireland	5	14

Meantime of the Sun's Southing,* Day-break, and End of Twilight, at London.

1877.	Sun Souths.	Day-break.	Twi-light ends.	1876.	Sun Souths.	Day-break.	Twi-light ends.
	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.
JAN. 1	12 8 38	6 3	6 5	JULY 4	12 4 10		
6	12 5 66	6 2	6 10	9	12 4 58	No real night	
11	12 8 2	6 1	6 15	14	12 5 36	until July 21.	
16	12 9 54	5 59	6 21	19	12 6 2		
21	12 11 28	5 55	6 28	24	12 6 14	0 50	11 16
26	12 12 44	5 51	6 35	29	12 6 11	1 19	10 49
31	12 13 40	5 46	6 43	AUG. 3	12 5 53	1 41	10 27
FEB. 5	12 14 15	5 39	6 51	8	12 5 20	1 59	10 8
10	12 14 29	5 32	6 59	13	12 4 33	2 16	9 51
15	12 14 24	5 23	7 7	18	12 3 32	2 31	9 34
20	12 14 1	5 14	7 15	23	12 2 20	2 45	9 18
25	12 13 21	5 4	7 24	28	12 0 56	2 58	9 2
MAR. 1	12 12 27	4 54	7 32	SEPT. 2	11 59 23	3 10	8 47
6	12 11 20	4 43	7 41	7	11 57 44	3 21	8 32
11	12 10 3	4 31	7 50	12	11 56 0	3 32	8 18
16	12 8 38	4 19	8 0	17	11 54 15	3 42	8 5
21	12 7 9	4 6	8 10	22	11 52 30	3 52	7 51
26	12 5 37	3 53	8 20	27	11 50 48	4 2	7 38
31	12 4 6	3 39	8 31	OCT. 2	11 49 10	4 11	7 26
APR. 5	12 2 36	3 25	8 42	7	11 47 41	4 20	7 14
10	12 1 11	3 10	8 54	12	11 46 23	4 28	7 3
15	11 59 54	2 55	9 7	17	11 45 18	4 37	6 53
02	11 58 45	2 39	9 21	22	11 44 28	4 45	6 43
25	11 57 48	2 23	9 36	27	11 43 55	4 53	6 34
30	11 57 3	2 6	9 52	NOV. 1	11 43 41	5 1	6 26
MAY 5	11 56 31	1 48	10 9	6	11 43 46	5 8	6 19
10	11 56 12	1 28	10 28	11	11 44 13	5 16	6 12
15	11 56 8	1 5	10 52	16	11 45 1	5 23	6 6
20	11 56 19	0 36	11 25	21	11 46 11	5 30	6 2
25	11 56 43			26	11 47 39	5 37	6 58
30	11 57 20			DEC. 1	11 49 26	5 43	5 56
JUNE 4	11 58 6	No		6	11 51 28	5 48	5 55
9	11 59 1	real		11	11 53 43	5 53	5 55
14	12 0 2	Night		16	11 56 7	5 57	5 56
12	12 1 7	from		21	11 58 37	6 0	5 58
24	12 2 12	May 22.		26	12 1 6	6 2	5 1
29	12 4 14			31	12 3 32	6 3	6 5

* Or time on the clock at true noon.

Photographing the Stars.

MR. W. RUTHERFORD has succeeded in photographing the "likeness" of several stars, especially the Pleiades, an exposure of three or four minutes having been found sufficient for the purpose. He has still further succeeded in an approximation of the ratio of distance.

Indications of Spring.

	EARLY.	LATE.	AVERAGE.
Snowdrops appear	Dec. 24	Feb. 10	Jan. 17
Hawthorn leaf	Feb. 11	April 22	March 18
Sycamore leaf	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Birch and Weeping Willow leaf	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Mountain Ash leaf	March 5	May 2	April 2
Wood Anemone blows	March 16	April 22	April 3
Lime leaf	March 10	May 7	April 3
Elm leaf	March 4	May 6	April 5
Horse Chestnut leaf	March 10	May 2	April 5
Alder and Hornbean leaf	March 7	May 7	April 6
Cowslip flowers	March 13	April 30	April 6
Maple leaf	March 15	May 7	April 10
Willow leaf	March 28	April 28	April 12
Spanish Chestnut leaf	March 28	May 12	April 19
Beech, Plane, and Walnut leaf	April 5	May 10	April 22
Oak leaf	March 31	May 20	April 25
Poplar leaf	April 12	May 8	April 25
Ash leaf	April 2	May 26	April 29
Hawthorn flowers	April 13	June 2	May 8
Dog-roses flower	May 23	June 12	June 2
Thrush sings	Dec. 4	Feb. 13	Jan. 13
Ringdove coos	Dec. 27	March 20	Feb. 6
Rooks build	Feb. 2	March 14	Feb. 22
Frog and toads croak	Feb. 20	May 4	March 28
Young rooks	March 26	April 24	April 9
Swallows appear	March 30	April 26	April 12
Grasshopper lark	March 30	April 26	April 15
Blackcap, redstart, & whitethroat	March 30	April 26	April 16
Martin and yellow willow wren	March 30	April 26	April 20
Cuckoo sings	April 9	May 7	April 23
Corncrake	April 9	May 7	April 25
Nightingale sings	April 7	May 19	April 28
Churn-owl sings	April 29	June 26	May 28

Amount of Seeds for different Areas.

Asparagus, bed of 15 sq. yds.	1 pt.	Leek, 2 square yards	1 oz.
Beans, (broad) row 80 feet	1½ qt.	Lettuce, 4 square yards	1 ,,
Beet, row fifty feet	2 oz.	Mushroom, 7 square yards	1 bshl.
Broccoli, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Onions, 9 square yards	2 oz.
Brussels sprouts, 4 sq. yards	1 ,,	Parsley, row 80 feet	1½ ,,
Cabbage, bed of 8 sq. yards	1 ,,	Parsnip, drill of 200 feet	2 ,,
Carrots, bed of 12 sq. yards	2 ,,	Peas, (early), row 60 feet	1½ pnt
Cauliflower, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Potatoes, row 30 feet	0½ pck
Celery, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Radishes, 4 square yards	1½ oz.
Cress, 3 square yards	2 ,,	Savory, 4 square yards	1 ,,
Endive, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Spinach, 10 square yards	2 ,,
Kale, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Spinach, drill of 120 feet	2 ,,
Kidney Beans, row 80 feet	1 pint	Turnip, 4 square yards	1 ,,

The Sportsman's Calendar.

The variety of our agricultural and natural products affords us abundance of birds common to temperate climates; while our insular position invites many foreign visitants during the winter and spring seasons.

The following list gives the names of the chief birds, either indigenous or foreign, that may be found in each month. The names given are those of most popular use, but many birds are known under others in certain localities.

JANUARY.

BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.	BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.
Coot	Mud-banks on coasts	Lark	Fields and meadows
Curlew	Sea-shore	Partridge	Fields generally
Duck (wild)	Sea-coasts	Pheasant	Open and covert
Fieldfare	Hedges	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip-fields, &c.
Goose (wild)	Water-meadows	Rabbits	Sand-banks, hedges
Grouse, black game	Moors, &c.	Rockbirds (puffins)	Sea-coasts
Gull	Sea-coasts	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	Hedges, fields, &c.	Teal	Rivers and large ponds
Knot	Coasts	Widgeon	Rivers and large ponds
Woodcock	Open and covert		

FEBRUARY.

As a general rule, taking the average of seasons, the sportsman will find that the list of birds at his disposal for February is as nearly as possible that given for the preceding month. Of course all depends on the temperature of the season, which may induce an early visit of some birds, or delay that of others.

MARCH AND APRIL.

Coot	Rivers, marshes, &c.	Hare	Hedges, fields, &c.
Curlew	Sea-shore	Heron	Marshes
Duck (wild)	Fens, marshes, &c.	Pigeon (wood)	Woods, &c.
Goose (wild or grey)	Open plain	Rabbit	Warrens, &c.
Godwit	Marshes	Rockbirds	Sea-coast, &c.
Gull	Sea-shore	Snipe	Marshes, &c.
Teal and Widgeon	Rivers, &c.		

MAY AND JUNE.

Duck (wild)	Streams and lakes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Godwit	Coasts	Rockbirds, Auks	Rocky coasts
Rook	Plantations, &c.		

JULY.

Ducks, Mallards, &c.	Rushes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Garganet	Fens	Landrail	Corn-fields
Rockbirds	Rocky coasts.		

AUGUST.

Duck	Corn-fields	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Duck (velvet)	Marshes, &c.	Landrail	Corn-fields
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Oxbird	Sea-coasts, &c.
Gull	Sea-shore	Rabbit	Fields

The Sportsman's Calendar, *continued.*

SEPTEMBER.

Partridge	Fields, furrows, &c.	Landrail	Corn-fields
Black Game	Moors, &c.	Pigeon (wood)	Pea-fields
Duck (wild)	Marshes, &c.	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Quail (rarely)	With Partridges
Gull	Sea-coast	Rabbit	Warrens, &c.
Hare	Fields and hedges	Snipe	Marshes, &c.
Heron	Marshes	Starling	Ditto

OCTOBER.

Pheasant	Open and covert	Partridge	Fields, &c.
Black Game	Moors	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip-fields
Duck (wild)	Marshes, &c.	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Rabbit	Warrens, &c.
Gull	Sea-coasts	Snipe	Marshes, &c.
Hare	Fields	Starling	Ditto
Heron	Marshes	Teal, &c.	Ditto

Woodcock ..... Covers near sea.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Black Game	Moors, &c.	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip-fields
Duck (wild)	Marshes	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors	Rabbit	Warrens
Gull	Sea-coast	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	Fields	Starling	Ditto
Partridge	Fields	Teal, Widgeon, &c.	Ditto
Pheasant	Open and covert	Woodcock	Hedges, Moors, &c.

Hares, rabbits, all wild water-fowl, woodcocks, and plovers are not legally "game." Seabirds, however, and their eggs are protected.

The following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland. During the periods therein named, it is illegal to pursue the birds mentioned.

BIRD.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game	10th Dec. & 20th Aug. or 1st Sept. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest	As "Heath Fowl"	As "Heath Fowl"
Deer	None	None	10th June and 20th October
Grouse or Red Game	10th December and 12th August	As "Heath Fowl"	10th December and 20th August
Heath Fowl	.....	10th December and 20th August	Ditto
Heath or Moor Game	None	.....	Ditto
Landrail	None	None	10th January and 20th September
Muirfowl or Ptarmigan	.....	10th December and 12th August	10th December and 12th August
Partridge	1st February and 1st September	As in England	10th January and 20th September
Pheasant	1st February and 1st October	As in England	10th January and 1st September
Quail	None	None	10th January and 20th September

Inventions and Discoveries.

	A.D.
Mariner's Compass, used by the Chinese .....before	400
Known in Europe .....before	1300
Chess introduced into Europe.....in or about	700
Iceland discovered by the Northmen .....about	875
Greenland discovered by the Northmen .....about	983
America said to have been discovered by Leif Ericsson....	1000
The Pendulum said to have been first applied to the measurement of time by Ebu Junis....supposed about	1000
Musical Notation invented by Guido Aretino.....about	1025
Woollen Manufacture introduced into England by the Flemings.....	1100
Silk Manufacture introduced in Western Europe ....about	1150
Gunpowder invented .....probably about	1250
Travels of Marco Polo in Tartary.....1250-	1295
Paper made from linen rags .....before	1270
Spectacles invented .....supposed about	1290
Cannon first used ..... about	1300
Sugar-cane cultivated in Sicily, Turkey, &c. .....about	1300
Introduced in the West Indies.....about	1515
First Gold Coinage in England	1344
Wood-engraving invented .....probably about	1400
Oldest wood-cut dated 1423	
Madeira discovered by the Portuguese	1419
Printing invented by John Gutenberg .....about	1440
The Mazarine Bible (British Museum), the earliest printed book known, about 1455.	
Game and Playe of the Chesse (British Museum), the first book printed in England, (Caxton,) 1474.	
Engraving on metal plates invented .....about	1450
Discovery of America by Columbus, ...	1492
Cape of Good Hope doubled by Bartholomew Diaz	1493
Jamaica discovered by Columbus	1494
Continent of America first reached by John and Sebastian Cabots.....	1497
Newfoundland, Canada, aud Nova Scotia discovered by the Cabots.....	1497
Quicksilver Mines discovered at Idria, Austria	1497
Brazil discovered by the Portuguese	1500
Mexico discovered by the Spaniards	1517
First Paper-mill established in England.....about	1520
Bomb-shells first used	1522
Copernican System of the Universe published	1543
Silver Mines of Potosi discovered	1545
Diving-bell used in Europe .....before	1550
Camera Obscura invented by Battista Porta .....about	1550
Sealing-wax invented.....supposed about	1550
White Sea discovered by Chancellor.....	1553
Coaches first seen in England .....about	1565
The Dipping Needle invented by Robert Norman	1576
Drake's Voyage round the world 1577-	1580
Telescopes invented in Holland, 1608, made by Galileo.....	1609

Inventions and Discoveries, *continued.*

	A.D.
Kepler's Laws published	1609-1619
Phases of Venus discovered by Galileo	1610
The Microscope invented by Galileo	about 1610
Hudson's Bay discovered	1610
Spots on the Sun discovered by Fabricius and Galileo	1611
Logarithms invented by Napier	1614
Circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey	about 1620
Cotton Manufacture first established in England	about 1640?
The Micrometer invented by Gascoigne	1640
New Zealand discovered by Tasman	1642
Mezzotinto engraving invented by Siegen	1642
The Barometer invented by Torricelli	about 1645
The Air-pump invented by Otto Guericke	about 1650
Saturn's Ring and one of his Satellites discovered by Huyghens	1655
Fire-engine invented at Nürnberg	about 1660
First commonly used	about 1720
Pendulum Clocks invented by Huyghens	about 1660
Gobelin Tapestry manufacture established at Paris, by Colbert	1663
Law of Gravitation discovered by Newton	about 1665
Phosphorus discovered by Brandt	1668
First Copper Coinage in England	1672
Watch-spring invented by Huyghens	1675
Velocity of Light discovered by Roemer	1675
Black-lead pencils first used	about 1680
Velvet manufacture introduced in England by French refugees	about 1685
Epsom Salts discovered	1695
The Mirror Sextant invented by Newton	1700
Composition of Light discovered by Newton	1704
Newcomen's steam-engine invented	1705
Umbrellas first used in England	about 1710
Dresden China first made by Böttger	about 1710
Pianoforte said to be invented by the Germans	about 1720
Aberration of Light discovered by Bradley	1728
Indian Rubber (Caoutchouc) introduced in Europe	about 1730
Identity of Lightning with Electricity discovered by Franklin	about 1750
The Spinning Jenny invented by Hargreaves	about 1760
Arkwright's Spinning Machine invented	1769
Steam-engine invented by James Watt	1769
Balloons invented by the Montgolfiers	1782
First Ascent in Balloon, at Paris, 1783, in England	1784
Composition of Water discovered by Cavendish	1784
Steam-vessel invented in Scotland	1788
Life-Boat invented by Greathead	1789
Gas first used for lighting, by Murdoch	1792
Adopted in London	1814
Lithography invented by Senefelder	1792
Mungo Park's Travels in Africa	1795-1805

Inventions and Discoveries, *continued.*

	A.D.
Hydraulic Press invented by Bramah	1796
Bone-dust first used as manure	1801
Atomic Theory published, by Dalton	1803
Congreve Rockets invented	1804
Steam Navigation introduced in America, by Fulton	1807
Iron Ships first built	about 1810
Iodine discovered	1812
The Gas-Meter invented by Crosley	1815
The Safety Lamp, by Sir Humphrey Davy	1816
Perfected	1859
Percussion Caps invented	1816
The Kaleidoscope, by Brewster	1817
Stethoscope invented by Laennec	1818
Babbage's Calculating Machine invented	1822
Macintosh Waterproof Cloth introduced	1824
Steam-gun, by Perkins	1825
Drummond's Lime Light invented	1826
The Omnibus invented at Paris	1827
First seen in London	about 1832
Hydropathy introduced by Priessnitz, in Germany	1828
The Locomotive invented by Robert Stephenson	1829
Course of the Niger discovered by the Landers	1830
Medallion-engraving invented	about 1830
Wire-rope invented in Germany	about 1830
Threshing-machines introduced	about 1830
Lucifer Matches invented	about 1830
Artesian Well bored at Grenelle	1833-1841
Fossil Footprints of Birds on Old Red Sandstone, Massachusetts, U.S., discovered	1835
Screw-propeller introduced by Smith and Ericsson	1836
Electric Telegraph invented	1837
Law of Storms discovered	about 1838
Parallax of a fixed star (61 Cygni) first discovered by Bessel	1838
Stereoscope invented by Wheatstone	1838
Lenticular Stereoscope, by Brewster	1849
Chemical printing Telegraph invented	1838
The Great Western Steamship first to cross the Atlantic	1838
Electrotype invented	1839
Daguerreotype invented	1839
Ross's Voyage to the South Pole, discovery of Victoria Land	1839-1843
Aneroid Barometer invented by Vidi	about 1840
English Harmonium, by Evans	1841
Steam-hammer invented by Nasmyth	1842
Dissolving Views invented	about 1842
Vulcanized India-rubber introduced	1843
Remains of Nineveh discovered by Botta, at Khorsabad	1843
Guano first brought from Peru	1845
Layard's discoveries at Nimroud commence	about 1845
Invention of Gun-cotton	1846
Discovery of Gold in California	1847

Salaries of the English Archbishops and Bishops.

	£		£
Canterbury	15,000	Carlisle	4,500
York	10,000	Chester	4,500
London	10,000	Chichester	4,200
Durham	8,000	Ely	5,500
Winchester	7,000	Exeter	5,000
Bangor	4,200	Gloucester and Bristol	5,000
Bath and Wells	5,000	Hereford	4,200
Lichfield	4,500	Ripon	4,500
Lincoln	5,000	Rochester	5,000
Llandaff	4,200	Salisbury	5,000
Manchester	4,200	St. Asaph	4,200
Norwich	4,500	St. David's	4,500
Oxford	5,000	Sodor and Man	5,000
Peterborough	4,500	Worcester	2,000

Directions for Making a Will.

THE Will must be signed at the foot or end of it by the Testator or by some other person in his presence and by his direction.

The signature must be made or acknowledged by the Testator in the presence of *two* or more witnesses present at the same time.

The witnesses must attest and subscribe the Will in the presence of the Testator.

It will then be sufficient for the passing of real or personal property, or both.

Note.—The whole of the above ceremonies will be required whether the Will contain the most trifling gift or disposes of property of the first magnitude.

And note further.—A gift to an attesting witness or to the wife or husband of an attesting witness is void; therefore neither a legatee nor the wife or husband of a legatee should be made an attesting witness to the Will.

No particular form of attestation is necessary, but the following may be used. If used, it must be copied and written at the end of the Will below the signature of the Testator.

"Signed by the said the Testator, in the presence of us, present at the same time, who in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses."

The Testator should appoint one or more executors.

If, after the execution of the Will, any alteration be made in it by obliteration, interlineation, or otherwise, care must be taken that such alteration be executed in like manner as the Will itself. And it will be desirable also that the names of the Testator and Witnesses be written on the margin of the Will, opposite every such obliteration, interlineation, or other alteration.

N.B.—No person who is under 21 can make a Will.

Blank forms for Wills may be purchased at any Booksellers and Stationers, price 6d.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Rate of Postage—Inland Letters.

The following are prepaid Rates. For a letter

Weighing under			1 oz.		1d.
Weighing	1 oz.	and under	2 oz.		1½d.
,,	2 oz.	,,	4 oz.		2d.
,,	4 oz.	,,	6 oz.		2½d.
,,	6 oz.	,,	8 oz.		3d.
,,	8 oz.	,,	10 oz.		3½d.
,,	10 oz.	,,	12 oz.		4d.

Over 12 ounces the postage is 1d. an ounce from the first ounce, Thus, if a letter weighs under 13 oz. the postage is 1s. 1d. If under 14 oz. the postage is 1s. 2d. and so on.

The size is limited to 18in. in length, 6in. in width, and 6in. in depth.

Unpaid letters are charged double postage on delivery. If insufficiently prepaid, then the deficient postage is charged double.

Book Post—Inland.

Prepaid rates of Book Postage, viz.

For a packet weighing under		2 oz.		½d.
,,	,,	4 oz.		1d.
,,	,,	6 oz.		1½d.
,,	,,	8 oz.		2d.
,,	,,	10 oz.		2½d.
,,	,,	12 oz.		3d.

And so on, ½d. being charged for every 2oz. or the fractional part of 2oz.

Unpaid Book Packets are charged *double* postage, and if posted partially prepaid, the deficiency is also charged double. They must be open at both ends, but may be tied with string, if required.

Book packets must not contain any writing or enclosure of the nature of a letter. The least infringement of this rule will subject it to be charged the *Unpaid* letter rate. The name of the sender may, however, be written upon or in the book or packet.

All kinds of paper, cards, printed circulars, parchment, deeds, photographs (when not on glass), maps, and plans, can be sent under the book post. The postage must be prepaid either by adhesive stamps or by means of a stamped wrapper, or by a combination of the two

Limit of weight and dimensions, viz., 5 lbs. in weight, one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

Newspapers—Inland.

For *each* Newspaper, *whether posted singly or in a packet*, the postage when prepaid is *one halfpenny;* but a packet containing two or more registered newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight, viz., one halfpenny for every 2oz. or fraction of 2oz.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No Newspaper can be sent through the post a second time for the

Newspapers, *continued.*

original postage; for each transmission a fresh postage must be prepaid, except that in the case of re-direction the amount chargeable may be collected on delivery, viz. one half-penny.

Every newspaper or packet of newspapers must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper or packet will be treated as a letter.

Every Newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

No Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, may contain any enclosure except the supplement or supplements belonging to it.

If it contain any other, such enclosure or enclosures will be taken out and charged on delivery as an unpaid letter.

The limit of size of a packet of newspapers is 14lbs. in weight, two feet in length, one foot in width, and one foot in depth.

English Newspapers sent abroad must be posted before they have been published *eight days*. After that time, they can only be sent at the Book-rate postage.

Post Cards.

Post Cards, which bear a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only.

The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only. There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed; but such communication must not extend to the front side. Nothing whatever may be attached; nor may the card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any of these rules be infringed, the card will be charged 1d. on delivery.

Registration.

By the payment of a fee of 4d. a letter, newspaper, book, or other packet may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom, British Colonies, United States, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland *viâ Belgium*.

Registered letters must be prepaid by stamps as regards both postage and registration fee.

Every letter to be registered should be presented at the counter, and a receipt obtained for it, and should on no account be dropped into the letter-box. If, contrary to this rule, a letter marked "Registered" be dropped into the letter-box, it will, *if directed to any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies*, be liable to a registration fee of eightpence instead of the ordinary fee of fourpence.

No lettercarrier, rural messenger, or other servant of the Post Office is allowed to carry a letter for any person to be registered.

When sending Postage Stamps in letters, the number should be kept small, by using, when necessary, stamps of comparatively large value; and in making up the letter, the Stamps should be placed in paper sufficiently thick to prevent their presence being discovered by the feel. When this is not practicable the letter should be registered.

Registration, *continued.*

All letters and packets containing Jewellery or Watches must be registered, and so packed as to conceal their contents.

Watches having glass faces cannot be sent by post unless so packed as to be effectually concealed, and secure against breakage and hard pressure.

It is strongly recommended when Bank Notes are sent by Post that they be cut into halves, and the second halves be not despatched until the first have been acknowledged.

Money Orders.

The public are when applying for Money Orders, to use printed "Application Forms," which save time, and afford greater security than verbal messages against mistakes. These are supplied gratuitously at all Money Order Offices, and are in the following form :—

Money Order required.

For £.....*s*.....*d*.....
Payable at .....
To ....
Sent by .....
Residing at .....

The commission or scale of charges for Inland Money Orders is now as follows :

For sums under	10s.	.....			1d.
,, of	10s.	and under	£1	.....	2d.
,, of	£1	,,	2	.....	3d.
,, of	2	,,	3	.....	4d.
,, of	3	,,	4	.....	5d.
,, of	4	,,	5	.....	6d.
,, of	5	,,	6	.....	7d.
,, of	6	,,	7	.....	8d.
,, of	7	,,	8	.....	9d.
,, of	8	,,	9	.....	10d.
,, of	9	,,	10	.....	11d.
,, of	10	.....			1s.

Payment of an Order cannot be demanded on the same day as that on which the Order was issued.

When, also, a Money Order is forwarded by post and the letter accompanying it supplies the information which the payee will have to give on the presentation of the Order, the letter should be registered.

Before payment of a Money Order can be made, the person applying must give the name of the remitter.

No letter Carrier, Rural Messenger, or other Servant of the Post Office is bound to procure a Money Order for any person or to obtain payment for one ; but such services are not forbidden.

Postage Stamps.

The following kinds are kept for sale at the Stamp Offices and chief Post-offices, viz.—LABELS, ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* ENVELOPES 2*s.* 2*d.* and 2*s.* 3*d.* per packet.

Postal Information, *continued.*

IMPRESSED WRAPPERS, bearing a halfpenny stamp, may be used for newspapers, book packets, and trade invoices. The invoices must not be fastened to the wrapper, or it is liable to be taxed as a letter. The wrappers are sold in packets at 5s. 5d. containing 120, or 6½d. per doz.

Prepayment of inland letters, newspapers, books, patterns, &c., must be by postage stamps.

The stamps should be placed on the front, that is, the address side of the letter, and upon the right hand upper corner. On re-directed letters however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS.—Bank of England Dividend Warrants are cashed by Postmasters at Money Order Offices.

TIME.—Greenwich time is observed in all Post-offices in Eng. & Wales.

Foreign and Colonial Postage.

References.—(*A*) Letters under ½ oz.—(*B*) Ditto, under 1 oz.—(*C*) Registered Newspapers, under 4 oz.

	(*A*)	(*B*)	(*C*)
Australia, *via* Southampton and Suez, monthly ..	6d..	1s. 0d..	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi, about 8 days later, overtaking Southampton Mail	8d..	1s. 4d..	2d.
Austria	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
Brazil, &c., *via* Southampton, 9th of each month..	9d..	1s. 6d..	1d.
Ditto, *via* Liverpool, twice monthly	9d..	1s. 6d..	1d.
British Columbia, *see* Canada			
California, *see* United States			
Cape of Good Hope, 5th, 15th, and 25th each month	6d..	1s. 0d..	1d.
Canada, by Canadian Packet, every Thursday	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
Denmark, twice daily, Sunday excepted.....	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
France and Algeria, twice daily, ...	2½d...	0s 5d..	1d.
Germany, except Alsace and Lorraine	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
Gibraltar, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
Holland, twice daily	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
Italy, *via* Belgium, twice daily, Sunday excepted..	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
India, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	6d..	1s. 0d..	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi, Friday, overtaking the Southampton mail.....	8d..	1s. 4d..	2d.
Jamaica, *via* Southampton, twice monthly	1s..	2s. 0d..	1d.
Malta, *via* Italy, every Saturday from Naples	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
Ditto, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
Natal, *via* Southampton, 5th and 15th of each month	6d..	1s. 0d..	1d.
New Zealand, *via* San Francisco and Southampton	6d..	1s. 0d..	1d.
San Francisco, *via* Brindisi	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
Switzerland, *via* Belgium, twice daily, Sunday excepted	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.
United States of America, four times weekly	2½d..	0s. 5d..	1d.

INLAND REVENUE LICENSES,

ISSUED BY J. MORTON STAMP OFFICE, BOSTON,

FOR		£	s.	d.
Male Servants....	each	0	15	0
Carriages, 4-wheeled	,,	2	2	0
Ditto under 4 cwts.	,,	0	15	0
Ditto two-wheeled	,,	0	15	0
Armorial Bearings on Carriages.....	,,	2	2	0
Ditto otherwise....	,,	1	1	0

☞ A declaration is required of the number and kind of Articles kept, before a License can be granted.

All the above licenses expire on the 31st December in every year.

Dog License.—Expires on the 31st Dec. in each year £0 5 0

Gun License,—Expires on the 31st March in each year.. £0 10 0

☞To be taken out yearly by every Person who shall use or carry a Gun in the United Kingdom after the first day of April, 1870.

Game Licenses, if taken out after 5th April, and before 1st Nov., to expire on the 5th April in the year following £3 0 0

Ditto, to expire on the 31st October in the same year in which taken out ....., £2 0 0

Ditto, if taken out on or after 1st November, to expire on the 5th of April following.... £2 0 0

Gamekeepers' Licenses (Great Britain) to expire 5th of April, annually..... £2 0 0

* The penalty for keeping a dog without a License, or keeping more than licensed, is £5. A person is held to be the owner, of a dog if the said dog is seen or found in his custody or charge, or on his premises, unless proved to the contrary.

LICENSES.—*Issued only by the Excise Officers.*

Appraisers, £2. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

Auctioneers, £10. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

House Agents letting furnished houses at an annual rent exceeding £25 (may act as Appraisers) expiring 5th July yearly, £2.

Maltsters, expiring on 5th July yearly.

Patent Medicine Dealers—5s., expire yearly on the 1st of September.

Hawkers using one beast of burden only, for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.

Ditto, exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months, ending 31st March, £4.

Ditto, for every additional beast, and for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.—For a longer period, ending 31st March, £4.

House Duties.—DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20, OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade, or, as a farm-house by a tenant, or farm servant, and *bona fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.

The duty is 9d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes before described.

PROBATE DUTY.

Duties on Probates of Wills* and Letters of Administration +

							*Probate of Wills.		+Letters of Administration
Above the value of	£100	and	under	£200	..		£2	..	£3
.....	200	..		300	..		5	..	8
.....	300	..		450	..		8	..	11
.....	450	..		600	..		11	..	15
.....	600	..		800	..		15	..	22
.....	800	..		1,000	..		22	..	30
.....	1,000	..		1,500	..		30	..	45
.....	1,500	..		2,000	..		40	..	60
.....	2,000	..		3,000	..		50	..	75
.....	3,000	..		4,000	..		60	..	90
.....	4,000	..		5,000	..		80	..	120
.....	5,000	..		6,000	..		100	..	150
.....	6,000	..		7,000	..		120	..	180
.....	7,000	..		8,000	..		140	..	210
.....	8,000	..		9,000	..		160	..	240
.....	9,000	..		10,000	..		180	..	270
.....	10,000	..		12,000	..		200	..	300
.....	12,000	..		14,000	..		220	..	330
.....	14,000	..		16,000	..		250	..	375
.....	16,000	..		18,000	..		280	..	420
.....	18,000	..		20,000	..		310	..	465
.....	20,000	..		25,000	..		350	..	525
.....	25,000	..		30,000	..		400	..	600
.....	30,000	..		35,000	..		450	..	675
.....	35,000	..		40,000	..		525	..	785
.....	45,000	..		50,000	..		675	..	1,010
.....	50,000	..		60,000	..		750	..	1,125
.....	60,000	..		70,000	..		900	..	1,350
.....	70,000	..		80,000	..		1,050	..	1,575
.....	80,000	..		90,000	..		1,200	..	1,800
.....	90,000	..		100,000	..		1,350	..	2,025
.....	100,000	..		120,000	..		1,500	..	2,250
.....	120,000	..		140,000	..		1,800	..	2,700
.....	140,000	..		160,000	..		2,100	..	3,150
.....	160,000	..		180,000	..		2,400	..	3,600
.....	180,000	..		200,000	..		2,700	..	3,050
.....	200,000	..		250,000	..		3,000	..	4,500
.....	250,000	..		300,000	..		3,750	..	5,625
.....	300,000	..		350,000	..		4,500	..	6,750
.....	350,000	..		400,000	..		5,250	..	7,875
.....	400,000	..		500,000	..		6,000	..	9;000
.....	500,000	..		600,000	..		7,000	..	11,250
.....	600,000	..		700,000	..		9,000	..	13,500
.....	700,000	..		800,000	..		10,500	..	15,750
.....	800,000	..		900,000	..		12,000	..	18,000
.....	900,000	..		1,000,000	..		13,500	..	20,250
And where the value shall amount to £1,000,000 or upwards, then for every one hundred thousand pounds of the whole value of the estate and effects, and any fractional part of one hundred thousand pounds.....							£1,500	..	£2,250

22 & 23 Vict. c. 36; 27 & 28 Vict. c. 56, s. 5,

STAMP DUTIES,

Selected from the Schedule of the consolidated Act, 33 & 34 Vict., chap. 97, passed 10th August, 1870, and cited as "The Stamp Act, 1870."

J. MORTON, STAMP OFFICE, BOSTON.

LEGACY & SUCCESSION DUTY.

ASSESSED TAX LICENSES.

Affidavit or Statutory Declaration made under the provisions of 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 62.

Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting, *See* Lease or Tack, and section 96 of the Act.

Agreement or Contract, accompanied with a deposit. *See* Mortgage, and section 105 of the Act.

Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. *See* Lease or Tack, and section 96 of the Act.

Agreement or Contract made or entered into pursuant to the Highway Acts for or relating to the making, maintaining, or repairing of highways..... 6d.

Agreement or any Memorandum of an Agreement, made in England or Ireland under hand only, or made in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument.. 6d

EXEMPTIONS.

(1) Agreement or memorandum the matter whereof is not of the value of £5.

(2) Agreement or memorandum for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

(3) Agreement, letter, or memorandum, made for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise.

(4) Agreement, or memorandum made between the master and mariners of any ship or vessel for wages on any voyage coastwise from port to port in the United Kingdom.

Section 36.—The duty of sixpence upon an agreement may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the agreement is first executed.

Allotment. *See* Letter of Allotment.

Appointment, whether by way of DONATION, PRESENTATION, or NOMINATION, and **Admission, Collation or Institution,** to or **Licence to hold** any ecclesiastical benefice, dignity, or promotion, or any perpetual curacy.

In ENGLAND. If the net yearly value thereof exceeds—

£50 and under	£100	£1	0	0
100	„ 150	2	0	0
150	„ 200	3	0	0
200	„ 250	4	0	0
250	„ 300	5	0	0
300	.. ..	7	0	0

And also (if such yearly value exceeds £300) for every £100 of such yearly value over and above £200 a further duty of.. 5 0 0

In SCOTLAND.. .. .. 2 0 0

EXEMPTIONS.

Admission, collation, institution, or licence proceeding upon a duty stamped donation, presentation, or nomination.

And *see* section 37 of the Act.

Appointment of a new trustee, and **Appointment** in execution of a power of any property, or of any use, share, or interest in any property, by any instrument not being a Will .. .. 10s. 0d.

And *see* section 78 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

When the amount of the appraisement or valuation does not exceed

.. ..	£5..	£0	0	3
.. ..	10..	0	0	6
.. ..	20..	0	1	0
.. ..	30..	0	1	6
.. ..	40..	0	2	0
.. ..	50..	0	2	6
.. ..	100..	0	5	0
.. ..	200..	0	10	0
.. ..	500..	0	15	0
Exceeds	500..	1	0	0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of, one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law.

(2.) Appraisement or valuation made in pursuance of the order of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or of any Court of Appeal, from any sentence, adjudication, or judgment of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty.

(3.) Appraisement or valuation of any property made for the purpose of ascertaining the legacy or succession duty payable in respect thereof.

Section 38. (1.) Every appraiser, by whom an appraisement or valuation is made, shall, within fourteen days after the making thereof, write out the same, in words and figures showing the full amount thereof, upon duly stamped material, and if he neglects or omits so to do, or in any other manner delivers out, or states the amount of, any such appraisement or valuation, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

(2.) Any person who receives from any appraiser, or pays for the making of, any appraisement or valuation, unless the same be written out and stamped as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Apprenticeship, instrument of.

Where there is no premium or consideration.....£0 2 6

In any other case—For every £5. and also for any fractional part of £5, of the amount or value of the premium or consideration 0 5 0

EXEMPTION.

(1.) Instrument relating to any poor child apprenticed by, or at the sole charge of, any parish or township, or by or at the sole charge of any public charity or pursuant to any Act for the regulation of parish apprentices.

(2.) Instrument of apprenticeship in Ireland, where the value of the premium or consideration does not exceed £10.

And *see* sections 39 & 40 of the Act

Articles of Clerkship whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission.

(1.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of her Majesty's courts at Westminster or in Ireland, or as a proctor in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Ecclesiastical Court in England or Ireland, £80.

(2.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of the courts of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, or as a writer to the signet, or as a solicitor, agent, or attorney in the Court of Sessions, Justiciary, or commission of Teinds in Scotland £60 0 0

(3.) As a procurator or solicitor in any inferior court in Scotland ..... 2s. 6d.

And *see* sections 41, 42, 43, and 44

Articles of Clerkship, whereby any person having been before bound by duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in any of the courts aforesaid, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose ..... 10s. 0d.

Assignment or Assignation.

By way of security or of any security. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Upon a sale, or otherwise. *See* **Conveyance.**

Assurance or Insurance. *See* **Policy.**

Attested Copy. *See* **Copy.**

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Appraisement or Valuation of any property, or of any interest therein, or of the annual value thereof, or of any dilapidations, or of any repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any building, or of any artificers' work whatsoever.

Award in England or Ireland and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland. Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed £5 .. £0 0 3
" " 10 .. 0 0 6
" " 20 .. 0 1 0
" " 30 .. 0 1 6
" " 40 .. 0 2 0
" " 50 .. 0 2 6
" " 100 .. 0 5 0
" " 200 .. 0 10 0
" " 500 .. 0 15 0
" " 750 .. 1 0 0
" " 1000 .. 1 5 0
exceeding £1,000 and in any other case not above provided for 1 15 0

Bill of Exchange, payable on demand £0 0 1

Bill of Exchange, of any other kind whatsoever (*Except a Bank Note*) and **Promissory Note** of any kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*)—drawn, or expressed to be payable, or actually paid, or endorsed, or in any manner negociated in the United Kingdom: Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed
.....£5 .....0 0 1
.....10..... 0 0 2
.....25..... 0 0 3
.....50..... 0 0 6
.....75..... 0 0 9
..... 100..... 0 1 0
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value .. 0 1 0

Bill of Lading of or for any Goods, Merchandise, or effects to be exported, or carried coastwise £0 0 6

Section 56. (1.) A bill of lading is not to be stamped after the execution thereof.

(2.) Every person who makes or executes any bill of lading not duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Bill of Sale—Absolute. See Conveyance on Sale.

By way of security. See Mortgage.

Section 57—A copy of a bill of sale is not to be filed in any court unless the original, duly stamped, is produced by the proper officer.

Bond for securing the payment or repayment of money or the transfer or re-transfer of Stock. See Mortgage, &c.

Bond in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See Conveyance on Sale, and section 75 of the Act.

Bond on obtaining letters of administration in England or Ireland, or a confirmation of testament in Scotland.....£0 5 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Bond given by the widow, child, father, mother, brother or sister, of any common seaman, marine, or soldier, slain or dying in the service of Her Majesty, her heirs, or successors.

(2.) Bond given by any person where the estate to be administered does not exceed £100 in value.

Bond of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty: Where the amount limited to be recoverable does not exceed £300. The same ad valorem duty as a bond for the amount limited.
In any other case £0 10 0

Bond, accompanied with a deposit of title deeds, for making a mortgage, wadset, or other security on any estate or property therein comprised.

See Mortgage, &c., and section 105 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Bond, Declaration, or other Deed or Writing for making redeemable any disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security. *See* **Mortgage, &c.,** and section 105.

Charter Party, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel, or any memorandum, letter, or other writing, between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any other person, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, or effects, on board of such ship or vessel .....6d.

Section 66.—The duty upon an instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is last executed, or by whose execution it is completed as a binding contract.

Section 67.—Where any document chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped is first executed out of the United Kingdom, any party thereto may, within ten days after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, and before it has been executed by any person in the United Kingdom, affix thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the duty chargeable thereon, and at the same time cancel such adhesive stamp, and the instrument with an adhesive stamp thereon, so affixed and cancelled shall be deemed duly stamped.

Section 68.—An executed instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped, may be stamped with an impressed stamp upon the following terms: that is to say,

(1.) Within seven days after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of four shillings and sixpence;

(2.) After seven days, but within one month after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of ten pounds; and shall not in any other case be stamped with an impressed stamp.

Conditional Surrender of any copyhold or customary estate by way of mortgage. *See* **Mortgage, &c.** and sections 105 and 110.

Contract. *See* **Agreement.**

Contract Note.—Any note, memorandum, or writing, commonly called a "contract note," or by whatever name the same may be designated, for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 or upwards.....1d.

Section 69. (1.) The duty on a contract note may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the note is first executed.

(2.) Every person who makes or executes any contract note chargeable with duty, and not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(3.) No broker, agent, or other person shall have any legal claim to any charge for brokerage, commission, or agency, with reference to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of five pounds or upwards mentioned or referred to in any contract note, unless such note is duly stamped.

Conveyance or Transfer, whether on sale or otherwise,—

(1.) Of any stock of the governor and company of the Bank of England.....7s. 9d.

(2.) Of any stock of the East India Company £1 10 0

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

(3.) Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation. For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the nominal amount transferred .....2*s.* 6*d.*

And *see* section 78 of the Act.

Conveyance or Transfer by way of security of any property (*except such stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid*), or of any security. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Conveyance or Transfer on sale, of any property (*except stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid*),

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5 .....£0 0 6
..... 10.....0 1 0
..... 15.....0 1 6
..... 20.....0 2 0
..... 25.....0 2 6
..... 50.....0 5 0
..... 75.....0 7 6
..... 100.....0 10 0
..... 125.....0 12 6
..... 150.....0 15 0
..... 175.....0 17 6
..... 200.....1 0 0
..... 225.....1 2 6
..... 250.....1 5 0
..... 275.....1 7 6
..... 300.....1 10 0

For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50, of such amount or value £0 5 0

And *see* sections 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 of the Act.

Conveyance or Transfer of any kind not hereinbefore described 0 10 0

And *see* section 78 of the Act.

Copy or Extract (*attested or in any manner authenticated*) of or from—

(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty.

(2.) An original will, testament, or codicil.

(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil.

(4.) Any letters of administration or any confirmation of a testament.

(5.) Any public register (*except any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials*).

(6.) The books, rolls, or records of any court. In the case of an instrument chargeable with any duty not amounting to one shilling: "The same duty as such instrument." In any other case 0 1 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Copy or extract of or from any law proceedings.

(2.) Copy or extract in Scotland of or from the commission of any person as a delegate or representative to the convention of royal burghs or the general assembly or any presbytery or church court.

Section 79. An attested or otherwise authenticated copy or extract of or from—

(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty;

(2.) An original will, testament, or codicil;

(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil;

(4.) Letters of administration or a confirmation of a testament;

may be stamped at any time within fourteen days after the date of the attestation or authentication, on payment of the duty only without any penalty.

Copy or Extract (*certified*) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials £0 0 1

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Copy or extract furnished by any clergyman, registrar, or other official person, pursuant to and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, or furnished to any general or superintending registrar under any general regulation.

(2.) Copy or extract for which the person giving the same is not entitled to any fee or reward. And see section 80 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Copyhold and Customary Estates — Instruments relating thereto.

Upon a sale thereof. *See* **Conveyance on Sale.**

Upon a mortgage thereof. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Upon a demise thereof. *See* **Lease or Tack.**

Upon any other occasion. Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court....10s. *See* sections 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86.

Cost Book Mines. *See* **Transfer.**

Counterpart. *See* **Duplicate.**

Covenant for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Covenant in relation to any annuity (*except upon the original creation and sale thereof*) or to other periodical payments. *See* **Bond, Covenant, &c.**

Covenant. Any separate deed of covenant (*not being an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage*) made on the sale or mortgage of any property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to, the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid.—Where the ad valorem duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10s. "A duty equal to the amount of such ad valorem duty."
In any other case.....10s. 0d.

Debenture for securing the payment or repayment of money or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. See **Mortgage, &c.**

Debenture or Certificate for entitling any person to receive any drawback of any duty or duties, or part of any duty or duties, of customs or excise, or any bounty payable out of the revenue of customs or excise, for or in respect of any goods, wares, or merchandise exported or shipped to be exported from any part of the United Kingdom to any part beyond the sea. Where the drawback or bounty to be received does not exceed £10 .....1s. 0d.
Exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50.....2s. 6d.
Exceeds £50 .....5s. 0d.

Declaration of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a deed or will, or an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a settlement .....10s. 0d.

Declaration. (*Statutory*), See **Affidavit.**

Decreet Arbitral. See **Award.**

Deed whereby any real burden is declared or created on lands or heritable subjects in Scotland. See **Mortgage, &c.** and sec. 105.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft any person in heritable subjects in Scotland, under a clause of reversion, as a security for money. See **Mortgage, &c.** and section 105 of the Act.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft or seize in an annuity to be uplifted out of heritable subjects in Sotland. See **Bond, Covenant, &c.**

Deed of any kind whatsoever, not described in this schedule 10s. 0d.

Defeazance. Deed or other instrument of defeazance of any conveyance, disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security for money or stock. See **Mortgage, &c.**, and section 105 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Delivery Order.....0s. 1d.
And *see* sections 87, 89, 90, and 91 of the Act.

Deposit of title deeds. See **Mortgage, &c.**, and section 105.

Deputation or Appointment of a gamekeeper .....10*s.* 0*d.*

Dock Warrant. See **Warrant for Goods.**

Draft for money. See **Bill of Exchange**, and section 48 of the Act.

Duplicate or Counterpart of any instrument chargeable with any duty, Where such duty does not amount to 5*s.*: "The same duty as the original instrument." In any other case, 5*s.*

Section 93. The duplicate or counterpart of an instrument chargeable with duty (except the counterpart of an instrument chargeable as a lease, such counterpart not being executed by or on behalf of any lessor or grantor,) is not to be deemed duly stamped unless it is stamped as an original instrument, or unless it appears by some stamp impressed thereon that the full and proper duty has been paid upon the original instrument of which it is the duplicate or counterpart.

Exchange or Excambion — Instruments effecting. In the case specified in section 94 *see* that section.

In any other case.....£0 10 0

Section 94. Where upon the exchange of any real or heritable property for any other real or heritable property, or upon the partition or division of any real or heritable property, any consideration exceeding in amount or value one hundred pounds is paid or given, or agreed to be paid or given, for equality, the principal or only instrument whereby such exchange or partition or division is effected is to be charged with the same ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale for such consideration, and with such duty only; and where in any such case there are several instruments for completing the title of either party, the principal instrument is to be ascertained, and the other instruments are to be charged with duty according to the provisions of the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sections of this Act.

Lease or Tack (1.) For any definite term less than a year.

(*a*) Of any dwelling-house or tenement, or part of a dwelling-house or tenement, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum,1d.

(*b*) Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 ..... £0 2 6

(*c*) Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or otherwise than as aforesaid: "The same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term."

(2) For any other definite term or for any indefinite term:

Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects—

Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, moving either to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security:

In respect of such consideration: "The same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration."

Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent:

In respect of such consideration: If the rent, whether reserved as a

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

yearly rent or otherwise, is at a rate or average rate:

Rent not more	Term not exceeding 35 years.	Term not exceeding 100 years.	Term exceeding 100 years.
£5	£0 0 6	£0 3 0	£0 6 0
10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
15	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
20	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
25	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
50	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof..0 5 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 3 0 0

(3.) Of any other kind whatsoever not herein-before described ..10s. And *see* sections 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 of the Act.

Legacy or Succession, of the value of £20 or upwards:—

To the Child, or descendant of a child, of the deceased: or Father or Mother, or any lineal ancestor of deceased, £1 per cent.

To a Brother or Sister, or any descendant, £3 per cent.

To an Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £5 per cent.

To a Great Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £6 per cent.

To any other Relation, or to a Stranger in blood, £10 per cent.

The Duty on a Legacy by way of annuity is payable by four annual instalments in the first four years from the commencement of the annuity, and a penalty will be incurred if each of the succeeding instalments of Duty be not paid in due time.

Succession Duty is payable by eight equal half-yearly instalments, the first to be paid twelve months after the successor shall have been entitled in possession and the seven following instalments at half yearly intervals of six months each; and if there be any delay in payment, penalties will be incurred.

Letter of Allotment or Letter of Renunciation, or any other document having the effect of a letter of allotment:

(1.) Of any share of any company or proposed company .....1d.

(2.) In respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised, by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation .....1d.

(3.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, of any share of any foreign or colonial company, or proposed company, or in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company.....1d.

And **Scrip Certificate, Scrip**, or other document:

(1.) Entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any company or proposed company .....1d.

(2.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any foreign or colonial company or proposed company .....1d.

(3.) Denoting, or intending to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation....1d.

(4.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and denoting or intended to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

state, government, municipal body, corporation or company .....1d.
And *see* section 101.

Letter or Power of Attorney, or Commission, Factory, or Mandate, or other instrument in the nature thereof:

See "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment," printed in full in Morton's Sixpenny Almanack for 1872.

(1.) For the sole purpose of appointing or authorising a proxy to vote at any one meeting at which votes may be given by proxy, whether the number of persons named in such instrument be one or more .....1d.

(2.) By any petty officer, seaman, marine, or soldier serving as a marine, or by the executors or administrators of any such person, for receiving prize money or wages.....1s. 0d.

(3.) For the receipt of the dividend or interest of any stock:
Where made for the receipt of one payment only .....1s. 0d.
In any other case .....5s. 0d.

(4.) For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for any sum of money not exceeding £20, or any periodical payment not exceeding the annual sum of £10 (not being herein-before charged,.....5s. 0d.

(5.) For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds:
Where the value of such stocks or funds does not exceed £20 .....5s. 0d.
In any other case .....10s. 0d.

(6.) Of any kind whatsoever not herein-before described..10s. 0d.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Letter or power of attorney for the receipt of dividends of any definite and certain share of the Government or Parliamentary stocks, or funds producing a yearly dividend of less than £3

(2.) Letter or power of attorney or proxy filed in the court of Probate in England or Ireland, or in any ecclesiastical court.

(3.) Letter or power of attorney for voting on any election of directors of the East India Company.

And *see* sections 102, 103, and 104.

Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up judgment, and Foreign Security. See new enactments "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment," printed in full in MORTON'S Sixpenny Almanack for 1872.

Being the only or principal or primary security for—The payment or re-payment of money not exceeding £25 .. .. 0 0 8
.. .. .. 50 .. .. 0 1 3
.. .. .. 100 .. .. 0 2 6
.. .. .. 150 .. .. 0 3 9
.. .. .. 200 .. .. 0 5 0
.. .. .. 250 .. .. 0 6 3
.. .. .. 300 .. .. 0 7 6

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount 0 2 6

(2.) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped:
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured.....0 0 6

(3.) **Transfer, Assignment, Disposition, or Assignation** of any mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, or foreign security, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument, or by any warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, or by any judgment:
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disponed.....0 0 6

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

And also where any further money is added to the money already secured. "The same duty as a principal security for such further money."

(4.) **Reconveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to Vacate, or Renunciation** of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured:

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured 0 0 6

And *see* sections 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 115, & new enactments printed below.

New enactment from "*Stamp Act*, 1870, *Amendment*," 34 Vict., Chap. 4.

(2.) The term "foreign security" means and includes every security for money by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation or company bearing date or signed after the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (except an instrument chargeable with duty as a bill of exchange or promissory note),—

(1.) Which is made or issued in the United Kingdom; or

(2.) Which, the interest thereon being payable in the United Kingdom, is assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom.

(3.) Every person who in the United Kingdom makes, issues, assigns, transfers, or negotiates any foreign security not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(5.) In lieu of the stamp duty now payable under "The Stamp Act, 1870," there shall be charged upon—Mortgage of any stock or marketable security:—For every £5,000 and also for any fractional part of £5,000 of the amount secured .....10s. 0d.

And no release or discharge of any such mortgage shall be chargeable with any ad valorem duty.

Order for the payment of money. SEE Bill of Exchange and section 48 of the Act.

Passport .....0s. 6d.

Policy of Insurance (1.) Upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives (*except for the payment of money upon the death of any person only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause*):

Where the sum insured does not exceed £10 .....0s. 1d.

Exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25 .....0s. 3d.

Exceeds £25 but does not exceed £500:

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured..6d.

Exceeds £500 but does not exceed £1,000:

For every full sum of £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount insured..1s.

Exceeds £1,000:

For every full sum of £1,000 and also for any fractional part of £1,000 of the amount insured ..... 10s. 0d.

(2.) For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person only from accident or violence or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property .....0s. 1d.

And *see* sections 117, 118, and 119.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Power of Attorney. See **Letter of Attorney.**

Promissory Note.—Amount not exceeding £5 .. .. ..0 0 1
.. .. 10 .. .. ..0 0 2
.. .. 25 .. .. ..0 0 3
.. .. 50 .. .. ..0 0 6
.. .. 75 .. .. ..0 0 9
.. .. 100 .. .. ..0 1 0
.. .. 200 .. .. ..0 2 0
.. .. 300 .. .. ..0 3 0
.. .. 400 .. .. ..0 4 0
.. .. 500 .. .. ..0 5 0
.. .. 600 .. .. ..0 6 0
.. .. 700 .. .. ..0 7 0
.. .. 800 .. .. ..0 8 0
.. .. 900 .. .. ..0 9 0
.. .. 1000 .. .. ..0 10 0
.. .. 1100 .. .. ..0 11 0
and for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value .. 0 1 0

Protest of any bill of exchange or promissory note: Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1s. "The same duty as the bill or note."
In any other case .....1s. 0d.

Section 116. The duty upon a notarial act, and upon the protest by a notary public of a bill of exchange or promissory note, may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the notary.

Proxy. See **Letter or Power of Attorn**

Receipt given for, or upon the payment of, money amounting to £2 or upwards .....1d.

Receipt or discharge, amounting to £2 or upwards, or any writing whatever (whether signed or not) acknowledging or importing that a sum or debt of £2 or upwards has been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise satisfied 0 0 1

Re-conveyance, Release, or Renunciation of any security. See **Mortgage, &c.**

Release or Renunciation of any property, or of any right or interest in any property—Upon a sale. See **Conveyance on Sale.**
By way of security. See **Mortgage, &c.**
In any other case .....10s. 0d.

Renunciation. See **Re-conveyance and Release.**

Revocation of any use or trust of any property by deed, or by any writing, not being a will..10s. 0d.

Schedule, Inventory, or document of any kind whatsoever, referred to in or by, and intended to be used or given in evidence as part of or as material to, any other instrument charged with any duty, but which is separate and distinct from, and not indorsed on or annexed to, such other instrument; Where such other instrument is chargeable with any duty not exceeding 10s. "The same duty as such other instrument." In any other case 10s.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Printed proposals published by any corporation or company respecting insurances, and referred to in or by any policy of insurance issued by such corporation or company.

(2.) Any public map, plan, survey, appointment, allotment, award, and other parochial or public document made under or in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, and deposited or kept for reference in any registry or in any public office, or with the public books, papers, or writings of any parish.

Scrip Certificate or Scrip. See **Letter of Allotment.**

Transfer. See **Conveyance.**

Transfer. Any request or authority to the purser or other officer of any mining company, conducted on the cost book system, to enter or register any transfer of any share, or part of a share, in any mine or any notice to such purser or officer of any such transfer .....6d.
And *see* section 128 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Valuation. See Appraisement

Voting Paper. Any instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting £0 0 1

Warrantof Attorney, to confess and enter up a judgment, given as a security for the payment or repayment of money, or for the transfer or re-transfer of stock. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Warrant of Attorney of an other kind.....10s. 0d

Warrant for Goods 3d

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Any document or writing give by any inland carrier acknowledgin the receipt of goods conveyed by suc carrier.

(2.) A weight note issued togethe with a duly stamped warrant, and r lating solely to the same goods, ware or merchandise. And *see* sections 8 89, and 92 of the Act.

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870."

Terms upon which Instruments may be stamped after execution.

15. (1.) Except where express provision to the contrary is made by this or any other Act, any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument may be stamped after the execution thereof, on payment of the unpaid duty and a penalty of ten pounds, and also by way of further penalty, where the unpaid duty exceeds ten pounds, of interest on such duty, at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum, from the day upon which the instrument was first executed up to the time when such interest is equal in amount to the unpaid duty.

And the payment of any penalty or penalties is to be deno tedon the instrument by a particular stamp.

(2.) Provided as follows :

(*a.*) Any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument, which has been first executed at any place out of the United Kingdom, may be stamped, at any time within two months after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, on payment of the unpaid duty only :

(*b.*) The Commissioners may, if they think fit, at any time within twelve months after the first execution of any instrument, remit the penalty or penalties, or any part thereof.

How duties are to be denoted.

23. Except when express provision is made to the contrary, all duties are to be denoted by impressed stamps only.

General direction as to the cancellation of adhesive stamps.

24. (1.) An instrument, the duty upon which is required, or permitted by law, to be denoted by an adhesive stamp, is not to be deemed duly stamped with an adhesive stamp unless the person required by law to cancel such adhesive stamp cancels the same by writing on or across the stamp his name or initials, or the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled, and rendered inc apable of being used for any other instrument; or unless it is otherwise proved that the stamp appearing on the intsrument was affixed thereto at the proper time.

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870," *continued.*

Penalty for neglect or refusal, £10.

(2.) Every person who, being required by law to cancel an hesive stamp, wilfully neglects or refuses duly and effectually to so in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds.

Penalty for frauds in relation to adhesive stamps, &c.

25. Any person who—

(1.) Fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from instrument any adhesive stamp, or affixes any adhesive stamp wh has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that s stamp may be used again;

(2.) Sells or offers for sale, or utters, any adhesive stamp wh has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed aforesaid;

(3.) Practises or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contriva or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud Majesty, her heirs or successors, of any duty, shall forfeit, over above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1873."

Exemption of Hotel Keepers, &c., from duty on Servants.

SECTION 4.—On and after the 1st day of January, 1874, it sl not be necessary for a license to be taken out under the Act of 32nd and 33rd Vict. chapter 14, by any hotel keeper, retailer of toxicating liquor, or refreshment house keeper, for any serv wholly employed by him for the purpose of his business.

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876."

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Grant of Customs Duties on Tea.

SECTION 2.—The duties of customs now charged on tea shall c tinue to be levied and charged on and after the 1st day of Aug 1876, until the 1st day of August, 1877, on importation into Gr Britain or Ireland (that is to say),

Tea, the lb.....6d.

As to bottling spirits in a customs or excise warehouse for exportation only.

3. Whereas any spirits warehoused in a customs or excise wa house may by law, subject to the regulations of the Commissioner Customs and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue respectively, bottled in quart or pint bottles for exportation or for use as a shi stores; And whereas it is expedient to allow the use of bottles of s capacity approved by the Commissioners of Customs and the Co missioners of Inland Revenue respectively in bottling for exportat only: Be it enacted, that subject to such regulations as may be fr time to time made by the Commissioners of Customs and the Co missioners of Inland Revenue respectively as to capacity of bottl

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876." *continued.*

packing the same, and otherwise, any spirits deposited in customs or excise warehouse may be bottled and packed in cases for exportation only.

Alteration of duties on licenses to retail wine for consumption on the premises.—s. 14 of 6 Geo. IV. c. 81, repealed as respects wine licenses.—Alteration of scale of abatement to meet alteration of duties.

4. In lieu of the duties at several rates now payable under the Acts of the 6th year of the reign of King George IV., chapter 81, and of the 3rd and 4th years of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 17, on licenses to retailers of foreign wine, and under the Act of the 23rd and 24th years of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 27, and the Act of the same years, chap. 107, on every licence to any licensed keeper of a refreshment house to sell therein by retail foreign wine to be consumed on the premises, there shall be paid for each such license the uniform duty of ..... £2 4s. 1d.

So far as regards any such license as aforesaid to be granted under the said Act of the 6th year of the reign of King George IV., chap. 81, the provisions contained in the 14th section of the said Act are hereby repealed.

In lieu of the scale of abatement contained in section nine of the Act of the 24th and 25th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 91, the following scale shall be substituted, and the said section shall be read as if the said scale therein contained had been as follows; (that is to say,)

	£	s.	d.
Where the house and premises in respect of which such licenses shall be granted shall in England be under the rent and value, or in Ireland under the value of thirty pounds a year, an abatement of	0	7	4
And where the same shall be of the rent or value of thirty pounds or upwards, an abatement of..	0	17	10

Restriction of term "male servant," in s. 19 of 32 & 33 Vic. c. 14.

5. The term "male servant," as used in the Act of the 32nd and 33rd years of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 14, shall not include a servant who, being bonâ fide employed in any capacity other than the capacities specified or referred to in provision numbered three of section nineteen of the said Act, is occasionally or partially employed in any of the said capacities so specified or referred to, and shall not include a person who has been bonâ fide engaged to serve his employer for a portion only of each day and does not reside in his employer's house.

INCOME TAX.

Grant of Duties on Income Tax.

6.—There shall be charged, collected, and paid for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1876, in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act of the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 34, the following duties of Income Tax; (that is to say),

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876," *continued.*

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of property, profits, and gains chargeable under Schedule (A), (C), (D), or (E) of the said Act, the duty of THREEPENCE.

And for every twenty shillings of the annual value of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule (B) of the said Act—

In England, the duty of ONE PENNY HALFPENNY.

In Scotland and Ireland respectively, the duty of ONE PENNY FARTHING.

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to Apply to duties hereby granted.

7. All such provisions contained in any Act relating to Income Tax as were in force on the 5th day of April, 1876, shall have full force and effect, with respect to the duties of Income Tax granted by this Act; and for the purposes of this Act the year 1862, mentioned in the 43rd section of the Act of the 25th and 26th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 22, shall be read as and deemed to mean the year 1876.

Exemption where income is under £150, *and abatement where income is under* £400.

8. The exemption granted by the Act of the 5th and 6th years of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 35, to persons whose respective incomes are less than £150 a year is hereby restored, and in lieu of the relief granted by section 12 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1872," to a person whose income, although amounting to £100 or upwards, is less than £300, the following relief or abatement shall be given or made to a person whose income is less than £400, that is to say, any person who shall be assessed or charged to any of the duties of income tax granted by this Act, or who shall have paid the same either by deduction or otherwise, and who shall claim and prove in the manner prescribed by the Acts relating to income tax that his total income from all sources, although amounting to £150 or upwards, is less than £400, shall be entitled to be relieved from so much of the said duties assessed upon or paid by him as an assessment or charge of the said duties upon £120 of his income would amount unto, and the relief shall be given either by reduction or abatement of the assessment upon such person, or by the repayment to him of so much of the excess as he shall have paid, or by both of those means, as the case may require.

Repeal of enactments in schedule.

9. The enactments relating to income tax specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed.

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties to be granted for succeeding year.

10. In order to insure the collection in due time of any duties of Income Tax which may be granted for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1877, all such provisions contained in any Act relating to the duties of Income Tax, other than this Act, as are in force on the 5th day of April, 1877, shall have full force and effect, iwith respect to the duties of Income Tax which may be so granted, on the same manner as if the said duties had been actually granted

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876," *continued.*

and the said provisions had been applied thereto by an Act of Parliament passed on that day; and the Surveyors of Taxes acting in the metropolis, as defined by "The Valuation (Metropolis) Act. 1869." shall be the assessors for the duties to be granted and payable under Schedules (A) and (B) of the said Act of the 16th and 17th years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 34, upon any property in the said metropolis, and shall also be the assessors for the duties on Inhabited Houses in the said metropolis; and in lieu of the poundage granted by the several Acts in that behalf, to be divided between the assessors and collectors for such duties respectively in the said metropolis, there shall be paid a poundage of three halfpence to the said collectors thereof.

STAMPS.

Instruments increasing rent to be chargeable with stamp duty as leases at the additional rent.

11. An instrument whereby the rent reserved by any other instrument chargeable with stamp duty as a lease or tack and duly stamped accordingly is increased, shall not be chargeable with stamp duty etherwise than as a lease or tack in consideration of the additional rent thereby made payable.

LAND TAX.

Repeal of Duties of 1s. and of 6d. on certain offices, &c. and of Land Tax duties on offices and pensions.

12. Whereas it is expedient that the duties of one shilling and of sixpence now payable on certain offices and employments of profit and annuities, pensions, and stipends, and also the duties on offices and pensions now assessed by the Commissioners of Land Tax should cease and determine: Be it enacted that the Acts and parts of Acts relating to the said duties respectively which are specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, save as to any arrears of the said duties or any of them for any year.

THE LEGACY DUTY.—The stamp duty on legacies and successions in the last financial year was as much as £3,548,966 15s. 8½d.

THE PROBATE DUTY.—The net income from stamps on probates and administrations in the year ended the 31st of March, 1876, was £2,253,841 16s. 2d.

DUTY ON WINE.—In the year ended March 31st, 1876, the duty on wine amounted to £1,755,710 19s. 2d.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—During the last year the revenue derived from armorial bearings produced £83,527 10s.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The interest and management of the Public Debt amounted in the year ended March 31st, 1876, to £27,400,000, including terminable annuities, interest on Exchequer bills, and the new Sinking Fund.

IMPORTED BEEF.—There was an increase in the declared value of beef imported this year compared with the preceding like period—of salted beef this year, £308,265, against £249,356; and of fresh or slightly salted £141,336, as against £69,804 last year. (August, 1876.)

New Laws

Made during the Session of Parliament, 1876.

Wild Fowl Preservation.

An Act of Parliament has been issued for the preservation of w fowl, reciting that the wild fowl of the United Kingdom, formin staple article of food and commerce, have of late years grea decreased in number by reason of their being inconsiderat slaughtered during the time they have eggs and young, and t protection afforded, owing to their marketable value, by the Act of the Queen is insufficient. It is therefore enacted that "w fowl"—a list is given—shall not be taken between the 15th February and the 10th of July, with penalties for infringing law. The Home Office may vary the period. One half of t penalty is to be given to the informer and the other to the poo the parish. Provision is made for the trial of offences commit within the Admiralty jurisdiction or on boundary waters.

Agricultural Holdings Act.

A very short Act was passed on the 15th of August, 1876, to re enactments as to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. Cer improvements are to be made by approval of the patrons of benefi

Pollution of Rivers.

The new Act for making further provision for the prevention of pollution of rivers (39 and 40 Vic., cap. 75) has been printed. principal object of the statute, as declared by the preamble, is prevent the establishment of new sources of pollution."

There are 22 sections, divided into six parts. The first relate prohibiting the putting of solid matters into streams, the next a sewage pollutions, then as to manufacturing and mining polluti The fourth part has reference to the administration of the law, sanitary authorities are to afford facilities for factories draining sewers, and those authorities have power to enforce the statute, also the Lea Conservancy Board. The other provisions relate to l proceedings, &c.

Offences are to be restrained by summary orders of County Cou with the right of Appeal to the High Court of Justice. The Inspec of the Local Government Board have similar powers as the Inspec under the Public Health Act of last year; they are to give certific as to the best practicable means for rendering harmless any sew matter falling or flowing into any stream.

There are provisions as to the execution of the new law in Scotl and Ireland. Under this Act, sanitary authorities and the L Government, by active exertions, may prevent the pollution of riv

New Trade Union Act.

An important alteration is made in the recent Act (39 and 40 V c.22) as to the definition of "Trade Unions." It is now decl that the term "Trade Union" means any combination, whet temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between w men and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or betw

New Laws, continued.

masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, whether such combination would or could not, if the principal Act had not been passed, have been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade.

By the 9th section in the Act a person under the age of 21, but above the age of 16, may be a member of a Trade Union, unless provision be made in the rules to the contrary and may, subject to the rules, enjoy all the rights of a member, except as provided, and may execute all instruments, but is not to be a member of the committee of management, trustee, or treasurer of the Trade Union.

The New Appellate Act, (Chap. 59.)

The act to amend the law in respect of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and for other purposes, has been printed. It contains 25 sections, which, with the exception of a few having immediate operation, will come into force on the 1st November, 1876. The first part of the statute has reference to appeals in the House of Lords, which are not to be heard unless three lords of appeal are in attendance, and the hearing of which will begin in November, 1876.

After the passing the act on the 11th August her Majesty may, by letters patent, appoint two qualified persons to be "lords of appeal in ordinary," but such appointments not to take effect till the commencement of the act (1st November), and the salary to be 6000*l*. a year. During the holding of the office, the lord of appeal in ordinary is to rank as a baron, and sit in the House of Lords. After 15 years service, or being permanently disabled, the same pension as to the Master of the Rolls to be granted.

Appeals may be heard during the prorogation or dissolution of parliament.

Rules are to be made for appeals, but the act is not to affect pending business.

Some ten sections relate to the "amendment" of existing acts. When any two of the paid judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council die or resign her Majesty may appoint a third lord of appeal in ordinary, and a committee, on the death or resignation of the other two.

Further, the statute alters the constitution of her Majesty's Court of Appeal by the Judicature Acts, which limited the number to three. Her Majesty may appoint three additional judges of that court, and the first three appointments to be by transfer from the three divisions, such transfer not to be without the consent of the judges to be appointed, who are to continue under an obligation to proceed on circuit, for which they are, however, to be paid their expenses.

Orders may be made for holding divisional courts of the Court of Appeal. After the 1st December, 1876, actions may be heard by a single judge and a divisional court to be held by two judges.

In the event of the state of business in the High Court requiring an additional judge, when any two of the paid judges of the Judicial Committee have died or resigned, her Majesty, upon the address of both Houses of Parliament, may appoint an additional judge.

New Law, continued.

There are provisions as to deputies to district registrars and officers of Vice Admiralty Courts. The term "high judicial officers" mean the Lord Chancellor, the paid judges of the Judicial Committee, the judges of the High Court and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity before the constitution of the High Court of Justice.

Ecclesiastical Courts.

By an Act (39 and 40 Vic., cap. 66) the law as to legal practitioners in Ecclesiastical Courts has been amended. The exclusive right of proctors to practice is now abolished, and it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for any certificated solicitor of the Supreme Court to appear as proctor in the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York." It is to be cited as "The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1876."

Vivisection.—Cruelty to Animals, (Chap. 77.)

The Act passed at the close of the Session, 1876, which occasioned so much discussion on the subject of vivisection is to amend the law relating to cruelty to animals. It extends to the United Kingdom and has immediate operation. The preamble recites that it is expedient to amend the law relating to cruelty to animals, which for, medical, physiological, or other scientific purposes are subjected, when alive, to experiments calculated to inflict pain.

The law as amended is contained in 22 sections, and it commences with the declaration that a person shall not perform on a living animal any experiment calculated to give pain, except subject to the restrictions imposed by this Act.

Any person performing or taking part in performing any experiment calculated to give pain in contravention of this Act shall be guilty of an offence, and liable for a first offence to a penalty not exceeding £50, and for a second or subsequent offence, at the discretion of the Court, to a penalty not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

There are general restrictions as to the performance of painful experiments on animals. The experiments must be with a view to the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering; the experiment must be performed by a person holding such licence from one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and in the case of a conditional licence, or of experiments for the purpose of instruction in a registered place, the animal must during the whole of the experiment be under the influence of some anæsthetic* of sufficient power to prevent its feeling pain; the animal, if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anæsthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, is to be killed before recovery from the anæsthetic; the experiment shall not be performed as an illustration of lectures in medical schools, hospitals, colleges, or elsewhere, and shall not be performed for the purpose of attaining manual skill.

* Anæsthesia, Loss of the sense of touch.

New Law on Vivisection, *continued.*

There are four provisos to the restrictions which are set forth. In the other sections there are special restrictions as to painful experiments on dogs, cats, &c. Any exhibition to the general public of experiments on living animals is strictly prohibited under heavy penalties, and any person "publishing any notice of such intended exhibition by advertisement in a newspaper, placard, or otherwise, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £1."

The Secretary of State may licence any person whom he may think qualified to hold a licence to perform experiments, and may insert the place where they are to be performed, and may require reports to be made to him of such experiments. The Secretary of State "shall cause all registered places to be from time to time visited by inspectors, for the purpose of securing a compliance with the provisions of this Act, and the Secretary of State may, with the assent of the Treasury as to number, appoint any special inspectors, or may from time to time assign the duties of such inspectors to such officers in the employment of the Government who may be willing to accept the same as he may think fit, either permanently or temporarily."

Any application for a licence and a certificate must be signed by one or more of the following persons:—The President of the Royal Society, the President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the President of the Royal Irish Academy, the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, the President of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, the President of the General Medical Council, the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the President of the Royal Veterinary, &c., but in the case only of an experiment under anæsthetics with a view to the advancement, by new discovery, of veterinary science, and also by other persons mentioned. A certificate may be given for such time or for such series of experiments. A copy of a certificate to be forwarded by the applicant to the Secretary of State, but not available until one week after a copy has been forwarded.

The Secretary of State may at any time disallow or suspend any certificate given under this (11th) section. A Judge is empowered to grant a licence for an experiment when necessary in a criminal case. A Justice may grant a warrant on grounds that experiments are made by unlicenced persons in places not registered under the Act, with penalties to be imposed. Offences may be prosecuted in a summary manner. A person accused may elect to be tried on an indictment, and not by summary jurisdiction. An appeal is given in England to the Sessions, and the manner of procedure in Scotland and Ireland pointed out.

The Act is not to apply to invertebrate† animals, and the medical profession is protected by the 21st section, which declares that "a prosecution under this Act against a licenced person shall not be instituted except with the assent in writing of the Secretary of State."

† INVERTEBRATE, Destitute of a backbone.

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1876.

Being the 39th and 40th years of the Reign of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the Third Session of the 21st Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1876.

THE MINISTRY.

First Lord of the Treasury / *Lord Privy Seal*	Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Cairns.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. Stafford Northcote.
Lord President of the Council	Duke of Richmond.
Home Secretary	Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Derby.
Colonial Secretary	Earl of Carnarvon.
Secretary for War	Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy.
Secretary for India	Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Rt. Hon. G. Ward Hunt.
Postmaster General	Lord John Manners.

(The above form the Cabinet.)

President of the Board of Trade	Sir C. B. Adderley.
President of the Poor Law Board	Mr. Sclater Booth.
Vice President of the Council of Education	Lord Sandon.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury	Mr. W. H. Smith & Mr. R. Winn.
Attorney-General	Sir J. Holker.
Solicitor-General	Sir Hardinge Giffard.
First Commissioner of Works	Hon. G. J. Noel.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

CHAP. 1. An Act to raise the sum of Four million and eighty thousand pounds by Exchequer Bonds. *9th March.*

CHAP. 2. An Act to apply the sum of Four million and eighty thousand pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1876. *9th March.*

CHAP. 3. An Act to extend the Time for the Epping Forest Commissioners to make their Final Report. *17th March.*

CHAP. 4. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending the 31st March, 1875, 1876, and 1877. *27th March.*

CHAP. 5. An Act for enabling a further Sum to be raised for the purposes of the Telegraph Acts, 1868 to 1870. *27th March.*

CHAP. 6. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Stamping of Policies of Sea Insurance. *7th April.*

CHAP. 7. An Act to amend the Law relating to certain Appointments to the Council of India. *7th April.*

CHAP. 8. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters. *7th April.*

CHAP. 9. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore. *7th April.*

CHAP. 10. An Act to enable Her most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies. *27th April.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1876, *continued.*

CHAP. 11. An Act to amend the Act of the Seventh and Eighth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Forty-four, relating to the Formation of quoad sacra Parishes in Scotland. 1*st June.*

CHAP. 12. An Act to assimilate the Law of Scotland to that of England respecting the creation of Burgesses. 1*st June.*

CHAP. 13. An Act to prevent the Administration of Poisonous Drugs to Horses and other Animals. 1*st June.*

CHAP. 14. An Act to extend the provisions of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866, to the Accounts of the Commissioners for the Government of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. *June* 1.

CHAP. 15. An Act to apply the sum of Eleven million pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1877. 1*st June.*

CHAP. 16. An Act to grant and alter certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, and to amend the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue. 1*st June.*

CHAP. 17. An Act to amend the Partition Act, 1868. 27*th June.*

CHAP. 18. An Act to incorporate the Solicitor for the affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury, and make further provision respecting the gra nt of the administration of the Estates of deceased persons for the u se of Her Majesty. 27*th June.*

CHAP. 19. An Act to amend the Law relating to Salmon F isheries in England and Wales. 27*th June.*

CHAP. 20. An Act to facilitate the Revision of the Statute L aw by substituting in certain Acts, incorporating Enactments which have been otherwise repealed, a reference to recent Enactments still in force. 27*th June.*

CHAP. 21. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Qualification of Jurors in Ireland. 30*th June.*

CHAP. 22. An Act to amend the Trade Union Act, 1871. 30*th June.*

CHAP. 23. An Act to amend the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871. 13*th July.*

CHAP. 24. An Act for the Relief of the Executors of Trustees in Scotland where the Personal Estate is of small value. 13*th July.*

CHAP. 25. An Act to amend the Law of Scotland in regard to the division of Burghs into Wards. 13th *July.*

CHAP. 26. An Act to assimilate the Law of Scotland relating to the granting of Licenses to sell intoxicating Liquors to the L aw of England. 13*th July.*

CHAP. 27. An Act to authorise the Reduction of Local Light Dues. 13th *July.*

CHAP. 28. An Act to amend the Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act, 1867, and confer a more extended Admiralty Jurisdiction on the Recorders of Cork and Belfast. 13*th July.*

CHAP. 29. An Act for the Preservation of Wild Fowl. 24*th July.*

CHAP. 30. An Act to amend the Settled Estates Act of 1856. 24*th July.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1876, *continued.*

CHAP. 31. An Act to grant Money for the pnrpose of Loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and to amend the Public Works Loan Act, 1875. *24th July.*

CHAP. 32. An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Act, 1875. *24th July.*

CHAP. 33. An Act for the Amendment of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875. *24th July.*

CHAP. 34. An Act to amend the Law relating to Elver Fishing. *24th July.*

CHAP. 35. An Act for Consolidating the Duties of Customs. *24th July.*

CHAP. 36. An Act to Consolidate the Customs Laws. *24th July.*

CHAP. 37. An Act to assimilate the Law in Ireland to the Law in England as to quieting Possessions and Titles against the Crown. *11th August.*

CHAP. 38. An Act to extend the Limits of Age, up to which, with the assent of Boards of Guardians, orphan and deserted pauper children may be supported out of Workhouses in Ireland. *11th August.*

CHAP. 39. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith. *11th August.*

CHAP. 40. An Act for enabling legally qualified Medical Practitioners to hold certain public Medical Appointments, and for amending the Medical Act. *11th August.*

CHAP. 41. An Act to remove Restrictions on the granting of Qualifications for Registration under the Medical Act on the ground of Sex. *11th August.*

CHAP. 42. An Act to amend the Law respecting certain Returns from Convict Prisons. *11th August.*

CHAP. 43. An Act to make Provision respecting the Superannuation Allowances or Pensions of Persons employed in the Service of Her Majesty in the Government of the Isle of Man. *11th August.*

CHAP. 44. An Act to amend the Law relating to Legal Practitioners in Ireland. *11th August.*

CHAP. 45. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Industrial and Provident Societies. *11th August.*

CHAP. 46. An Act for more effectually punishing Offences against the Laws relating to the Slave Trade. *11th August.*

CHAP. 47. An Act to make provision for the Government of the Islands of St. Vincent, Tobago, and Grenada, and their dependencies. *11th August.*

CHAP. 48. An Act to amend the Law with reference to Bankers Books Evidence. *11th August.*

CHAP. 49. An Act to make provision for Lighting Burghsn Scotland with Gas. *11th August.*

CHAP. 50. An Act to amend the Law for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland in respect to rating and chargeability on Poor Law Unions. *11th August.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1876, *continued.*

CHAP. 51. An Act to amend the Acts relating to Cattle Disease in Ireland. 11*th August.*

CHAP. 52. An Act to amend the Law respecting the Powers and Duties vested in the Barrister appointed to certify the Rules of Savings Banks. 11*th August.*

CHAP. 53. An Act to make further provision respecting the Superannuation Allowance to be granted to Civil Servants serving in unhealthy climates. 11*th August.*

CHAP. 54. An Act to provide for the Foundation of a new Bishopric out of a part of the diocese of Exeter. 11*th August.*

CHAP. 55. An Act for further amending the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes relating thereto. 11*th August.*

CHAP. 56. An Act for facilitating the regulation and improvement of Commons, and for amending the Acts relating to the Inclosure of Commons. 11*th August.*

CHAP. 57. An Act to amend the Law respecting the holding of Winter Assizes. 11*th August.*

CHAP. 58. An Act to amend the Law relating to Parochial Records. 11*th August.*

CHAP. 59. An Act for amending tho Law in respect of the Appellae Jurisdiction of the House of Lords; and for other purposes. 11*th August.*

CHAP. 60. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1877, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. 15*th August.*

CHAP. 61. An Act to provide for the better arrangement of divided Parishes and other local areas, and to make sundry amendments in the Law relating to the Relief of the Poor in England. 15th *August.*

CHAP. 62. An Act to make provision for the Disposal of certain Lands appropriated for the supply of materials for the repair of public and private Roads. 15th *August.*

CHAP. 63. An Act to render necessary in Ireland a Year's notice to Quit to determine a Tenancy from Year to Year, and otherwise to amend the Law as to Notices to Quit. 15*th August.*

CHAP. 64. An Act to continue for one year the Police (Expenses) Act, 1875. 15*th August.*

CHAP. 65. An Act to amend the Tramways (Ireland) Act, 1860, and the Tramways (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1861, as regards the application of the same to the County and the County of the City of Dublin. 15th *August.*

CHAP. 66. An Act to amend the Law relating to Legal Practitioners. 15*th August.*

CHAP. 67. An Act for making provision respecting Shares in the Capital of the Universal Company of the Maritime Canal of Suez, acquired on behalf of the Crown. 15*th August.*

CHAP. 68. An Act to amend the Law for the payment of Remuneration and the Grant of Superannuation Allowances and Gratuities to

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1876, *continued.*

certain persons employed under Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department and Her Majesty's Postmaster General. *15th August*

CHAP. 69. An Act to continue various expiring Laws. *15th August.*

CHAP. 70. An Act to alter and amend the Law relating to the Administration of Justice in Civil Cases in the ordinary Sheriff Courts in Scotland, and for other purposes relating thereto. *15th August.*

CHAP. 71. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Jurisdiction of Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Ireland. 15th *August.*

CHAP. 72. An Act to suspend for a limited period the holding of an Election of a Member or Members to serve in Parliament for the CITY of NORWICH, and to disfranchise certain Voters for the said City, and also certain Voters for the BOROUGH of BOSTON. *15th August.*

CHAP. 73. An Act to amend the Pensions Commutation Act, 1871.

CHAP. 74. An Act for amending so much of the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1875, as relates to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy. *15th August.*

CHAP. 75. An Act for making further Provision for the Prevention of the Pollution of Rivers. *15th August.*

CHAP. 76. An Act to extend the privileges of Municipal Corporations in Ireland. *15th August.*

CHAP. 77. An Act to amend the Law relating to Cruelty to Animals. *15th August.*

CHAP. 78. An Act to amend the Procedure connected with Trial by Jury in Ireland. *15th August.*

CHAP. 79. An Act to make further provision for Elementary Education. *15th August.*

CHAP. 80. An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts. *Aug.* 15.

CHAP. 81. An Act for amending the Law relating to Crossed Cheques. *15th August.*

Winter Assizes, (Chap. 57.)

The new Act to amend the laws respecting the holding of Winter Assizes, empowers Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to unite counties for the purpose of holding Winter Assizes in November, December, or January, and application may be made of the existing Act as to the alteration of Circuits. There is also a provision that the Jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court may be extended to neighbouring counties. All Orders in Council made under the Act to be laid before Parliament.

Friendly Societies Act, 1875.

Mr. William Sutton, of the London and Provincial Law Assurance Society and Fellow (by examination) of the Institute of Actuaries, has been appointed by the Treasury to the post of Actuary to the Friendly Societies' Registry. Mr. Sutton was formerly a Foundation Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated as a Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1865.

The Norwich and Boston Corrupt Voters Act,

1876.

An Act to suspend for a limited period the holding of an Election of a Member or Members to serve in Parliament for the CITY of NORWICH, and to disfranchise certain voters for the said City, and also certain voters for the BOROUGH of BOSTON. [15*th August*, 1876.

WHEREAS Commissioners appointed under a commission of Her Majesty, dated the twelfth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the city of Norwich held in the month of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (in this Act called the Norwich Commissioners), reported to Her Majesty amongst other matters—

That corrupt practices extensively prevailed in Norwich at the said election;

That the several persons named in the schedule marked I. and annexed to their said report were guilty of bribery at the said election;

That the several persons named in the schedule marked II. and annexed to their said report were bribed at the said election;

That the person named in the schedule marked III. and annexed to their said report was guilty of the offence of personation within the meaning of section twenty-four of the Ballot Act, 1872; and

That the several persons named in the schedule marked IV. and annexed to their said report were guilty of procuring the commission of the offence of personation within the meaning of section twenty-four of the Ballot Act, 1872:

And whereas Commissioners appointed under a commission of Her Majesty, dated the eleventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the election of members to serve in Parliament held for the borough of Boston in the month of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (in this Act called the Boston Commissioners), reported to Her Majesty amongst other matters that the persons whose names are set forth in schedule A. annexed to their said report were guilty of bribery at the said election; and that the person named in schedule B. annexed to their said report was guilty of corruptly influencing voters by treating at that election:

And whereas it is expedient to make the provision herein-after mentioned with respect to the City of Norwich, and the persons named in the schedules to the said reports:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

The Norwich and Boston Corrupt Voters Act, *continued.*

Suspension of writ for Norwich.

1. An election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the city of Norwich shall not be held until after the end of this present Parliament.

Disfranchisement of certain voters for the city of Norwich and borough of Boston.

2. The persons following, namely,—

(1.) Those named in the schedules marked I. and II. and annexed to the said report of the Norwich Commissioners as having been guilty of bribery, or as having been bribed at the said election held in the month of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and

(2.) Those named in the schedules marked III. and IV. and annexed to the same report as having been guilty of personation or of procuring personation; and

(3.) Those named in the schedules marked A. and B. and annexed to the said report of the Boston Commissioners,

shall be incapable during the period of seven years next after the passing of this Act of being registered as voters and voting at any election of a member or members of Parliament.

Evidence of reports.

3. Any copy of the said reports made by the Norwich Commissioners and by the Boston Commissioners respectively, with the schedules thereunto annexed, purporting to be printed by Her Majesty's printers, shall be deemed to be sufficient evidence of the said reports and schedules.

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited as the Norwich and Boston Corrupt Voters Act, 1876.

SCHEDULE A.

The following persons were guilty of bribery at the last election in respect of the votes of other persons.

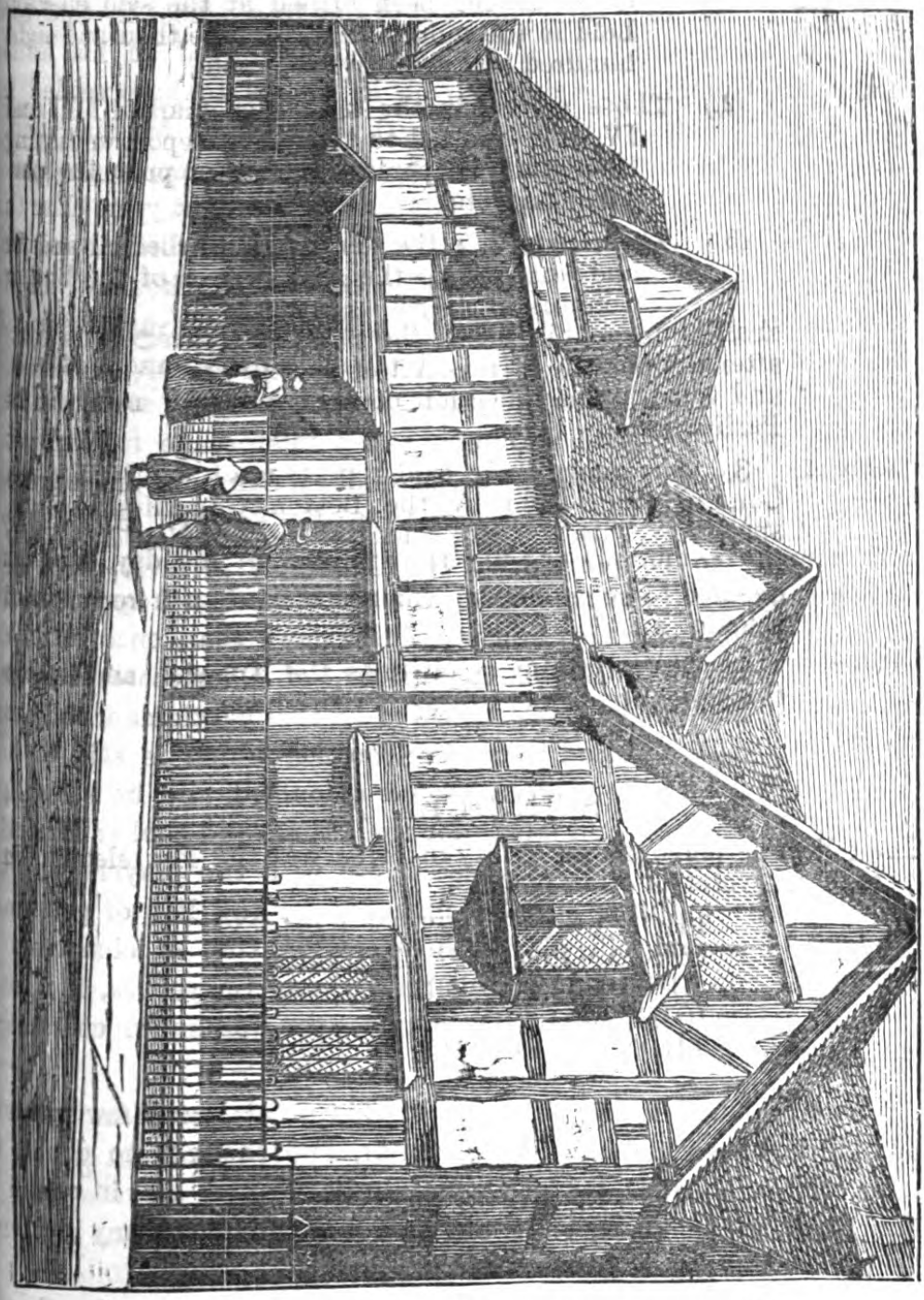
THOMAS HOUGHTON BAILEY.
BENJAMIN BISSELL DYER.
JOHN FAULKNER.
JOHN MALTBY.
THOMAS WRIGHT.

SCHEDULE B.

The following person was guilty of treating at the last election.

HENRY CABOURN SIMONDS.

MORTON'S ALMANACK COMPENDIUM, 1877.



Birthplace of William Shakespere,
Stratford-on-Avon.

A short Memoir of William Shakespere,

"The Bard of Avon,"

With four illustrations, by permission of the proprietors of "The Graphic."

William Shakespere, the great poet of nature, and father of the English stage, was descended of a highly respectable family at Stratford upon-Avon. He was the eldest of ten children, and was born April 23rd, 1564, and educated at the free school in that town. He was taken early from school, and employed in his father's business. Upon his leaving school, he seems to have settled into that way of living which his father had arranged for him; and in order to settle in the world in a family manner, he thought fit to marry while yet very young. His wife *Anne*, eight years older than himself, was the daughter of one *Hathaway*, said to have been a substantial yeoman of the neighbouring hamlet of Shottery. In this settlement he continued for some time, till an extravagance that he was guilty of forced him both out of his county, and that way of living which he had taken up; and though it seemed at first to be a blemish upon his good manners, and a misfortune to him, yet it afterwards happily proved the occasion of exerting one of the greatest geniuses that ever was known in Dramatic Poetry. He had, by a misfortune, common enough to young fellows in his day, fallen into ill company; and, amongst them, some that made a frequent practice of deer-poaching, engaged him with them more than once in robbing a park belonging to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote Hall, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, and out of revenge he made a ballad upon Sir Thomas, which is said to have been so bitter that the prosecution was redoubled, and he was obliged to leave his business and family for some time, and shelter himself in London. Here he found an acquaintance with the players, and was enrolled among them, and his name is in the list of performers prefixed to several old plays, though what sort of characters he performed does not appear. This Sir Thomas Lucy, was, it is said, afterwards ridiculed by Shakespere, under the well known character of Justice Shallow.

There are but few things known of this great man; few incidents of his life have descended to posterity, and though, no doubt, the fame of his abilities made a great noise in the age in which he flourished, yet his station was not such as to produce many incidents, as it was subject to but few vicissitudes.

This amazing genius, no less the glory of his own country than of human nature, was the son of John Shakespere, a woolstapler, and a

Shakespere, *continued.*



Inscription over the Grave of Shakespere.

"—— Take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

respectable and esteemed tradesman, and at one time an Alderman, and in 1568 was chief magistrate of Stratford, and evidently a person of wealth and position: he seems, however, towards the end of his life, when encumbered with a large family, to have fallen into difficulties; or, at all events, into straitened circumstances; as in 1579, or soon after that time, he resigned his aldermanic gown, and not improbably joined the business of a butcher with that of a dealer in wool. Of the

Shakespere, *continued.*

bard's mother we know still less than that of the father. She was a gentlewoman—a daughter of Robert Arden, of Wellingcote, in the same county, and styled a "worshipful gentleman."

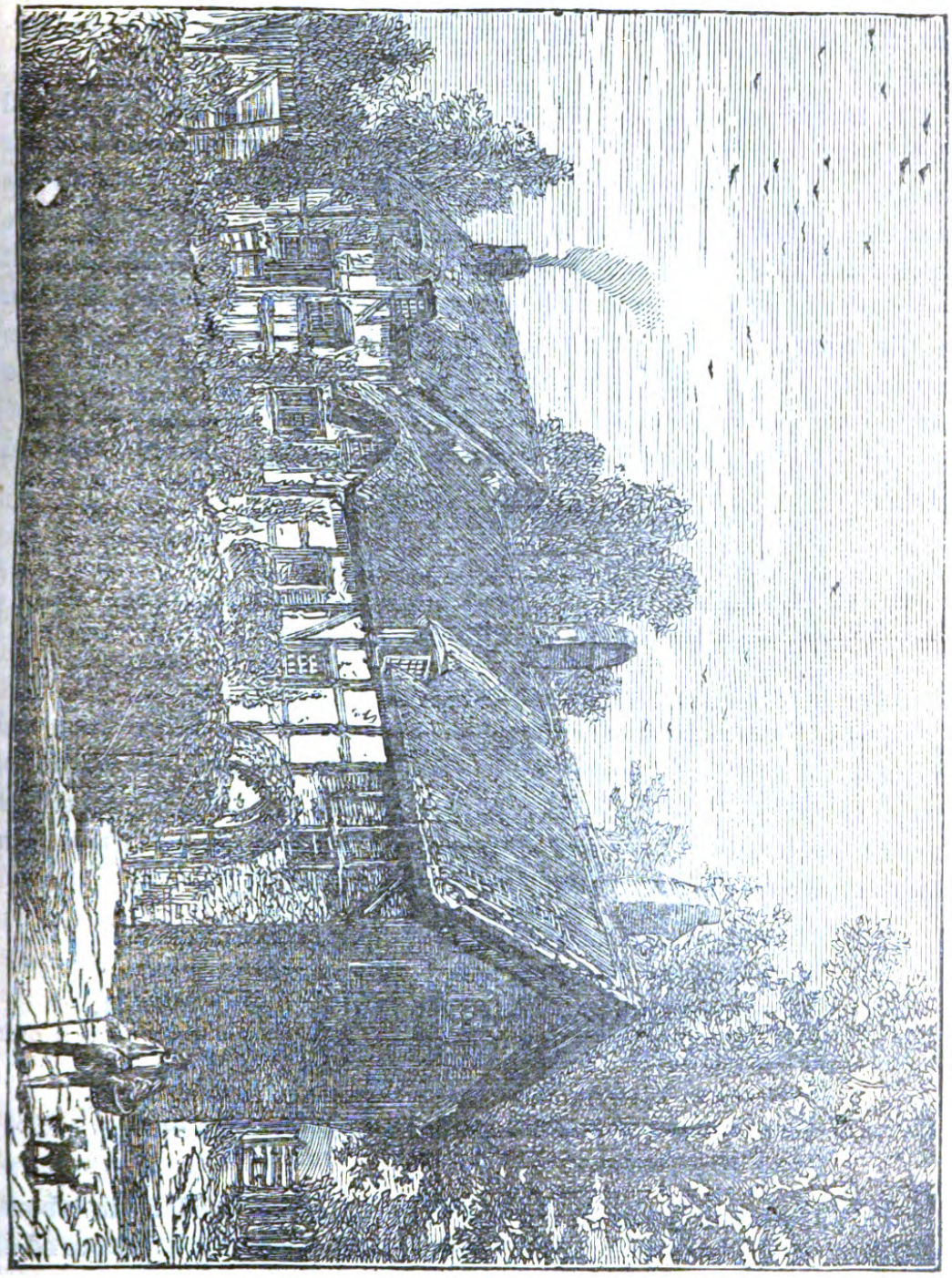
It was in 1586, or when at the age of twenty-two, that Shakespere arrived in London, and for a time is said to have picked up a precarious existence by holding the horses of the gentlemen who rode to the theatre. Even whilst following the humble avocation of minding gentlemen's horses, he became eminent in that capacity, and was taken notice of for his diligence and skill in it; and he had soon more business than he himself could manage, and at last hired boys under him, who were known by the name of "Shakespere's boys." From this uncertain occupation he appears to have obtained a footing inside the theatre as call-boy, or assistant prompter. His advent to the theatre has been supposed to have been facilitated by a fellow-townsman, one Thomas Green, an actor at the Globe Theatre. Some of the players accidentally conversing with Shakespere found him so acute, and master of so fine a conversation, that, struck therewith, they recommended him to the house, in which he was first admitted in a low station, but he did not long remain so, for he soon distinguished himself, if not as an extraordinary actor, at least as a fine writer. The success which attended his career as an author was immediate and continuous; his productions seem to have revolutionised the stage, and excited a passion for stage representations not before experienced. His great genius early obtained him the patronage and favour of Queen Elizabeth, who was extremely fond of a theatre, besides giving him the steady friendship of the Earl of Southampton, and that of all the noble and learned in the land. It is reported that his lordship gave Shakespere a thousand pounds to enable him to go through with a purchase he heard he had a mind to make, a bounty at that time very considerable, as money then was valued. Even King James himself wrote an autograph letter to him complimenting him on his rare genius; this letter was in acknowledgment of the compliment paid to him (King James) by the author in "Macbeth."

Shakespere was also very intimate with Ben Jonson, an English comic poet, ten years his junior. After conducting the theatre in London several years with great reputation and financial success, he retired to his native place, where his wit and good nature introduced him to the acquaintance of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Amongst others was one Mr. Combe, an old gentleman, noted for his wealth and usury. In a conversation one day Mr. Combe told Shakespere that he supposed if he outlived him he would write his

Birthplace of Anne Hathaway,

(Shakespere's Wife)

Situated at Shottery, a hamlet adjoining Stratford-upon-Avon.



epitaph, and since he could not tell what might be said of him he desired it might be done immediately, on which our poet produced these lines:

Shakespere, *continued.*

"Ten in the hundred lies here ingrav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not sav'd;
If any man ask, Who lies in this tomb?
Oh! oh! quoth the devil, 'tis my John-a-Combe."

But the sharpness of the satire so stung the man that he never forgave it.

The latter part of his life was spent, as all men of good sense will wish theirs may be, in ease, retirement, and the conversation of his friends. He had the good fortune to gather an estate equal to his occasion, and, in that, to his wish; and is said to have spent some years before his death at his native *Stratford.* His pleasureable wit and good nature eagaged him in the acquaintance, and entitled him to the friendship of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Of the popularity of him in his own day there is ample testimony, for he was at one and the same time the favourite of the people and of royalty. His friend Ben Jonson paid this homage of his "beloved friend."

"Sweet Swan of Avon! what a sight it were
To see thee in our waters yet appear,
And make those flights upon the banks of Thames
That so did take Eliza and our James."

Shakespere has thus been described by other writers:—

"Clothed in radiant armour, and authorised by titles sure and manifold as a poet, Shakespere came forward to demand the throne of fame, as the dramatic poet of England. *His excellencies compelled even his contemporaries to seat him on that throne, although there were giants in those days contending for the same honour.*"

"Shakespere, at length *thy pious fellows give*
The world thy works; thy works by which outlive
Thy tomb thy name must. When that stone is rent,
And time dissolves thy Stratford monument,
Here we alive shall view thee still. *This book,*
When brass and marble fade, shall make thee look
Fresh to all ages."

"This astonishing genius seemed to be commissioned from above, to deliver us not only from the ignorance under which we laboured as to poetry, but to carry poetry almost to its perfection."

"Whoever has any taste for what is great, terrible, or tender, may meet with the amplest gratification in Shakespere; as may those also who have a taste for drollery and true humour."

Shakespere, *continued.*



Inscription over the Grave of Shakespere's Wife.

"——— She is my own!
And I as rich in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl,
The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold."

"His genius was almost boundless, and he succeeded alike in every part of writing."

"Great to all men, he is greatest to the great, and the homage of the highest intellects of the world is silently or with eloquent speech yielded to him."

"The works of Shakespere have become to a large part of the world one of the primal necessities of life. In no other man's books, probably, is to be found so much truth, wisdom, and beauty, as in his."

Shakespere, *continued.*

"The myriad-minded man, the greatest intellect, who in our recorded world has left record of himself in the way of literature, the poet of the human race, the melodious priest of a *true* Catholicism."

"When learning's triumph o'er her barb'rous foes,
First reared the stage; —— immortal Shakspere rose,
Each change of many-colcured life he drew,
Exhausted worlds, and then imagined new,
Existence saw him spurn his bounded reign,
And panting time toiled after him in vain."

Shakespere died at his own residence, *New Place*, Stratford, on his birthday, 1616, leaving two daughters; Susannah, who married Dr. Hall, and died in 1649, aged 66; and Judith, married to Mr. Thomas Quincy, and died in 1662, in her 77th year; one other child, a boy, Hamnet, had died in his 12th year, in 1596.

Shakespere was buried on the north side of the chancel in the Collegiate Church of his native town, and the well-known bust of him was placed near the spot within seven years afterwards. The monument consists of a half-length effigy of the great poet, placed between two Corinthian columns of black marble, with gilded basis and capitals. The effigy was originally coloured to resemble life; "the eyes were of light hazel, and the hair and beard auburn; the dress consisted of a scarlet doublet, over which was a loose black gown with sleeves. The lower part of the cushion before him was of a curious colour, and the upper part green, with gilt tassels." The likeness is supposed to have been one approved by the family of Shakespere, for whom it was executed by a sculptor evidently of some taste and skill. Beneath is the following inscription:—

Judicio Pylium, genio Socratem, arte Maronem,
Terra tegit, populus mæret, Olympus habet.

"Stay, passenger, why dost thou go so fast?
Read, if thou can'st, whom envious Death hath plac'd
Within this monument, *Shakspere;* with whom
Quick Nature died, whose name doth deck the tomb
Far more than cost; since all that he hath writ
Leaves living Art but page to serve his wit."

On the stone over his grave, as may be seen by reference to the picture given herewith, is this epitaph:

"Good friends, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curs'd be he that moves my bones."

Shakespere, *continued.*

Another picture is also given in this Almanack showing the epitap of his wife, cut upon the stone over her grave.

Lines on Shakespere's monument in Westminster Abbey.

"The cloud-cap'd tow'rs, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

A large gold seal ring, with the initials W.S., was found near to th churchyard in 1810. It had lain evidently many years, and is witl great probability supposed to have been Shakespere's signet.

The portraits of Shakespere curiously differ, and only three ar thought of much importance, viz., that engraved by *Martin Droeshout* a Dutchman, and attached to the first collected edition of his play in folio, 1623: underneath this portrait are the following lines written by *Ben Jonson*, who personally knew, and was familiarly acquainted with our poet.

"The figure that thou see'st here put,
It was for gentle Shakespere cut;
In which the graver had a strife
With nature, to out-do the life.
O could he but have drawn his wit
As well in brass as he hath hit
His face, the piece would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brass.
But since he cannot, &c."

Another portrait of him is known as the *Chandos* one, which wa presented by the Earl of Ellesmere to the National Portrait Gallery in 1856. And the other portrait is that now preserved in the museum of our poet's birthplace.

Epigram on erecting a Monument to Shakespere, under the direction of Pope and Lord Burlington, &c.

"To mark her Shakespere's worth and Britain's love,
Let Pope design and Burlington approve:
Superfluous care! when distant times shall view
This tomb grown old—his works shall still be new."

Shakspere's *will* is still preserved in Doctors' Commons, London.

Lines on Ann Hathaway.

Few men have left behind them the indication of a deeper attachment to one with whom "life's joys and sorrows had been shared," than the immortal bard, Shakespere, to whom the following lines (dedicated to ANN HATHAWAY, the maiden name of his wife,) are ascribed :—

To the idol of my eye and delight of my heart, Ann Hathaway.

Would ye be taught, ye feathered throng,
With love's sweet notes to grace your song,
To pierce the heart with thrilling lay,
Listen to mine, Ann Hathaway!
She hath a way to sing so clear,
Phœbus might wondering stop to hear.
To melt the sad, make blithe the gay,
And nature charm, Ann hath a way;
She hath a way,
Ann Hathaway;
To breathe delight, Ann hath a way.

When Envy's breath and rancorous tooth
Do soil and bite fair words of truth,
And merit to distress betray,
To soothe the heart, Ann hath a way.
She hath a way to chase despair,
To heal all grief, to cure all care,
Turn foulest night to fairest day,
Thou know'st, fond heart, Ann hath a way;
She hath a way,
Ann Hathaway;
To make grief bliss, Ann hath a way.

Talk not of gems, the orient list,
The diamond, topaze, amethyst,
The emerald mild, the ruby gay;
Talk of my gem, Ann Hathaway!
She hath a way, with her bright eye,
Their various lustres to defy,—
The jewels she, and the foil they,
So sweet to look, Ann hath a way;
She hath a way,
Ann Hathaway;
To shame bright gems, Ann hath a way;

But were it to my fancy given,
To rate her charms, I'd call them heaven;
For though a mortal made of clay,
Angels must love Ann Hathaway;
She hath a way so to control,
To rapture the imprisoned soul,
And sweetest heaven on earth display,
That to be heaven, Ann hath a way;
She hath a way,
Ann Hathaway;
To be heaven's self, Ann Hathaway.

Various editions of Shakespere's Works.

Shakespere's Works (Chandos Classics), complete, 768 pages, sti paper wrapper, 1s. 6d.; cloth, with gilt lettering, 2s.

Shakespere's Works (Lansdowne Poets), steel illustrations, cloth, gil edges, 3s. 6d.; imitation ivory, 7s. 6d.; morocco antique, 8s. 6d.

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Shakespere's Works, reprint of First Edition, 1623, £2 12s. 6d.

Shakespere's Works, reproduced *fac simile*, folio, 16 parts, each 10s. 6d.

Shakespere's Works, edited by Bowdler, 6 vols., 20s.; school edition, 1 vol. 6s. 6d.

Shakespere's Works, Chambers's Household Edition, 10 vols., 35s.

☞ The above may be obtained of any Bookseller.

Shakesperes' Walk.

" By yon hills, with morning spread,
Lifting up the tufted head,
By those golden waves of corn,
Which the laughing fields adorn ;
By the fragrant breath of flowers,
Stealing from the woodbine bowers ;
By this thought-inspiring shade ;
By the gleamings of the glade ;
By the babbling of the brook,
Winding slow in many a brook,
By the rustling of the trees ;
By the humming of the bees ;
By the woodlark ; by the thrush ;
Wildly warbling from the bush ;
By the fairy's shadowy tread,
O'er the cowslips' dewy head :
Father, monarch of the stage,
Glory of Eliza's age,
Shakespeare ! deign to lend thy face,
This romantic nook to grace,
Where untaught Nature sports alone,
Since thou and Nature were but one !"

Celestial Space.

When astronomers assure us that the diameters of the circles which the planets describe in their perpetual revolutions round the sun are millions of miles, how is it possible for the mind to take in an idea of the space or room in which such globes as those of eighty or ninety thousand miles in diameter are running, thirty times more rapidly than a cannon ball, without the slightest interference with others?

Space—without limit! There is no boundary, no barrier, no precipitous termination, but space for ever and ever, and there the intellect leaves the pursuit—the brain of man cannot grasp it.

But there is something more perplexing in the belief that interminable space is filled with billions, ay, with countless organized worlds, beyond all human computation, far excelling our own in grandeur of proportions, physical resources, and beauty, so immensely distant that no telescope can ever survey those on the nearest border of that celestial space which they occupy; and yet still beyond and beyond, so far that the light they send abroad, at the speed of one hundred and ninety-two millions of miles in one second, may not reach the earth for a hundred of millions of years to come, and there again and again there are globes infinitely multiplied. Space, then, is a field in which the Almighty displays the majesty of His supreme power.

Laughter

Is the student's recreation, the rich man's luxury, the sick man's anodyne, and the poor man's treasure.

The Legend of a Horseshoe.

This is the simple legend of one. A good countryman was taking a rural walk one day with his son, little Thomas. As they walked along, the father suddenly stopped.

"Look!" he said. "There's a bit of iron, a piece of a horseshoe; pick it up, and put it in your pocket."

"Pooh!" answered the child. "It is not worth stooping for"

The father, without uttering another word, picked up the iron and put it in his pocket. When they came to a village, he entered the blacksmith's shop, and sold it for three farthings and with that sum he bought some cherries. Then the father and son set off again on their ramble. The sun was burning hot, and neither a house, tree, nor fountain of water, were in sight. Thomas soon complained of being tired, and had some difficulty in following his father, who walked on with a firm step. Perceiving that his boy was tired, the father let fall a cherry, as if by accident. Thomas quickly picked it up, and devoured it. A little farther, he dropped another, and the boy picked it up as eagerly as ever; and thus they continued, the father dropping the fruit, and the son picking them up. When, the last one was eaten, the father stopped, and, turning to the boy, said:

"Look, my son! If you had chosen to stoop once, and pick up the piece of horseshoe, you would not have been obliged at last to stoop so often to pick up the cherries!"

There's a good and pleasant moral in this little anecdote, which may be of benefit to all of us.

The first Transit of Venus.

The passage of Venus over the Sun's face was not seen till 1639, and would not have been seen then but for the almost miraculous self-confidence and energy of a young Lancashire curate, just in orders, with much perseverance and ingenuity, but without appliances or friends. First, he worked over again all KEPLER'S calculations for the chance of finding them in error, and found that they were. As the day approached he set up his telescope, and made it cast an image of the sun in a dark chamber on a sheet of paper, on which he had drawn a circle six inches wide, the circumference marked with 360 degrees, and a perpendicular diameter divided into 120 degrees. The contrivance required much manual adjustment to the place and motion of the Sun. He began his watch the day before, and renewed it on the expected morning, which was Sunday. The day was very short, for it was November 24th, and he had two services, which he duly performed, with what abstractions of thought one may conceive. Hastening in from the evening service at a quarter-past three, he was just in time to see the round dark spot before it had left the Sun's disc, and to observe and measure its pdogress till the Sun set at a quarter to four. These were the single observer and the single observation in the 17th century, for the friend whom he had warned to look for the event was so amazed and flurried when he did actually see it that he lost his wits altogether. At this time KEPLER was dead, and NEWTON was not yet born.

This planet receives its name from its extreme beauty; it may easily be known, from its being the most brilliant of all the planets, and from its rising before the sun in the morning, when it is a *morning* star, or setting after the sun in the evening, when it is an *evening* star. She is a constant attendant on the Sun, and is never seen in the eastern quarter of the heavens when that luminary is in the western quarter. Venus is sixty-eight millions of miles distant from the sun, and her diameter is nearly equal to that of the earth, and the length of her day is also nearly the same as that of ours. The light and heat of the sun at Venus are double that which is enjoyed by the inhabitants of this globe. The density of this planet is a little greater than that of the earth, and like the earth it possesses an atmosphere.

Venus (as well as the planet Mercury) is sometimes seen to pass over the face of the sun: this is called a *transit*, and it furnishes astronomers with the means of determining the distances of all the planets. The first transit observed, of which we possess any records, was in 1639. Captain Cook's first voyage to the south sea was undertaken for the purpose of observing the next transit in 1769. The recent transit of 1874 was observed by eminent men of all nations, and in various selected spots in different parts of the globe. During the transit, the daily observations were announced to the world by the newspapers each morning and evening of this wonderful sight, and many and interesting accounts have since been published in books and magazines.

Mr. George Walter Thornbury, a well-known author and contributor, died on the 11th of June, 1876, aged 47.

To the Month of May.

M arch winds and April show'rs have passed away,
A ll Nature smiles, and flow'rs bedeck thy way:
Y es, thou art welcome, genial month of May.

Age of Animals.

A bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20 years; a fox 14 or 16 years; lions are longlived. Pompey lived to the age of 70. The average of cats is 15 years; a squirrel and hare 7 or 8 years; rabbits 7. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Phorus, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought very valiantly for the king, named him Ajax, and dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription—"Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant was found with this inscription 350 years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 30 years; the rhinoceros to 20. A horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but averages 25 to 30. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100. Stags are longlived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of 10. Cows live about 15 years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live to the age of 1,000. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30. An eagle died in Vienna at the age of 104 years. Ravens frequently reach the age of 100. Swans have been known to live 360 years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200 years. Pelicans are longlived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107.

A Note on Noses.

Napoleon said: "Strange as it may appear, when I want any good head-work done, I choose a man, provided his education has been suitable, with a long nose. His breathing is bold and free, and his brain, as well as his lungs and heart, cool and clear. In my observations of men, I have almost invariably found a long nose and head go together."

THERE is a Buddhist fable, with a moral to it, which tells an amusing tale of a hog who fancies he has inspired a lion with fear, and challenges him to mortal combat. The lion fixes that day week for the duel, and the hog, scampering back to his herd, proudly declares that he is going to fight the lion. The announcement is received with terror, and the crestfallen hog takes the advice of his friends to roll in a dunghill before encountering his dreadful foe. Accordingly, on the fateful day, our hero presents himself before the lion, armed in a panoply of filth, and the noble beast, scorning to touch so contemptible a foe, says: "If you want to fight, I leave you the victory." The story adds, with a dry humour, that the hog told his friends he had "conquered the lion!"

A STAMP you cannot buy.—The stamp of a gentleman.

A STORY is told of a school-girl who, during her examination, persisted in miscalling the word patriarchs *partridges*. "Oh," was the comment of an auditor, "she makes *game* of the patriarchs."—Sydney Smith characterised this as the most perfect pun he knew.

Selby, Yorkshire.

A mail bag robbery occurred near this town between the villages of Barlby and Riccall, towards the end of the last century, and no clue or discovery of it could be made.

The following placard respecting this robbery was issued by the Government:—"General Post Office, Saturday, February 24, 1798. The post-boy carrying the mail on horseback from Selby to York on Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., was stopped between 6 and 7 o'clock by a man on foot with a gun in his hand, between Barlby and Riccall, who asked him if he was the post-boy, and at the same time seized hold of the bridle of his horse, and without waiting for an answer told him that he must immediately unstrap the mail and give it him, pointing the gun at him at the same time. The boy gave him the bag, with which the robber went away. He is described to be a stout man, in a drab jacket, and had a cloth apron, and from the appearance of his hat and his clothes is suspected to be a flaxdresser or ropemaker." The bill goes on to offer a reward of £200, a free pardon being offered to any accessory. Nothing was heard of the matter, though suspicion pointed to some of the principal inhabitants of Selby at the time. In August, last year (1876), however, on a public-house situated on the Church-hill, Selby, being pulled down, a suit of clothes, a sou'-wester, and an old mail-bag marked "Selby" were found in the roof. There is little doubt that these were the clothes worn by the robber on the occasion, and that the bag is the one which was stolen. In digging into the foundations several coffins containing bodies in a good state of preservation have been found.

Sleep.

Exercise your body and your mind gently till you are tired, and no longer; sleep till you are refreshed, but no longer; when the bed becomes irksome, get up, if circumstances permit; when again nature calls for rest, follow her dictates, and regard not the time or hour. In health, custom rules; but when sickness takes the helm, nature will not be controlled. In good health, seven or eight hours' sleep is generally sufficient; a disposition to lie in bed beyond the usual hours generally arises from some derangement of the digestive organs. In sickness, if the patient is favoured with sleep, nothing will so soon renovate and restore strength; when a nurse perceives her patient inclined to sleep, let everything give way, no matter what time it happens. A patient should never be awakened to take medicine; no medicine can be so beneficial as sleep, which is the balm of Gilead of this state of being, and comforts both mind and body beyond any other thing. Sleep is sound, sweet, and refreshing according as the alimentary organs are easy, quiet, and clean.

Flies on Horses.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water, let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour. When cold, it is fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, between and upon the ears, the neck, the flanks, &c.

[39 & 40 Vict.] **Wild Fowl Preservation.** [Ch. 29.]



A.D. 1876.

An Act for the Preservation of Wild Fowl.

WHEREAS the wild fowl of the United Kingdom, forming a staple article of food and commerce, have of late years greatly decreased in number by reason of their being inconsiderately slaughtered during the time that they have eggs and young; and whereas owing to their marketable value the protection accorded to them by the Act of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter seventy-eight, intituled "An Act for the protection of certain wild birds during the breeding season," is insufficient; it is expedient therefore to provide for their further protection during the breeding season:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Definition of terms.

1. The words "wild fowl" shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to include the different species of avocet, curlew, dotterel, dunbird, dunlin, godwit, greenshank, lapwing, mallard, oxbird, peewit, phalarope, plover, plover's-page, pochard, purre, redshank, reeve or ruff, sanderling, sandpiper, sealark, shoveller, snipe, spoonbill, stint, stone-curlew, stonehatch, summer-snipe, teal, thick-knee, whaup, whimbrel, widgeon, wild duck, wild goose, and woodcock; the word "sheriff" shall include steward and also sheriff substitute and steward substitute.

Season during which wild fowl shall not be killed.

2. Any person who shall kill, wound, or attempt to kill or wound, or take any wild fowl, or use any boat, gun, net, or other engine or instrument for the purpose of killing, wounding, or taking any wild fowl, or shall have in his control or possession any wild fowl recently killed, wounded, or taken between the fifteenth day of February and the tenth day of July in any year, shall, on conviction of any such offence before any justice or justices of the peace in England or Ireland, or before the sheriff or any justice or justices of the peace in Scotland, forfeit and pay for every such wild fowl so killed, wounded, or taken, or so in his possession, such sum of money not exceeding one pound as to the said justices or sheriff shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction.

Penalty.

Home Office, &c., on application of justices may vary such period.

3. The Home Office as to Great Britain, and the Lord Lieutenant as to Ireland, may, upon application of the justices in quarter sessions assembled of any county, extend or vary the time during which the killing, wounding, and taking of wild fowl is prohibited by this Act; the

extension or variation of such time by the Home Office shall be made by order under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, after the making of which order the penalties imposed by this Act shall in such county apply only to offences committed during the time specified in such order; and the extension of such time by the Lord Lieutenant shall be made by order to be published in the Dublin Gazette, and a copy of the London Gazette or Dublin Gazette containing such order shall be evidence of the same having been made.

Persons offending against this Act may be required to tell their names and abodes.

4. Where any person shall be found offending against this Act, it shall be lawful for any person to require the person so offending to give his Christian name, surname, and place of abode; and in case the person offending shall, after being so required, refuse to give his real name or place of abode, or give an untrue name or place of abode, he shall be liable, on being convicted of any such offence before a justice of the peace or the sheriff, to forfeit and pay, in addition to the penalties imposed by section two, such sum of money not exceeding two pounds as to the convicting justice or sheriff shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction.

Penalty for refusing.

Application of penalty.

5. One moiety of every penalty or forfeiture under this Act shall go and be paid to the person who shall inform and prosecute for the same, and the other moiety shall, in England, be paid to some one of the overseers of the poor, or to some other officer (as the convicting justice or justices may direct) of the parish, township, or place in which the offence shall have been committed, to be by such overseer or officer paid over to the use of the general rate of the county, riding, or division in which such parish, township, or place shall be situate, whether the same shall or shall not contribute to such general rate; and in Scotland, to the inspector of the poor of the parish in which the offence shall have been committed, to be by such inspector paid over to the use of the funds for the relief of the poor in such parish; and if recovered in Ireland, such penalty shall be applied according to the provisions of the Fines Act (Ireland), 1851, or any Act amending the same.

As to trial of offences committed within the Admiralty jurisdiction.

6. All offences mentioned in this Act, which shall be committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, shall be deemed to be offences of the same nature and liable to the same punishments as if they had been committed upon any land in the United Kingdom, and may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, and determined in any county or place in the United Kingdom in which the offender shall be apprehended or be in custody, in the same manner in all respects as if they had been actually committed in that county or place; and in any information or conviction for any such offence the offence may be averred to have been committed "on the high seas;" and in Scotland any offence committed against this Act on the sea coast, or at sea beyond the ordinary juris-

A.D., 1876. diction of any such sheriff or justice of the peace, shall be held to have been committed in any county abutting on such sea coast, or adjoining such sea, and may be tried and punished accordingly.

s to offences committed on oundary aters.

7. Where any offence under this Act is committed in or upon any waters forming the boundary between any two counties, districts of quarter sessions or petty sessions, such offence may be prosecuted before any justice or justices of the peace or sheriff in either of such counties or districts.

[39 VICT.] **Drugging of Animals.** [CH. 13.]

An Act to prevent the administration of Poisonous Drugs to Horses and other Animals. [1st *June*, 1876.

A.D., 1876. WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision against the practice of administering poisonous drugs to horses and other animals by disqualified persons, and without the knowledge and consent of the owners of such horses and animals.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Penalty on giving poisonous drugs to horses, &c., unlawfully.

1. If any person wilfully and unlawfully administers to or causes to be administered to or taken by any horse, cattle, or domestic animal any poisonous or injurious drug or substance, he shall (unless some reasonable cause or excuse is shown on his behalf) be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month in the case of a first offence, or three months in the case of a second or any subsequent offence.

Saving of persons qualified,&c.

2. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any person being owner or acting by authority of the owner of the horse, cattle, or other animal to which any drug or substance is administered.

Saving of other laws.

3. Nothing in this Act shall exempt a person from liability to any greater or other punishment under any other Act or law, so that he be not more than once punished for the same offence.

Prosecution.

4. Any offence against this Act may be prosecuted in the manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts before two justices of the peace.

Extent of Act.

5. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or to Ireland.

Short title.

6. This Act may be cited as the "Drugging of Animals Act 1876."

Mr. William Torr.

Mr. William Torr, an eminent agriculturist, of Aylesby, North Lincolnshire, died at his residence there in December, 1874, after a long illness. Mr. Torr, in his 66th year, was a man of mark, not only in Lincolnshire, but all the world over. A capital judge of most kinds of stock, he was especially famous for his herd of Shorthorns and his flock of Leicesters, alike of the purest lineage. He was a prominent man on the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, and a Vice-president of the Smithfield Club; while his energy carried him much further a-field, for he was frequently called upon to perform the duties of a judge both in Ireland and Scotland. "Billy Torr," as his friends called him, was quite a man of his age, quick and apt at anything he undertook, and who even went a-farming at a hand gallop.

Little by Little.

"Little by little," an acorn said,
As it slowly sank on its mossy bed,
"I am improving every day,
Hidden deep in the earth away."
Little by little, each day it grew,
Little by little, it sipped the dew;
Downward it sent out a threadlike root;
Up in the air sprang a tiny shoot.
Day after day, and year after year,
Little by little, the leaves appear;
And the slender branches spread far and wide,
'Till the mighty oak is the forest pride.

Far down in the depths of the dark, blue sea,
An insect train work ceaselessly;
Grain by grain, they are building well.
Each one alone in its little cell.
Moment by moment, and day by day,
Never stopping to rest or to play.
Rocks upon rocks, they are rearing high,
Till the top looks out upon the sunny sky;
The gentle wind and the balmy air,
Little by little, bring verdure there;
Till the summer sunbeams gaily smile
On the buds and flowers of the coral isle.

"Little by little," said a thoughtful boy,
"Moment by moment, I'll well employ,
Learning a little every day,
And not spending all my time in play.
And still this rule in my mind shall dwell,
'Whatever I do, I will do it well.'
Little by little, I'll learn to know
The treasured wisdom of long ago;
And one of these days perhaps we'll see
That the world will be the better for me."
And do not you think that this simple plan
Made him a wise and a useful man?

University Boat Race.

Winners of the University Boat Race from the commencement.

The subjoined table shows the results of the contests from 1829 to 1876 :—

Year.	Place.	Winner.	Won by
1829	Henley, 2 m. 2 fur.....	Oxford	many lengths
1836	Westminster to Putney ..	Cambridge	1 min.
1839	Westminster to Putney ..	Cambridge	1 min. 45 sec.
1840	Westminster to Putney ..	Cambridge	2-3rds of lgth.
1841	Westminster to Putney ..	Cambridge	1 min. 4 secs.
1842	Westminster to Putney ..	Oxford	13 secs.
1845	Putney to Mortlake.....	Cambridge	30 secs.
1846*	Mortlake to Putney.....	Cambridge	two lengths
1849	Putney to Mortlake.....	Cambridge	many lengths
1849	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	foul
1852	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	27 secs.
1854	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	11 strokes
1856	Mortlake to Putney.....	Cambridge	half a length
1857†	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	35 secs.
1858	Putney to Mortlake.....	Cambridge	22 secs.
1859	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	Camb. sank
1860	Putney to Mortlake.....	Cambridge	one length
1861	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	48 secs.
1862	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	30 secs.
1863	Mortlake to Putney.....	Oxford	42 secs.
1864	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	23 secs.
1865	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	13 secs.
1866	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	15 secs.
1867	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	half a length
1868	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	six lengths
1869	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	five lengths
1870	Putney to Mortlake.....	Cambridge	1¾ length
1871	Putney to Mortlake.....	Cambridge	¾ of a length
1872	Putney to Mortlake.....	Cambridge	1½ length
1873‡	Putney to Mortlake.....	Cambridge	3 lengths
1874	Putney to Mortlake.....	Cambridge	3 lengths
1875	Putney to Mortlake.....	Oxford	7 lengths
1876	Putney to Mortlake.....	Cambridge	10 lengths

*This was the first race rowed in outrigged eights.

†The first race in which either University rowed in the present style of eights without keel; also the first time either rowed with round oars. Both used the same kind of oars and boats.

‡Sliding seats for the first time used by both crews.

Time occupied by the race, 1876, was 20 minutes 19 seconds. Last year, 22 minutes 2 seconds.

A sculling match between Joseph Sadler, of Teddington, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Gateshead, for £200 a-side, took place on Saturday, 9th Oct. 1876, from Putney to Mortlake. Boyd won by 10 lengths. Time of the race, 23m. 45s. This was the third contest, and twice won by Boyd.

A Good Servant.

Wouldst thou a household servant be,
Three points of character I see
Needful for thriving—these the three:

Be sober, honest, and discreet,
Or no good mistress wilt thou meet;
And be in person clean and neat.

Three things avoid with special care:
Tales from your master's house to bear,
For once out they fly everywhere;

Avoid strong drink, for none can know
How fast the love of it may grow,
And then disgrace will not be slow;

Scraps give not to your friends away
Unless your mistress says you may—
Their greed will grow till it betray.

Three things in household service, too,
'Twere well that thou shouldst ably do,
Though ALL may be well done by few:

Scrub well, cook well, and well attend,
Then will thy mistress be thy friend,
And make thee happy in the end.

Scrub well the floors and make them white,
Polish the tables, shining bright,
Rub all the glasses clear as light.

With noiseless step and watchful eye,
Whate'er the guests may want supply,
Making no bustle needlessly.

Still three rules more must thou observe
If thou perfectly wouldst serve,
And praise and honour well deserve.

If you do wrong the error own,
Nothing hide that should be known,
Or conceal what should be shown.

Never let idle vanity
Tempt you your ladies' clothes to try,
Or in their drawers and cupboards pry.

Let all things in their places be,
That none need seek what all should see;
And aim at punctuality.

Such, then, as all these things can do,
We reckon servants good and true;
Pity there should be so few!



Ice-Fields of the Polar Seas.

The enormous extent of the great ice-fields to the north of us can hardly be imagined except by those who have encountered them in their native element. A storm in these icy solitudes is said to be grand and awful beyond all powers of description. The unbroken swell of the Atlantic, rolling in huge continuous ridges, heaves the pavement of ice on its mighty folds, and alternately lifts up the vessels as playthings on its broad domes, and swallows them in its deep hollows. Speedily the great ice-field, several hundred square miles in area, is broken up into countless floes, or smaller pieces, which, dashing against one another with resistless violence, are piled into hills of various shapes and sizes, under the tremendous pressure. Or, under the force of the storm, the field-ice is heaped together in sheets, piled on each other to the height of thirty or forty feet, in what is called the ice-pack. In this terrible war of elements, the wild confusion, the growling and roaring as the ice-giants smite one another and dash each other to death, and the crash of meeting "floes" and "fields" may be more easily imagined than described. Frequently the ice-fields acquire a rotatory motion; and when we consider the immense weight of these ponderous masses, we may form some faint notion of the blow delivered by such a body when set in motion by the tempest's wing. How wonderful that the frail barque, constructed by human fingers, dare venture into the very thick of this battle of the frost-giants! At times the gigantic iceberg takes part in the fray; and, borne along in its unswerving course by the deep sea current, heedless of wind and wave, it smites the ice-floe, as with the hammer of Thor, rending and tearing the mighty mass, and sending its fragments flying in all directions.

Arctic Discovery and Science.

Is it Worth the Price?

Think you, all the charts that explorers gave
Can hide from her that unsodded grave?
Think you the wives of the missing men
Can say good-speed to the search again?

There shall be new tales of beleagured ships,
Amid topeling bergs and the ice-floe "nips;"
Of men who yearn in their weary search
For the sound of bells in the village church.

Snow-blind and faint with the ceaseless stare,
They shall stumble on through the summer's glare;
Weary and worn for the vanished light,
They shall fight the gloom of the Arctic night.

Is there life to save or a soul to save,
E'en a cairn to lay on a brave man's grave?
Is there wrong to right, or a heart to cheer,
Shall the search go on? Yes, and persevere.

But this: to outline on a chart anew,
Where a good ship carried her colours through,
To claim fresh fields of the sterile ice
At such fearful cost—Is it worth the price?

More men in search of the icy Pole,
The mythic staff around which we roll.
More treasure, ships, and lives may be,
All sacrificed to the Polar Sea.

What if they find both the Pole and Sea?
What better then shall earth's children be?
Who wants a home that he needs must share
With a friendly seal or polar bear—

Silence and glaciers, snows and fogs,
Train-oil and darkness, and wolfish dogs?
And though Aurora may gild the night
One needs must freeze while he sees the sight.

No ship on the errands of commerce bent
Would cross by the new-found continent;
No church will rival the ice-berg's spire,
No chimney shelter a household fire.

"Science?" I know. As the old wife waits,
Going backward downward to the Blessed Gates,
Looking earthward yet for some token set
Of the brave Sir John, whom she can't forget;

The Peck Measure.

In the Boston Fruit and Vegetable Market, the Sale of fruit and vegetable was, from and after the first of July, 1876, ordered to be in accordance with the following scale :—

	Per Peck.		Per Peck.
Apples	16 lbs.	Kidney Beans	10 lbs.
Broad Beans	9 lbs.	Onions	16 lbs.
Cherries	14 lbs.	Plums	18 lbs.
Currants	14 lbs.	Pears	18 lbs.
Gooseberries	16 lbs.	Peas	8 lbs.

Potatoes.....21 lbs. per peck.

Hail to the Plough, and Hurrah for the Cow !

Hail to the plough, the useful plough,
And, ay, all hail to the dairy cow,
She ruminates where daisies spring,
And blue-bells hang, and linnets sing.
Hurrah, all hail to the useful plough ;
And hail, hurrah, the dairy cow.

Hail the passing plough again,
Good, peaceful implement of grain
That cuts the earth, but makes no wound,
And pierces, but ne'er harms the ground—
That turns the sod and lays it bare,
To plant the grain of life's staff there.

All hail ! a cow, with coat of silk,
That yields the rich and poor the milk,
Supplying peasant and the peer
With yellow butter—giving cheer
To rustic's and to prince's board,
The creamy store she doth afford.

Let's sing, Heav'n bless the comely cow,
And that useful implement, the plough ;
These things we bless, for the human race
They bless with plenty and with grace ;
Without such blessings we might be
The victims of sad scarcity.
Then hurrah for the cow and the plough sing we.

Hot Weather.

It is by strict moderation in food and drink, rather than by any other changes in our customary mode of life, that sudden accessions of heat may be rendered innocuous ; and all who will carry this principle into practice will find that they gain in enjoyment as much as they escape in danger. Costiveness should be carefully guarded against, and no better laxative can be resorted to than PARR'S LIFE PILLS ; two or three at any time will soon give relief and comfort.

Tea Plantation in British India.

For other illustrations, see pages 102, 109, *and* 113.

Tea Cultivation in China and British India.

THERE is perhaps no single article of food, if we except bread, in more common use among English people than *Tea*. Common as tea now is with Englishmen of every class, it was scarcely known in the country two hundred years ago. We have accounts of breakfasts in Queen Elizabeth's reign, at which beef-steaks and ale were provided for her maids of honour. Even as late as the year 1661, an Englishman of a very inquiring turn of mind, writes in his diary of the 25th of September: "I sent for a cup of tea, a Chinese drink, of which I had never drunk before."

The productions of the East were in those days better known in Holland and in Portugal than in our island. It seems that the Dutch introduced tea into Europe, and that it was first brought to London from Amsterdam. The marriage of Charles II. with a princess of Portugal was the occasion of the more general introduction of this beverage; so that a courtier of that period speaking of Portugal says: "The best of queens and the best of plants we owe to that bold nation." In the year 1664, a great company wishing to make a present to the king, purchased two pounds two ounces of tea, and in 1666 tea was sold in London for sixty shillings a pound!

Tea is the national drink of the Chinese: they take it at every hour of the day, and whenever a stranger pays a visit of ceremony, the servants of the house bring up cups of tea for their master and his guests. The tea is not made in the same manner as with us, but a small quantity of the leaves are placed in each cup, and hot water is then poured upon it; no milk or sugar is used. The Chinese are very particular as to the quality of their tea. There is one kind that is said to be reserved exclusively for the Emperor's use. The Russians drink their tea without milk, with a slice of lemon in each cup, and travellers tell us that tea in Russia is most delicious.



The Tea-plant is cultivated chiefly in China and British India. It is an evergreen shrub. The leaves, when full-grown, are about an inch and a half long—narrow, tapering, and of a glossy dark-green colour. The flowers are not unlike those of the wild white rose, but smaller; the fruit is about the size of the sloe.—*Continued on page* 103.

The largest Hotel in the World.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, at Saratoga, United States, claims to be he largest in the world. It was one of the hobbies of the late Mr. Stewart, whose fame as a successful merchant and millionaire will be ound described in another part of this almanack.* Mr. Stewart car- ied in this the same spirit which he threw into all his enterprises, nd resolved to make the hotel the biggest and best thing of the kind n the world. He died before he could complete his task, but his nantle fell on a worthy successor, Judge Hilton, who, both as prin- ipal executor and manager of Mr. Stewart's affairs, and also out of egard for his old friend's memory, took as much interest in the hotel as if he had himself started it.

It may give some idea of the vast size of the hotel to mention that it has a street frontage of 2,400 feet, or nearly half-a-mile. It forms three sides of a hollow square, each side being about 800 feet long. A very handsome iron piazza, three stories high, and about 20 feet broad, runs along the entire portion of one outer side of the square and the greater portion of the inner sides. These inner sides enclose a lawn and flower garden, which must cover from five to six acres. They are tastefully laid out, and shaded by fine trees; upwards of 20,000 dollars having been spent upon them, chiefly in flowers and rare plants. This enclosed garden and the stately piazzas, under which the "population" of the hotel most do congregate, form its most striking features. Once during the past season, the hotel held 1,800 souls, to which number must be added 450 *employés*; for though these last sleep, nearly all, out of the hotel, they are in it during the day, and must therefore be included in the "census" of its popula- tion, which thus has amounted to 2,250.

The following description of the interior of the hotel is from the pen of a visitor, and will give some notion of its vastness, and the ex- tent of its accommodation:—

"As for the rooms, I got so bewildered by their number that, writing from memory, I cannot venture on anything like an exact description. I remember a comfortable reception room in which, when a party arrives, the ladies can be left while their male escort goes to the office. Adjoining it are rooms fitted up with writing material and newspapers, one room intended specially for ladies. Beyond is the huge hall, or "office rotunda," as it is here called, on the big-word principal. The rotunda is 80 feet in diameter, and extends to the top of the house with, balconies running round its five stories. On the other side of the rotunda comes the gorgeously furnished drawing room, too gorgeously, perhaps, for English taste, and then two cosy

The largest Hotel in the World, *continued.*

"flirtation rooms." At right angles to these stretches the dining room, 275 feet long by 60 feet wide. At its further end was the only small thing I saw in the hotel—the wine room. On enquiry I was told that in these "hard times" very little wine is drunk.

Leaving the dining room I came upon a shaft piercing the whole depth of the building, and intended to carry off all smell of dinner and kitchen. Elsewhere there were similar shafts, and their general effect was to make the air so sweet and pure that in my long ramble through chambers and corridors I did not detect one evil smell. The kitchen, usually a cruel de-appetiser, was in such perfect order that it made one prematurely hungry. The *chef*, a fine man, with a happy combination of English portliness and French politeness, showed me over his domain, of which he was, most pardonably, proud. I was not surprised to hear that he required 26 aides when he told me that he sometimes signed in one day the death-warrant of 1,000 fowls, and presided over the cooking of on an average 4,000lb. of meat a day. All the meat has to be brought from New York, a distance of about 900 miles. Immediately on its arrival it is put into a large refrigerator so cold that I was glad to step out of it more quickly than I stepped in. The fish is brought and kept in the same way. I counted seven kinds, two of which are, I think, unknown in England—bluefish and sheep's-head, the latter so called from the striking resemblance of the head and front teeth to those of the sheep. It is one of the favourite dishes here. On the other hand the Americans cannot get our whitebait and sole, but only imitations. I was amused at the *naiveté* with which the *chef* showed me the flounders from which he cut his *filets de sole*. I could linger lovingly over the cool, fresh salads, the delicate filigree pastry work, the pellucid jellies, all and each in the proper place, all pure as virgin snow, but time and space remorselessly forbid; while to dwell longer on the charms of the hotel, now that I have done with the kitchen would be profoundest bathos. I dare only just mention the engine which can be relied on for 100,000 gallons of water a day from the hotel's private spring bought for it by Mr. Stewart; the laundry, where there are 75 helps and nearly 20,000 pieces are sometimes washed in the day, where you can have a shirt got ready, on a pinch, in 15 minutes, and your wife's petticoat, if it is very elaborate, may cost nine dollars to make up; the house in which the white-capped, white-aproned cooks form themselves into a rigid caste, and refuse to admit as fellow-lodgers the inferior black-coated race of men; the "Hotel de Africa," where the waiters form another caste of coloured faces and white ties; the amazons who constitute the "Scrub

The largest Hotel in the World, *continued.*

Brigade," and, broom in hand, would carry any battery the one-idea'd fire-worshipper, whose sole occupation in life is to make toasts; the bowling-alley for ladies; the cottages for families, who can, as they please, either use the public rooms of the hotel, or live as if they were in their own private houses; the two elevators which cost 10,000 dollars each, and fifty other things novel and curious to pigmy islanders who regard the "Charing-cross" or the "Langham" as a miraculous achievement of hotel-keeping enterprise.

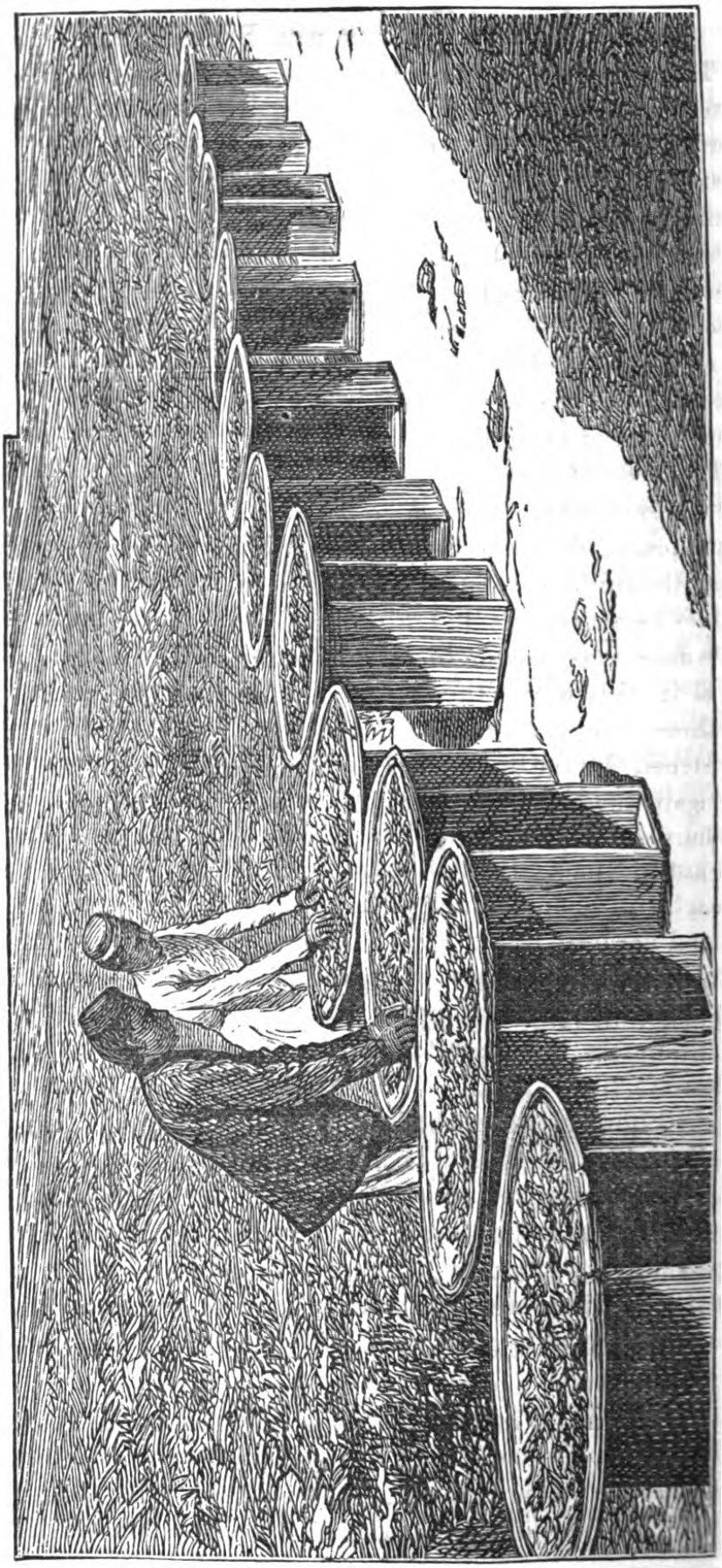
"I have not risen above the ground floor, but from it your readers may judge of the rest of the hotel. I was shown on the fourth floor, which is as comfortably furnished as the first, sofas and easy chairs covered with brocade which cost more than twenty dollars a yard. Yet the hotel—and this is, perhaps, the most remarkable part of my story—is, I am assured, so run as to pay, although it is kept open for only four months in the year. Indeed, the season lasts little more than three months; so that for nearly nine the hotel is sheer dead weight, 3,000,000 dollars in round figures not merely lying idle, but costing something to protect. I doubt if any but Americans could accomplish this marvellous legerdemain. Judge Hilton picks out the very ablest managers whom money and love of fame can procure. Mr. Wilkinson, the chief manager, has had a hand in some of the best and most successful hotels in America, and then the managers set to work to pick out their men, until the head of each department is a master in his own line. The portly *chef*, for instance, who could command his own terms anywhere, and the no less portly lady, the Juno of the laundry, has a large business of her own in New York, which she would probably never have consented to leave for any place less fashionable than Saratoga or any hotel but one that belonged to Mr. Stewart."

"I asked how order could be kept in so large a community of strangers from all parts of the world or improper characters excluded, and was told that two detectives, specially retained for the hotel, are always on the watch, and that the servants are also bound, under heavy penalties, to report any impropriety that may come under their notice. An offender thus discovered has his or her bill sent up as a gentle hint, and is usually glad to go away quietly without making a scandal."

King John and the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales, on the 23rd of February, 1866, when returning from hunting, stopped at the Angel Hotel, Grantham, where, the landlord informed his Royal Highness, King John held his court on that day precisely 653 years before.

TEA CULTIVATION IN CHINA & BRITISH INDIA.



WITHERING IN THE SUN.

Tea Cultivation in China and British India, *continued.*

The tea-plantations are always on high ground, and in a rich soil. Every cottager or small farmer in the tea-district of China has his garden of tea-shrubs growing on the hillsides, and these are generally planted and kept in order by members of his own family. The Chinese cottages amongst the hills are rude and simple in their construction; nevertheless, it is in these poor cottages that many of the teas with high-sounding names are prepared. Barns and sheds are also frequently used for the same purpose. The shrubs are planted in rows, with an interval of about four feet from shrub to shrub, and the same interval between the rows, and at a distance look like little plantations of evergreens.

The mode of gathering and preparing the leaves of the tea-plant is extremely simple. In the month of May the principal gathering takes place, although the first crop of leaves is generally gathered about the middle of April. This consists of the young leaf buds just as they begin to unfold; but the picking of the leaves in such a young state does considerable injury to the plant, and the tea which is procured in this way is therefore scarce and expensive. In a fortnight or three weeks from the time of the first picking, the shrubs, moistened by the summer rains which fall plentifully at this season, are again covered with leaves, and then the most important season of tea-harvest begins. The cottage-doors are locked and the inmates proceed to the hills with their baskets, and commence plucking the leaves: this business goes on only during fine days when the leaves are dry.

When the leaves are brought home from the hills, they are at first emptied into large flat bamboo sieves, and, provided the day is not too bright, are exposed in the open air, to dry off the moisture. The leaves are then brought in, and thrown into a round flat iron pan, which is placed over a gentle fire. As soon as the heat reaches the leaves, they give out a large quantity of moisture, with a crackling noise, and soon become soft and pliant. The person who attends to them stirs them about with his hands, and in about five minutes takes them out and puts in a fresh supply.

The heated leaves are emptied again into a sieve which is placed on the table, and then the process of rolling commences; three or four persons take a portion of the heated leaves, and begin to squeeze and roll them. They do this in the same manner as a baker works and rolls up his dough. Both hands are used; the object being to press out the sap and moisture, and at the same time to twist the leaves. Two or three times during the operation, the little bundles

Continued on page 109.

A Lawyer's Head.

A Barber went to Lincoln's Inn
As merry as a grig,
A Lawyer's forehead, ears, and chin,
To measure for a Wig.

And tho' he tried, with all his strength
His laughter to subdue,
Soon as he ascertain'd its length,
'Twas vain, and out it flew.

"Why laugh you so?" the Lawyer cried,
"I own, Sir, it was wrong;
"But I laugh'd to find (the man replied),
"Your Honour's head so long.'

"That's only right," the Lawyer said,
"For all the world can tell,
"A Lawyer needs a longish head,
"To use his Clients well."

Once more the Barber's laugh began,
The Lawyer, frowning, said,
"Well, what d'ye laugh at *now*, my man?
"You're crazy, I'm afaid."

"Forgive me, Sir, but laugh I must,
"Temptation is so strong;
"I find your Honour's head is just
"As *thick* as it is *long*."

Life Insurance.

In a storm one night,
When all was fright
With the passengers and crew,
An Irish clown
Like a block sat down,
And seem'd as senseless too.

Conduct like this
Was much amiss,
And not to be endured;
But when ask'd why?
He made reply,
"Good folks, my life's insured.

The Lion Tamer's death.

The noted wild beast menagerie of Mr. Manders was the scene o the dreadful death of Massarti, on the 3rd of January, 1872, at Bolton in Lancashire. He was going through a performance about half-pas ten with five male lions, when one of the lions struck him with it paw, and he fell upon one knee. He turned round and struck at i with his sword he had in his hand, when another lion placed its pa upon his legs, holding him down and tearing the leopard's skin fro his breast. Four of the lions then attacked him, but Massarti kept coo and struck at them with his sword. They knocked him to the oth end of the caravan, when Massarti fired his revolver, which was loade with blank cartridge three times among them. While this was goin on the greatest excitement prevailed among the spectators, who greatl retarded the authorities in their efforts to rescue the lion tamer. Thi was an extra performance, and it had not been deemed requisite to pre pare hot irons, as is customary, before Massarti entered the den Irons were heated, however, but nearly ten minutes elapsed before th man could be got out. He was frightfully mangled, the back part o his scalp being torn away, and lumps of flesh bitten out of his thigh He raised his head to show that he was still alive, and remarked on hi way to the Infirmary that "he was done for." He died almost directl he was admitted to that institution. He was in liquor at the time, bu not drunk, The lion which attacked him bit him two days previousl; and he had often told his wife that he was afraid of it.

Nine years ago, while engaged in Liverpool as a keeper of lions he had one of his arms torn off, two lions attacking him ; but o that occasion the lions were driven off by heated irons. Massart whose proper name was John M'Carte, was born at Cork, and was 3 years of age. He left a widow, but no children. An inquest was hel on his body, when a verdict of "Misadventure" was returned, the jur adding that they felt it to be their bounden duty to express their entir disapprobation of the reckless custom of so-called tamers performin in the dens where ferocious animals are caged up.

Old rhyme on the Characteristics of some English Monasteries,

"Ramsay, the rich of gold and free ;
Thorney, the flower of many a fair tree ;
Croyland, the courteous of their meat and drink ;
Spalding, the gluttons, as all men do think ;
Peterborough, the proud ;
Sautrey by the way,
That old Abbey
Gave more alms in one day, than all they."

THE City of Jerusalem contains 18,000 inhabitants of whom 9000 ar Jews, 5000 Mohammedans, and 4000 Christians.

Large Landowners in England and Wales
Who have Holdings in more than one County, 1873.

Owner.	County.	Holdings.	Rentals.
Acland, Sir T. D.....	Devon	15,018.....	19,225
	Somerset.....	16,319.....	12,611
	Total..	31,337	£31,836
Ailesbury, Marquis of....	Wilts	37,993.....	40,334
	York, N.	15,362.....	17,696
	Total..	53,362	£58,030
Anglesey, Marquis of....	Stafford	14,344.....	88,719
	Anglesey.....	8,485	9,132
	Total..	22,829	£97,851
Aveland, Lord.....	Rutland	13,633.....	19,792
	Lincoln	17,637.....	27,082
	Total..	31,270	£46,874
Bagot, Lord.....	Stafford	10,993.....	14,491
	Denbigh	9,385	6,831
	Total..	20,378	£21,322
Beaufort, Duke of	Gloucester	16,610.....	21,220
	Monmouth	27,299.....	24,582
	Total..	43,909	£45,802
Beaumont, W. B.....	York, W.....	9,015.....	18,634
	Northumberland	14,279.....	15,076
	Total..	23,294	£33,710
Bedford, Duke of	Cambridge	18,800.....	34,325
	Bedford	33,589.....	47,421
	Devon	22,607.....	45,907
	Total..	74,996 ..	£127,653
Bolton, Lord	Southampton.....	13,808.....	13,729
	York, N.	15,418.....	13,824
	Total..	29,226	£27,552
Bristol, Marqui of.....	Suffolk.....	16,953.....	19,929
	Lincoln	13,732.....	19,382
	Total..	30,685	£39,311
Brownlow, Earl of.....	Salop	20,233.....	29,717
	Lincoln	11,652.....	20,457
	Bucks	11,785.....	15,450
	Total..	£43,670	£65,624
Carlisle, Earl of	York, N.	13,030.....	14,502
	Northumberland	17,780.....	18,249
	Cumberland	47,730.....	16,850
	Total..	78,540	£49,601

Large Landowners in England and Wales, *continued.*

Owner.	County.	Holdings.	Rentals.
Cawdor, Earl	Carmarthen	33,782	20,780
	Pembroke	17,735	14,207
	Total	51,517	£34,987
Cholmondeley, Marquis	Norfolk	16,995	12,976
	Chester	16,842	26,991
	Total	33,837	£39,967
Cleveland, Duke of	Salop	25,604	32,605
	Durham	55,837	29,219
	Total	81,441	£61,824
Crewe, Sir J. H.	Stafford	14,256	10,384
	Derby	12,923	24,204
	Total	27,179	£34,588
Derby, Earl of	Chester	9,202	6,460
	Lancaster	47,269	156,735
	Total	56,471	£163,195
Devonshire, Duke of	Sussex	11,062	14,881
	Derby	83,829	83,300
	Lancaster	12,681	12,494
	York, W.	19,332	16,958
	Total	126,904	£127,633
Downe, Viscountess	York, E.	11,594	14,147
	York, N.	8,860	9,383
	Total	20,454	£23,530
Durham, Earl of	Durham	14,664	63,929
	Northumberland	15,807	7,742
	Total	30,471	£71,671
Exeter, Marquis of	Northampton	13,545	21,015
	Rutland	10,712	16,388
	Total	24,257	£37,403
Harewood, Earl of	York, N.	8,749	9,588
	York, W.	20,329	27,210
	Total	29,078	£36,798
Ilchester, Earl	Dorset	15,981	18,515
	Somerset	13,169	19,992
	Total	29,150	£38,507
Leconfield, Lord	York, E.	13,247	15,510
	Cumberland	11,147	6,742
	Sussex	30,221	29,688
	Total	54,615	£51,940
Londesborough, Lord	York, E.	33,006	39,544
	York, N.	11,883	14,133
	Total	44,889	£53,677

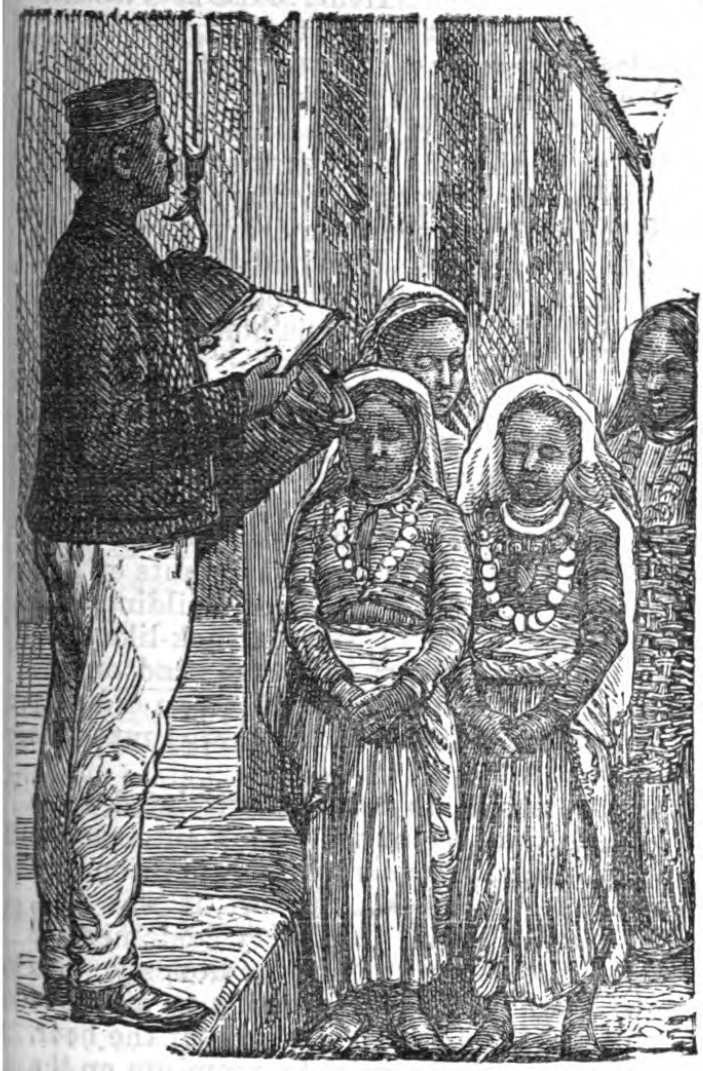
Large Landowners in England and Wales, *continued.*

Owner.	County	Holdings.	Rentals.
Lonsdale, Earl of	Cumberland	28,228	42,818
	Westmoreland	39,229	27,141
	Total	67,457	£69,959
Norfolk, Duke of	Sussex	19,217	29,760
	York, W.	15,270	231,354
	Total	34,487	£261,114
Portland, Duke of	Notts	35,209	50,555
	Northumberland	10,822	8,462
	Total	46,031	£59,017
Portsmouth, Earl of	Southampton	16,401	14,731
	Devon	16,414	11,399
	Total	32,815	£26,130
Powis, Earl of	Salop	26,986	32,443
	Montgomery	33,545	30,251
	Total	60,531	£62,694
Rutland, Duke of	Leicester	30,109	42,307
	Derby	26,973	28,691
	Total	57,082	£70,998
Sutherland, Duke of	Salop	17,495	40,418
	Stafford	12,744	29,987
	Total	30,239	£70,405
Towneley, C.	Lancaster	14,086	14,012
	York, W.	23,153	7,731
	Total	37,239	£21,743
Tufton, Sir H. J.	Kent	13,639	15,990
	York, W.	12,202	16,200
	Westmoreland	16,094	11,773
	Total	41,935	£43,963
Windsor, Lord	Salop	10,846	13,481
	Glamorgan	12,016	28,068
	Total	22,862	£41,549
Wynn, Sir W. W.	Montgomery	32,963	10,341
	Denbigh	33,998	25,741
	Merioneth	20,295	6,800
	Total	87,256	£42,882

"There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing brighter than virtue, and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the brightest, and most steadfast happiness."

Tea Cultivation in China and British India, *continued.*

of rolled leaves are shaken out upon the table, and then taken up and pressed and rolled again as before. This part of the process lasts about five minutes, during which time a large portion of green juice has been pressed out, and may be seen running down the bamboos.



WEIGHING THE LEAF.

The leaves are then shaken out thinly, and again exposed to the air on a sort of screen made of bamboo. The best days for doing this are those which are dry and cloudy. After being exposed for an hour or two, the leaves are brought indoors and the final drying begins. The flat pan in which they were first heated is now removed, and a bamboo sieve takes its place; a very slow fire of wood or charcoal is kept up, and the remainder of the moisture is thus removed from the leaves. After a few minutes, the sieve is lifted out and placed in one of a larger size with a closer bottom. Both sieves are now placed over the flue the leaves are carefully watched and turned over, and after about an hour the tea is considered properly fired.

Our common *Black Tea*, after the heating and rolling is left sometimes for three or four days before it is fired, which is one cause why the colour of the tea is so much darker than those kinds which are prepared from the same kind of plant, but are more quickly dried; black tea is also exposed to a greater degree of fire-heat. After the tea has been sufficiently dried, it is sifted and picked over, and then packed up for the market.

Continued on page 113.

Death of the Richest Man in America.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, whose death took place in New York, in the Spring of 1876, was, by reason of his marvellous success in business and his vast accumulation of wealth, one of the celebrities of the United States. He was born in the north of Ireland, and received a good education in Trinity College, Dublin. In his twenty-first year he went out to New York and endeavoured to make a living there as a teacher of Greek and Latin. New York, at least at that time, had hardly leisure enough to attend to classical studies. It was then in the full rush of its early eagerness for commerce, money-making, and extension of streets and traffic up-town. Mr. Stewart entered into the spirit of the time with an energy equal to that of the natives themselves. He started a small "dry goods" store; he attended to it early and late; he scraped and saved; he extended his business in every way open to him; he showed boldness and prudence alike; and after no very considerable lapse of time he became the owner of one of the largest shops in New York. As the city grew he divided his business.

New York consists, roughly speaking, of "up-town" and "down-town." "Up town" holds all the fashion and gaiety of shop-windows; "down-town" are the heavy wholesale houses, with nothing to be seen in them by the saunterer more bright and tempting than huge packing cases. Mr. Stewart confined his wholesale business to his "down-town" store, and removed his retail trade to his up-town house. Both houses have been for many years counted among the sights of New York. They are alike vast, square, and white blocks of building, with little pretension to beauty, and with a formal and barrack-like regularity of appearance. To an ordinary shop of the same kind on this side of the ocean they are in size as the Albert Hall to an ordinary concert room. In these huge white buildings Mr. Stewart made his fortune.

At the time of his death he is said to have accumulated some sixteen millions sterling. When he was beginning to grow into success there was, in his branch of business, considerable competition and much eagerness to make rapid fortunes. Mr. Stewart, it was said, struck out a new and original plan of business. Every customer was to be dealt with on terms of the most scrupulous honesty. An assistant was promptly dismissed who was found praising an article of doubtful value, or palming off an old fashion for the style of the hour. In other places it was reported that sellers received a premium on the getting rid of goods of declining value at high prices; in Stewart's their cleverness was rewarded by dismissal. Therefore the farmers from all parts of New York State soon came to know that when they made their periodical visits to the city they could buy all the finery which their wives and daughters wanted without the slightest fear of having their innocence imposed upon. The Irish servant girl, when she received the wages that seemed so large to her unaccustomed eyes, was satisfied that when she entered Stewart's she would get the value of her money as well as if she were a lady who had stepped over from Fifth Avenue. The fame of Stewart's soon spread all over the States.

Mr. Stewart started many benevolent and public-spirited schemes, although his personal reputation was that of a cold and hard man; rigid and even stern in his ways, unsparing in business competition, and little loved by those who served him. But his integrity in his

Death of the Richest Man in America, *continued.*

dealings with his customers, and indeed his dealings with everyone, was beyond dispute. He loved pictures—at least he loved the collecting of pictures. His agents scoured Europe every season in search of expensive works of art. He had built in Fifth Avenue a palace of white marble as his private residence, with a fine gallery for his pictures. There he entertained all manner of strangers, including many a prince and Grand Duke from Europe. It was said in New York that the white marble house was to be made a bequest to the city, with the gallery of paintings, for Mr. Stewart, we believe, had no child to inherit his enormous wealth.

When General Grant was elected President he appointed Mr. Stewart his Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment, however, proved to be invalid. He seldom took any active part in politics since that time. He lived a monotonous and to all appearance a joyless life. He came to be the owner, we believe, in the way of business, of one or two theatres, and he might be seen now and then in his box when he desired to show the performances to some stranger; but it was generally believed that he took all his social pleasures simply as part of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon him by his success in life. As far as the outer world could understand, his personal enjoyment was in the routine of his business. He does not seem to have had any of the love of money that a miser has. Steady success in his trade was his one great object.

The Royal Visit to India.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales started from London on his India tour on the 11th of October, 1875. His journey to India and back extended to the 11th of May following; and on his return he visited Malta, Spain, Portugal, other places.

The double collision at Abbotts Ripton on the Great Northern Railway, between Peterborough and Huntingdon, occurred on the evening of January 21st, 1876, amidst a severe snow-storm. Several lives were lost, and many hurt.

Fee-Simple.

"Real or landed property is either held in fee or for an estate of freehold, or for a term of years. The fee or fee-simple includes all the interest in the land. A legal anecdote has been transmitted to us from a very early period, where a judge, who indulged himself in the euphonical phrases, 'I'd have you to know,' and 'I'd have you to see,' asked a learned serjeant why he has been absent when the court required his presence. His excuse was that he had been turning the work of *Coke upon Littleton* into verse. The judge called for a sample, which the serjeant thus gravely delivered—

> A tenant in fee-simple is he
> That need fear neither wind nor weather
> For I'd have you to know and to see,
> 'Tis to him *and his heirs for ever!*"

From *Lord St. Leonard's Handy Book of Property Law.*—This valuable book may be procured of any Bookseller, price 5s.

Memorial to Captain Cook.

A monument has been erected to the memory of Captain Cook, who, while engaged 95 years ago in his third voyage of exploration in the Southern hemisphere, was murdered by savages at Owyhee, in the Sandwich Islands. This melancholy event happened on the 14th February, 1779. The ceremony of unveiling the monument took place on the 14th November, 1874, in the presence of Major Woodhouse, the English Commissioner, and the captain and officers of her Majesty's ship *Scout*. The monument is an obelisk 25 feet high, mounted on a base 8 feet square. It is of concrete, and bears the following inscription:—"In memory of the great circumnavigator, Captain James Cook, R.N., who discovered these islands on the 18th of January, 1778, and fell near this spot on the 14th of February, A.D. 1779. This monument was erected in November, A.D. 1874, by some of his fellow-countrymen." The architect was Mr. R. Lishman, of Honolulu, "late of Northumberland, England." It is erected on a suitable spot selected on the first visit of the *Scout*, in April, 1872, and stands about 100 yards from the rock on which Captain Cook fell. A monument, consisting of blocks of lava, was erected some time since, but it had fallen down, and the more permanent memento has taken its place. This celebrated navigator was born at Marton, near Whitby in Yorkshire, in 1728.

EASTON HALL, GRANTHAM.—The death of Sir Montague John Cholmeley took place at Easton Hall, on the 10th of March, 1831, aged 71 years. He was member of Parliament for Grantham from 1820 to 1826.

Toynton All Saints.

An inquest was held at Toynton All Saints, on the 21st of December, 1831, on the body of Joseph Booth, miller. The deceased was running his father's post Windmill, when it was struck by a sudden and violent squall of wind, which destroyed and literally shattered it to pieces. When the neighbours hastened to the spot, the body of Booth was seen jammed between the millstones, the only part of the machinery left unbroken. The mangled remains were disengaged, but life was extinct. This was the third fatal inquest held over his sons, which the unfortunate father had been doomed to witness. Joseph was his only remaining son, and the prop of his old age.

Poisonous Mushrooms.

Professor Schiff, of Florence, has demonstrated that the non-edible mushrooms have a common poison, muscarina, and that its effects are counteracted either by atropine or daturine. Italian apothecaries now keep these alkaloids in the rural districts where the consumption of the non-edible fungi is apt to occur. The hint is worth taking in England, where deaths from eating unwholesome fungi are by no means unfrequent.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, LONDON.—Her Majesty the Queen laid the foundation stone of this noble building on the 20th May, 1867.

THE Penny Receipt Stamp Duty came into operation in 1853.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE was experienced in 1871 in the Counties of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Durham.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, LL.D., died March 17th, 1871, aged 69 years.

Tea Cultivation in China and British India, *continued.*

With regard to *Green Tea*, there can be no doubt that that used by the Chinese themselves, the colour, which it requires in the drying, is genuine, but that those "blooming" kinds of tea commonly sold as green tea are very many of them dyed. It is known that most of the black and green teas brought yearly from China to Europe are obtained from exactly the same plant.



There are several kinds of scented flowers grown in particular districts by the Chinese for the purpose of mixing with and perfuming tea. These flowers are first dried and then mixed with the tea.

When the teas are ready for sale, the large tea merchants or their agents come out from the principal towns of the district and take up their quarters in all the little inns and eating-houses. As soon as they are known to have arrived in the district, the tea-growers bring their produce for sale. At the place of sale the baskets are opened; and the inspector, if he is pleased with the appearance and scent of the tea, and the parties agree about the price, proceed to purchase. The tea is weighed and the money paid down, the grower gets his strings of copper money slung over his shoulder and returns to his farm. But should the price offered appear too low, the baskets are immediately shouldered and carried away to some rival merchant. A merchant frequently makes a contract with some of the tea-growers before the season commences, in which case part of the money is paid in advance. The first authentic notice of tea, as an article of consumption in England, appears in an Act of Parliament (12 Car. II. c. 23), passed in the year 1660.

The Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876.

Philadelphia has a population of nearly 800,000, and it lives in an area of 129⅛ square miles. The city has 1,000 miles of streets and roads opened for use, and over 500 of these are paved. It is lighted by nearly 10,000 gas lamps. The earth beneath conceals and is penetrated by 134 miles of sewers, over 600 miles of gas mains, and 546 miles of waterpipes. It has over 212 miles of city railways, and nearly 1,794 city railroad cars passing over these railroads daily; 3,025 steam boilers; over 400 public schools, with suitable buildings, and over 1,600 school teachers, and over 80,000 pupils. It has over 34,000 bath-rooms, most of which are supplied with hot water, and for the use of the water at low rates the citizens pay more than a half-million of dollars annually; it has over 400 places of public worship and accommodation in them for 300,000 persons; it has nearly 9,000 manufactories, with a capital of 185,000,000 dollars, employing 145,000 hands, the annual product of whose labour is over 384,000,000 dollars. It exported in 1873 in value over 24,000,000 dollars, and imported in value over 26,000,000 dollars; the amount for duties in gold was nearly 8,500,000 dollars; the real estate, as assessed for taxation, was over 158,000,000 dollars, and there was collected nearly 9,000,000 dollars for taxes. The funded debt in 1873 was 51,697,147 dollars, and the annual outlay in 1873, inclusive of interest on debt, was 7,726,123 dollars. It has parks and public squares, and Fairmount Park, which is one of them, contains 2,991 acres, and is one of the largest parks in the world.

The Russian National Anthem.

God save the Czar!
The glorious! Long life
Grant him on earth!
To the subduer of the proud,
The defender of the weak,
The comforter of all,
Send down every blessing!

The most powerful
Orthodox Russia
God defend!
From her beautiful kingdom,
Peaceful in strength,
Everything injurious
Keep away!

The ever-ready warriors,
The Elect of Glory,
God save!
Grant to the warriors, avengers,
Saviours of honour,
Providers of Peace,
Long days!

The peaceful warriors,
Lovers of truth,
God save!
Their virtuous lives,
Without hypocrisy
Devoted to heroic deeds,
Remember, Thou!

Oh, Providence!
Thy blessing
Send down on us!
The desire of good,
Moderation in happiness,
Patience in adversity
Grant on earth!

Be our Defender,
Our faithful Companion,
Lead us on!
Oh, Thou the most glorious,
Divine Life,
Known to the heart,
Shine to the heart!

THERE is one's trade and one's family, and beyond it seems as if the great demon of worldly-mindedness would hardly allow one to bestow a thought or care.—*Arnold.*

Gosberton, 1788.

There died in this parish in September, 1788, a widow named Elizabeth Handley, aged 84 years. When about a week old she was found in a barn near the toll-bar there, carefully laid in a basket, decently dressed, with a skillet filled with victuals placed by her side. She was conveyed to the workhouse, where she was brought up. Having been found in the above place she was christened *Elizabeth Barn*, which name she retained till she married a labourer named John Handley. Her parents remained to her unknown.

Heyden, near Hull.

On a tombstone in Heyden churchyard, is this inscription:—"Here lies the body of Wm. Sturt, of Patrington, buried May 18, 1685, aged 97 years. He had children by his first wife 28, by his second 17, own father to 45, grandfather to 86, great grandfather to 97, great great grandfather to 23 : in all 251."

Destructive Storm in 1763.

On the 2nd of December, 1763, a voilent storm of wind and rain was experienced over many parts of England. Near Spalding the pastures were overflowed, and more than 3000 sheep were drowned. At Wisbeach the river overflowed its banks, and laid the country under water for many miles, by which more than 10,000 sheep were drowned. Between 1500 and 1600 sheep were drowned between Lynn and Wells.

Corn Crops, 1876, in Great Britain.

The Agricultural Returns for Great Britain show that the acreage under *Wheat* in 1876 was 2,994,957 acres, which is a less quantity than in 1875 by 347,524 acres; under *Barley* or Bere, 2,533,109 acres, an increase of 23,408 acres over last year; under *Oats*, 2,789,530 acres, an increase of 125,521 acres; under *Rye*, 56,210 acres, an increase of 1,307 acres; under *Beans*, 517,556 acres; a decrease of 46,625 acres; under *Peas*, 293,407 acres, a decrease of 22,968 acres.

The total area under corn crops in Great Britain was, therefore, 9,184,769 acres, being 266,881 acres less than in 1875. The large decrease in the area under wheat more than counterbalances the increase in some other crops.

The decrease in the acreage under wheat extends almost to every county, the only exception worth mention being Cambridgeshire, in which the acreage rose to 125,597 acres, or 1,839 acres more than in last year. Only six other counties in Great Britain had as many as 100,000 acres under wheat this year. These were Lincoln, with 274,284 acres, being 21,245 acres less than in 1875; Norfolk, with 186,526 acres, a decrease of 12,182 acres; Essex, with 168,653 acres, a decrease of 16,873 acres; Suffolk, with 141,292 acres, a decrease of 5,909 acres; Devon, with 112,652 acres, a decrease of 11,268 acres; and Hampshire, with 104,707 acres, a decrease of 3,665 acres. Last year Kent and the East Riding of Yorkshire had also above 100,000 acres under wheat.

In the present year England had 2,822,342 acres under wheat, a decrease of 306,205 acres; Wales, 94,423 acres, a decrease of 17,374 acres; Scotland, 78,192 acres, a decrease of 23,945 acres.

Bridlington, Yorkshire.

Remarkable instance of extreme old age 300 years ago.

The longevity of PARR and JENKINS is well known to all; but the extreme old age of THOMAS NEWMAN has escaped the attention of historians. The tablet to his memory is in the Churchyard of Bridlington, with this short inscription :—

1542.
THOMAS NEWMAN,
Aged 153.

The stone was re-faced in 1771, to preserve the recollection of this remarkable prolongation of human life.

Ballad on the murder of William Dyon, Brancroft, Yorkshire.

Copied from memory, except two lines, which have been forgotten.

T'was the 16th day of February,
Eighteen hundred twenty-eight;
With loaded guns all in our hands,
We waited at his gate.

And just as he was going through,
We both at once did fire;
With fiend-like joy we saw him fall,
And instantly expire.

O fatal hour! O cursed night!
That saw my brother's blood;
The moon withdrew her silver light,
Aghast in heaven she stood.

No human eye was there to see
Who did the dreadful deed;
Then to our home, near Gainsbro' town,
We quickly did proceed.

And when my murdered brother's corpse
To the grave I did attend:
Ah! who can feel the guilty pangs
That did my bosom rend?

Ah! who can tell the weight of guilt
That does lay upon me?
I've shot my brother, and my son
I've brought to the gallows tree.

* * * *
* * * *

For worse than Cain we, in cold blood,
Did take his life away.

We hope you will a warning take,
All you who come to see,
A wretched father and his son
Both hanging on one tree.

An old Prophecy on the City of Lincoln.

"Lincoln *was*, London *is*, and York *shall be*,
"The fairest city of the three."

A Difficult Task.

"Now, Tom," said a Farmer, "your work's at an end,"
(To a lad he that morning had hired)
"Go down to the Kitchen, your supper I'll send,
"I dare say you feel rather tired."

Down stairs went the boy, and with no small delight
He soon saw appear on the table,
A fourteen-pound Cheese, which was purchased that night,
Which to carve he felt willing and able.

The Farmer below some time afterwards went,
When for bed it was time for retreating;
And there he found Tom on his duty intent,
Still leisurely drinking and eating.

He noticed at once, by a glance of his eye,
The Cheese not a little diminish'd;
And said, "my friend Thomas, I cannot tell why
"Your supper you have not yet finish'd."

Tom look'd at his master, and look'd at the Cook,
For an answer as if he besought her;
Still eating, and ev'ry fresh piece that he took
Washing down with a mouthful of porter.

The Farmer observing, exclaim'd with surprise,
"What can you so frequently drink for?"
"Ah! master," he answer'd, "a Cheese of this size
"Is not eaten so soon as you think for!"

Professional Lamentations.

A Pawnbroker, whose wife had met her fate,
Said "My poor Duplicate is out of date!"
An Auctioneer exclaim'd, with grief o'erflowing,
"I feel for you, for my poor Wife's 'a going!'"

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

(Macaulay).

THE characteristic peculiarity of the Pilgrim's Progress is, that it is the only work of its kind which possesses a strong human interest. Other allegories only amuse the fancy. The allegory of Bunyan has been read by many thousands with tears. There are some good allegories in Johnson's works, and some of still higher merit in Addison. In these performances there is, perhaps, as much wit and ingenuity as in the Pilgrim's Progress. But the pleasure which is produced by the Vision of Mirza, or the Vision of Theodore, or the Contest between Rest and Labour, is exactly similar to the pleasure which we derive from one of Cowley's odes, or from a canto of Hudibras. It is a pleasure which belongs wholly to the understanding, and in which the feelings have no part whatever.

It is not so with the Pilgrim's Progress. That wonderful book, while it obtains admiration from the most fastidious critics, is loved by those who are too simple to admire it. Doctor Johnson, all whose studies were desultory, and who hated, as he said, to read books through, made an exception in favour of the Pilgrim's Progress. That work, he said, was one of the two or three works which he wished longer. In the wildest parts of Scotland the Pilgrim's Progress is the delight of the peasantry. In every nursery, the Pilgrim's Progress is a greater favourite than Jack the Giant-Killer. Every reader knows the straight and narrow path as well as he knows a road in which he has gone backward and forward a hundred times. This is the highest miracle of genius—that things which are not should be as though they were; that the imaginations of one mind should become the personal recollections of another. And this miracle Bunyan, the tinker, has wrought.

There is no ascent, no declivity, no resting place, no turn-stile, with which we are not perfectly acquainted. The wicket-gate, and the desolate swamp which separates it from the City of Destruction; the long line of road, as straight as a rule can make it; the Interpreter's house and all its fair shows; all the stages of the journey, all the forms which cross or overtake the pilgrims, giants and hobgoblins, ill-favoured ones and shining ones; the tall, comely, swarthy Madam Bubble, with her great purse by her side, and her fingers playing with the money; the black man in the bright vestiture; Mr. Worldly Wiseman and My Lord Hategood, Mr. Talkative and Mrs. Timorous;—all are actually existing beings to us. We follow the travellers through their allegorical progress, with interest not inferior to that with which we follow Elizabeth from Siberia to Moscow, or Jeanie Deans from Edinburgh to London.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, *continued.*

Bunyan is almost the only writer that ever gave to the abstract the interest of the concrete. In the works of many celebrated authors, men are mere personifications. We have not an Othello, but jealousy; not an Iago, but perfidy; not a Brutus, but patriotism. The mind of Bunyan, on the contrary, was so imaginative, that personifications, when he dealt with them, became men. A dialogue between two qualities, in his dream, has more dramatic effect than a dialogue between two human beings in most plays.

The style of Bunyan is delightful to every reader, and invaluable as a study to every person who wishes to obtain a wide command over the English language. The vocabulary is the vocabulary of the common people. There is not an expression, if we except a few technical terms of theology, which would puzzle the rudest peasant. We have observed several pages which do not contain a single word of more than two syllables. Yet no writer has said more exactly what he meant to say. For magnificence, for pathos, for vehement exhortation, for subtle disquisition, for every purpose of the poet, the orator, and the divine, this homely dialect, the dialect of plain working men, was perfectly sufficient. There is no book in our literature on which we would so readily stake the fame of the old, unpolluted English language; no book which shows so well how rich that language is, in its own proper wealth, and how little it has been improved by all that it has borrowed.

Cowper said, fifty or sixty years ago, that he dared not name John Bunyan in his verse, for fear of moving a sneer. We live in better times; and we are not afraid to say, that though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. One of these produced the PARADISE LOST, the other the PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

JOHN BUNYAN was born at Elstow, near Bedford, in 1628. He barely learned to read and write, and was brought up as a travelling tinker. For some years he led a profane kind of life, and was at length converted from his evil ways by some poor women, and began to study the scriptures, in which he acquired great knowledge. About 1655 he became a Baptist, and at Bedford he used to exhort the congregation there: for this, he was imprisoned in Bedford gaol for twelve years. There he wrote his famous Pilgrim's Progress, the finest allegory perhaps, that ever was written. The good offices of Bishop Barlow, of Lincoln, released him from prison. He died in London of a fever in 1688, aged 60.

Various editions of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress,

Which may be obtained of any Bookseller.

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With Postscript by Dr. Adam Clarke, illustrated with full-page Engravings. Pocket size, 2*s*. 6 Smaller edition, 1*s*.....*Tegg & Co.*

THE ORIGIN OF THE SAYING "MAY YOUR SHADOW NEVER BE LESS!"—"What do you mean?" said I to an ambassador, who had passed a long time in Europe, by the salutation, "May your shadow never be less!" "We live," answered the Khan, pleasantly, "under a very hot sun in Persia, and we retire to the shadow for repose and peace. The power of a great man gives rest and tranquillity to a great many, for no one dares to injure or molest those whom he protec ts. So we call that his shadow; and hope for our own sake as well as his, that it may never diminish."

Quaint Pieces of County History.

A. D. 1588.

Lincolnshire.—The Commissioners of Sewers in the county of Lincoln, writing from Gedney to Lord Burghley, complain that their plans for the improvement of the county had always been overruled by strangers and foreigners. They had repealed the late laws and all other laws relating to the fens repugnant to the new device.

Holbeach.—Articles were exhibited in the Council against John Walpole and Wm. Stowe concerning Mr. Carlton's engine, lately overthrown upon the sea bank at Holbeach, County of Lincoln, employed there in draining the fens.

1589.

Norfolk.—The Justices of Norfolk report to the Council that they have plenty of old wheat and a prospect of a good harvest. Wheat is selling at 12s. per quarter, and barley at 6s.

1591.

Lincolnshire.—One Arthur Hall, who had been imprisoned in the Tower for some words he had uttered against the Council, writes to Lord Burghley and begs him to bear with the utterance of his wrongs. He had always lived without quarrel till Wm. Porter accused him for words uttered at his own table, which were then taken up by the Bishop of Lincoln, Justice Monson, and Anthony Thorold, and aggravated by Rd. More, the county receiver. After that he had a cause in the Star Chamber with Anthony Thorold. He complained bitterly of More claiming his lands, writing slanderous letters about him, belying him to the Judges touching the Queen, &c. He reminds Lord Burghley that he has been his ward and servant; that he promised him redress against More; that he has made many enemies by his faithfulness to his Lordship, and that he nearly forfeited his life in consequence. Had served the Queen 26 or 27 years, from whom he has received no reward, although he rendered, as was his duty, his uttermost services. He begs his Lordship's protection against More, "a beggar's brat, a mere upstart."

The Privy Council informed Burghley that of the 300 men impressed in Lincolnshire for service in Normandy, 150 had been assigned to Captain Edmund Morgan, and the other 150 to the command of Captain Ed. Cromwell; and he is requested to see them sent off with sufficient arms and ammunition.

Robt. Harrington appointed escheator for the county of Lincoln, November 27th.

1592.

Parts of Kesteven.—The Privy Council issued a commission, on Feb. 7th, to Sir Anthony Thorold, Barth. Armyn, Chas. Dymock, and others to take up [seize] 20 oxen, 200 sheep, and 60 stirks, in Kesteven, Lincolnshire, for the Queen's household, only from such persons as refused to contribute to the composition.

Parts of Holland.—A like commission was issued, on Feb. 15th, to Robt. Carr, Richard Ogle, and others to take up 60 stirks, 80 pigs, &c., in Holland, Lincolnshire, from such persons as refuse to contribute to the composition.

The Cabbage.

The Cabbage, considered as food, contains more than 90 per cent. of water, and therefore cannot be very nutritious: 100 parts of the ordinary cabbage consist of

Extractive,	2·34
Gummy matters,	2·89
Resin,	0·05
Vegetable albumen,	0·29
Green fecula,	0·63
Water and Salts,	93·80

The digestibility of cabbage varies according as it is partaken of raw or boiled: thus, raw cabbage alone is digested in 2½ hours; raw cabbage with vinegar, in 2 hours; and boiled cabbage takes 4½ hours. Immense quantities of cabbages are used in Germany as *Sauer Kraut*.

The Infidel Silenced.

During the month of November, a clergyman and an atheist were in one of the night trains between Albany and Utica. The night being cold, the passengers gathered as closely as possible around the stove. The atheist was very loquacious, and was soon engaged in a controversy with the minister. In answer to a question of the latter as to what would be man's condition after death, the atheist replied, "Man is like a pig; when he dies, that is the end of him." As the minister was about to reply, a worthy Irishwoman at the end of the car sprang up, the natural red of her face glowing more intensely with animation, and the light of the lamp falling directly upon it, and addressing the clergyman in a voice peculiarly startling and humorous from its impassioned tone and the richness of its brogue, exclaimed, "Arrah, now, will ye not let the baste alone? Has he not said he was a pig,? and the more ye pull his tail, the louder he'll squale." The effect upon this was electric; the clergyman apologised for his forgetfulness, and the atheist was mute for the remainder of the journey.—*American Paper.*

The "Long" Watch, and the "Dog" Watch.

On board ship there are two sorts of Watch—the *long* watch of four hours, and the *dog* watch of two; but strictly speaking a watch means four hours. The dog watches are introduced to prevent one party always keeping watch at the same time.—"Dog" is a corruption of *dodge*. It is the dodging or shifting watch.

12 to 4 p.m.	Afternoon watch.
4 to 6 p.m.	First dog watch.
6 to 8 p.m.	Second dog watch.
8 to 12 p.m.	First night watch.
12 to 4 a.m.	Middle watch.
4 to 8 a.m.	Morning watch.
8 to 12 a.m.	Forenoon watch.

WHEN the ship is sunk, every man knows how she might have been saved.

WHEN either side grows warm with arguments, the wisest man gives over first.

Acrostics, by James H. Wells.

E ngage thy thoughts, on things above,
L et Jesu's charms engage thy love,
I n Him alone is every good,
S o efficacious is His blood,
A sovereign balm for all our grief,
B y faith in Him we find relief,
E ternal life from Him proceeds,
T aking our cause always to plead,
H ow cheering thus, from sin we're freed.

D elight thyself in Christ the Lord,
A nd seek direction from His word,
W ith steadfast step pursue the road,
S upported by your helper, God,
O n Him alone cast all your care,
N or ever yield unto despair.

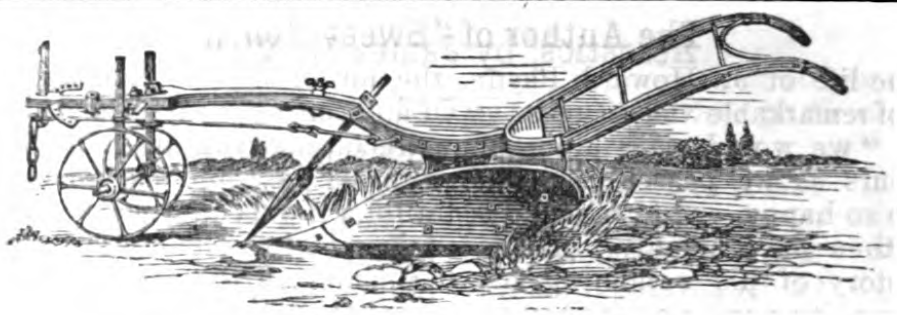
T o tell the wonders of redeeming love,
H ow sweet the theme may I its virtues prove,
O fill my soul with raptures all divine,
M ake all thy graces in my soul to shine,
A ssist my stammering tongue to sound thy fame,
S alvation's free through our Immanuel's name.

H ow great was His sufferings on Calvary's tree,
O think of His love for such sinners as me,
R emove my transgressions, my follies forgive,
T each me henceforward more holy to live,
O keep and preserve me from every foe,
N or cease to protect me my pilgrimage through.

W hen snares and temptations beset by the way,
I n wisdom direct us from evil to stray,
G reat Father of mercies be Thou ever near,
T o shield and protect us from all that we fear,
O teach us in humble dependence to live,
F or all thy kind favours our praises we'll give,
T urn us from error thy truth to receive.

E xtol the Saviour's glorious name,
L ift up thy voice, His praise proclaim,
I n humble thanks for mercies given,
Z ion born, an heir of heaven,
A citizen with holy Stephen.

E ternal wisdom drew the plan,
L ost man to save ere time began,
L ove flowed from Jesu's sacred breast,
I n copious streams to all the blessed,
S aving from sin, and giving rest.



Ploughing.

(God speed the Plough.)

Look at William! He's ploughing and singing a song,
While Beauty and Snip they jog steady along;
Soon over those furrows the corn I shall fling,
And the land will be clothed with the verdure of spring.

See how the black rooks follow closely behind,
Intent the small corn-killing insects to find;
Then pray do not hurt them, nor scare them away,
Lest the corn should be eaten by insects in May.

Pray do not destroy their nice nests on the trees,
Where their noisy black young ones are rocked by the breeze;
If some grain they purloin, when it lies in their power,
The insects they kill all our corn would devour.

Thus the plough supplies food for mankind, bird, and beast,
And in harvest they all should partake the rich feast;
The horses who aid us to store up the grain,
Shall grind the sweet oats, a reward for their pain.

At night when fatigued they return from the plough,
They enjoy the fresh hay and sweet oats from the mow;
Repose on the straw till refreshed the next morn,
They again plough the land to supply us with corn.

The ground must be ploughed, and the corn must be sown;
Had the ground ne'er been ploughed, the fine wheat ne'er had grown;
No bread we should have, nor flour puddings to cheer,
Nor fine long-horned barley to make us strong beer.

The earth brings forth thistles, to cause us to toil;
By the aid of the Plough we correct the rank soil;
While we thus earn our bread by the sweat of our brow,
Let men in all stations cry, "God speed the Plough!"

The Author of "Sweet Home."

The life of J. Howard Payne, the author of "Sweet Home," was one of remarkable vicissitudes. "Of an evening," says one who knew him, "we would walk along the streets, looking into the lighted parlours as we passed. Once in a while we would see some family circle so happy, and forming so beautiful a group, that we would stop, and then pass silently on. On such occasions he would give me a history of his wandering, his trials, and all the cases incident to his sensitive nature and poverty. "How often," said he, once, "I have been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, London, or some other city, and heard persons singing, or the hand-organ playing 'Sweet Home,' without a shilling to buy the next meal, or a place to lay my head. The world has, literally, sung it until every heart is familiar with its melody. Yet I have been a wanderer from my boyhood!"

Golden Mottoes.

A Vain Man's Motto...."Win gold and wear it."
A Generous Man's....."Win gold and share it."
A Miser's....."Win gold and spare it."
A Profligate's....."Win gold and spend it."
A Broker's....."Win gold and lend it."
(On firm security and good interest.)
A Fool's....."Win gold and end it."
A Gambler's....."Win gold and lose it."
A Sailor's....."Win gold and *cruise* it."
A Wise Man's....."Win gold and use it."

Death of Ex-President Johnson.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson, Senator for Tennessee, while visiting his daughter in Carter County, Tennessee, was stricken with paralysis in the left side on Wednesday the 28th July, 1875. He was unconscious till Friday, when rallying somewhat he was able to talk intelligibly. On Saturday morning following he died. His last words were a desire that his winding-sheet should be a flag of his country. He was in his sixty seventh year. The career of Andrew Johnson was in many respects remarkable. It illustrates very well both the strong and the weak parts of the American system, social and political. Johnson was born in the humblest rank; he never, it is said, had a day's schooling, and he was apprenticed to a tailor when he was only ten years old. But he was full of energy; he taught himself to read and worked hard at his trade, married at twenty, and settled in a small town of Tennessee, where he began to make money and a name. Here the well-organized system of local self-government found a place in which the self taught tailor could work for the public; he became Alderman, and in time Mayor of his township, and when his ability as a speaker was recognized, he passed easily into the State Legislature. Thenceforward his political course was straight; his rough, but effective oratory made him useful to the Democratic party to which he was attached, and in 1841 he was elected to the State Senate of Tennessee, where he held his ground for twelve years. He succeeded to the Presidency of the United States on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, April 13th, 1865.

How the United States got Named.

Maine was so called as early as 1638, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, November 7, 1739, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their declaration of independence, January 15, 1776, from the French *verd*, green, and *mount*, mountain.

Massachusetts was named from a tribe of Indians in the neighbourhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to derive its name from the blue hills of Milton. "I have learned," said Roger Williams, "that Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island was so called in 1644, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

New York was so called in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1631, after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1702, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name of Lord La Warr, who died in this Bay.

Maryland was so called in honour of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French, in 1564, in honour to King Charles IX. of France.

Georgia was so called in 1692, in honour of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1817, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river—that is, the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called in honour of Louis XIV. of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1790, from its principal river. The word Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon.

Kentucky was so called in 1762, from its principal river.

Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word signifies river of men.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary.

Missouri was so called in 1824, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called in 1802, from the lake on its borders.

Arkansas was so called in 1819, from its principal rivers.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce De Leon, in 1651, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday—in Spanish, "Puscue Florida."

The Use of Lemons.

When persons are feverish and thirsty beyond what is natural, indicated in some cases by a metallic taste in the mouth, especially after drinking water, or by a whitish appearance of the greater part of the surface of the tongue, one of the best "coolers" is, to take a lemon, cut off the top, sprinkle over it some loaf sugar, working it down into the lemon with a spoon, and then suck it slowly, squeezing the lemon, and adding more sugar, as the acidity increases from being brought up from a lower point.

Invalids with feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner, with most marked benefit, manifested by a sense of coolness, comfort, and invigoration. A lemon or two thus taken at "tea-time," is an entire substitute for the ordinary supper of summer, and would give many a man a comfortable night's sleep and an appetite for breakfast, to which they otherwise are strangers.

Examination on the Alphabet.

Which are the most industrious letters?—The Bees.
Which are the most extensive letters?—The Seas.
Which are the most fond of comfort?—The Ease.
Which are the most egotistical letters?—The I's.
Which are the noisiest letters?—The Jays.
Which are the longest letters?—The Ells.
Which are the poorest letters?—The Ohs.
Which are the leguminous letters?—The Peas.
Which are the greatest bores?—The Tease.
Which are the sensible letters?—The Wise.

To Remove Mildew.

Two ounces of chloride of lime; pour on it a quart of boiling water; add three quarts of cold water. Steep the cloth in it twelve hours.

Chapped Hands.

The easiest and simplest cure is found in every store. Take common starch and grind it with a knife until it is reduced to the finest powder. Take a tin box and fill it with starch thus prepared, so as to have it continually at hand for use. Then every time the hands are taken from the suds, or dish water, rinse them thoroughly in clean water, wipe them, and while they are yet damp, rub a pinch of the chalk thoroughly over them, covering the whole surface. The effect is magical. The rough, smarting skin is cooled, soothed, and healed, bringing and insuring the greatest degree of comfort and freedom from this by no means insignificant trial. We know many persons formerly afflicted with hands that would chap until the blood oozed from many minute crevices, completely freed from the trouble by the use of this simple remedy.

To Remove Grease Spots from Calicoes.

Cover the spots with the yolk of an egg; then wash off the egg after it has remained half an hour; use no soap on the spot, but wash in suds.

Quaint Epitaphs.

In Wymondham Churchyard :—

"SAMUEL PEARS,
Died March 3rd, 1809,
Aged 91 years.
I, in my time did gather rags,
And many a time, I filled my bags;
Altho' it was a ragged trade,
My rags are sold and debts are paid.
Therefore, go on, don't waste your time,
In bad biography and bitter rhyme;
For what I am this cumbrous clay assures,
And what I was, is no affair of yours."

Amwell, Herts, on Mr. Thomas Monger, who died August, 1773, aged 64 : —

That which a being was, what is it? shew;
That being which it was, it is not now;—
To be what 'tis—is not to be, you see;
That which now is not, shall a being be.

In the Chapel Royal of Holyrood :—

" Under this Stone
Are laid the remains of
The late Right Honourable GEORGE LORD REAY,
And ELIZABETH FAIRLEY, his wife.
In the grave thus undivided
As in life they were united
In that Divine bond
Of Christian Faith and Love
Which ennobled their earthly affection,
By elevating each view and desire
In one undeviating course
Towards another and a better World.
GEORGE, LORD REAY, died December 27th, 1768, aged 34 years.
ELIZABETH, LADY REAY, died November 10th, 1800, aged 61 years.
This Stone was erected January, 1810, in token of grateful affections,
By their Daughters,
The Honourable Mrs. H. FULLARTON,
And the Honourable GEORGIANA M'KAY."

How to live Long.

A venerable minister, who had preached some 67 years in the same place, being asked what was the secret of long life, replied: "Rise early, live temperately, work hard, and keep cheerful." Another person, who lived to the great age of 100 years, said, in reply to the inquiry, "How he lived so long?" "I have always been kind and obliging, have never quarrelled with anyone, have eaten and drank only to satisfy hunger and thirst, and have never been idle."

A Poetical Love Letter.

2 U, O! 2 U,
I vow to be true;
2 C U, Y I
To the world's end would fly!

I 8 L N G
Always following me;
For U, O! U R
Better looking by far!

So when I C L N,
My head I shall toss;
And U, if U chance 2,
Be sure to look X.

Chair Legs.

If you cut off the back legs of your chairs, so that the back part of the seat shall be two inches lower than the front part, it will greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your spine in much better shape. The principal fatigue in sitting comes from your sliding forward, and thus straining the ligaments in the small of the back. The expedient advised will obviate this tendency and add greatly to the comfort and healthfulness of of the sitting posture.

The Horse's Prayer.

Up hill spare thou me;
Down hill take care of thee.
On level ground spare me not,
Nor give me water when I'm hot.

A Christmas Invitation.

Come to our banquet come!
Come, and you there shall see,
The open heart and hand
Will warmly welcome thee.

Come to our banquet come
And many a future year,
May you our table grace,
May you partake our cheer.

The holly decks the wall,
With ivy mingled too;
Bright faces throng around,
We only wait for *you!*

A Substantial Dream.

"Friend Wesley," said a Quaker to the Rev. John Wesley, "I have had a dream concerning thee. I thought I saw thee surrounded by a large flock of sheep, which thou didst not know what to do with. My first thought after I awoke was that it was thy flock at Newcastle, and that thou hadst no house of worship for them. I have enclosed a note for £100, which may help thee to build them a house."

Fasting.

Fasting has been frequently recommended and practised as a means of removing incipient diseases, and of restoring the body to its customary healthful sensation. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, used to fast one day in the week. Franklin for a period did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, suspended his wonted repast, and took exercise on horseback. The list of distinguished names, might if necessary, be increased; but why adduce authority in favour of a practice which the instinct of the brute creation leads them to adopt whenever they are sick.

The best horse needs breaking and the aptist child needs teaching.

Good Advice.

Use not to-day what to-morrow may want; neither leave that to hazard which foresight may provide for, or care prevent. Work while it is called to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow. One to-day is worth two to-morrows. No one can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company.

Two Irish Idylls.

I.—RIDING DOUBLE.

TROTTIN' to the Fair,
Me and Moll Molony,
Seated, I declare,
On a single pony,
How am I to know that
Molly's safe behind,
Wid our heads, in oh! that
Awkward way inclined?
By her gintle breathin'
Whispered past my ear,
And her white arms wreathin'
Warm around me *here*.
Trottin' to the Fair,
Me and Moll Molony,
Seated, I declare,
On a single pony.

Yerrig! Masther Jack,
Lift your fore-legs higher,
Or a rousin' crack
Surely you'll require.
"Ah!" says Moll, "I'm frightened
That the pony 'll start."
And her hands she tightened
On my happy heart;
Till, widout reflectin'
'Twasn't quite the vogue,
Somehow I'm suspectin'
That I snatched a pogue.
Trottin' to the Fair,
Me and Moll Molony
Seated, I declare,
On a single pony.

II.—RIDING TREBLE.

JOULTIN' to the Fair,
Three upon the pony,
That so lately were
Me and Moll Molony.
"How can three be on, boy?
Sure the wife and you,
Though you should be *wan*, boy,
Can't be more nor *two*."
Arrah, now then may be
You've got eyes to see
That this purty baby
Adds us up to *three*.
Joultin' to the Fair,
Three upon the pony,
That so lately were
Me and Moll Molony.

Come, give over, Jack,
Cap'rin' and curvettin',
All that's on your back
Foolishly forgettin';
For I've tuk the notion,
Wan may cant'rin go,
Trottin' is a motion
I'd extind to *two*,
But to travel steady
Matches best wid *three*.
And we're that already,
Mistress Moll and me.
Joultin' to the Fair,
Three upon the pony,
That so lately were
Me and Moll Molony.

The Author of "Songs of Killarney."

The Advantages of Singing.

Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care—supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under hisshirt-front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cobbler who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses, or August of its meadow larks.

Boston Post Office.—Despatch of Mails, and delivery of Letters, &c. The latest time for posting at the chief office is given in column No. 1; with extra 1d. stamp, No. 2; Delivery in Boston, Nos. 3 & 4.

MAILS.	Aft. 1d. Fee. (1)	(2)	Morn. and Aft (3)	(4)
LONDON, for delivery same evng. 11 45 a.m.	....	1135	7 0	1 0
Ditto, for delivery next morning.....	6 45	....	....	....
Ditto .....ditto	9 0	9 20	....	....
Manchester, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....
Liverpool, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....
Birmingham, for delivery next morning....	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	1 0
Nottingham, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7..0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....
Leicester, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....
Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield } For delivery next morning ..	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
	9 0	9 20		
Newcastle-on-Tyne, for delivery next morng.	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Hull, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
	9 0	9 20		
Peterborough, for delivery next morning ..	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Sleaford, for delivery next morning	9 0	9 20	7 0	....
Stamford....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	....
Spalding....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Cambridge, Wisbeach, Lynn....ditto.....	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Grantham....ditto.....	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....
Horncastle	9 0	9 20	7 0	....
Alford, Spilsby, Louth, Grimsby	11 0	....	7 0	....
Scotland and Ireland, for delivery next morn	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	1 0
Lincoln, for delivery same day ....8 a.m...	....	8 5	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery next morning.....	9 0	9 20	....	....

Mail Cart, through Sibsey, Stickney, &c., to Mareham-le-Fen, daily, and to Horncastle on Sundays and Mondays *only*, at 5 a.m. Returns at 8 30 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Pen-st., Boston, contractor.*

Ditto, through Freiston, Benington, Leverton, Leake, &c., to Wainfleet at 5 a.m. Returns at 8 30 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Pen-st., Boston, contractor.*

Walking Post, to West Skirbeck, Wyberton, Frampton, Kirton, Sandholme, &c., at 6 30 a.m. Returns 5 20 p.m.—*E. M. Salter, messr.*

Ditto, to Cowbridge, Frith Bank, Thornton-le-Fen, Sandy Bank, New York, Langrick, and north side of the Witham to Boston, at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m.— *Thompson, Boston, messenger.*

Ditto, to Boston West, Brothertoft, Hubbert's Bridge, and Sleaford-rd. at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m.—*P. C. Jackson, Boston, messenger.*

Ditto, to Hawthorn Tree, Kyme Tower, Wainfleet-road, Boston East, Hilldyke Bar, Kelsey's Bridge, at 9 a.m. Returns at 12 noon.

Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Strapps ..	Carrier. .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Bicker	Pitts	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Billingborough .	Edwards ..	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice*
Bolingbroke New	Evison....	Carrier. .	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Baker	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Waite	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
				p.m.	a.m.	
Ditto	Hayes	Mail Cart	daily	8.45	5	Pen Street
				a.m.	p.m.	
Bolingbroke Old.	Bellamy ..	Carrier .	w	10	3	Ram
Bunker's Hill ..	Miller	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Shaw	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Claydyke	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Ditto	Atkinson..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington	Richman..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Hempsall .	Carrier	w&s	10	3	White Horse
DoningtonBridge	Edwards ..	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice*
East Fen	Cooper....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Fosdyke	Elsom	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Hall.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Freiston	Craven ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Hare	ditto..	w	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Wharrie ..	Omnibus	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Ditto	Bray	Van	w&s	10	3	Exchange
Gosberton	Leverton..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto Risegate.	Sewell....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Hagnaby Lock..	Parrinder..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington	Bancroft ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Taylor....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Helpringham ..	Taft.....	ditto..	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Hezzel ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ..	Trimingha	m. *ditto*	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ..	Carrier .	w	TU	12	White Hart
Horncastle Fen	Hasnip ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Keal West	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Kirton	Chapman	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Strapps ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Kirton Holme ..	Nailor	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South....	Hall.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Leake	Simpson ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Waggon & Horses
Ditto	Thorpe ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Parker....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Leverton	Cooke	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Wilkinson	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
Mareham-le-fen .	Major	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Evison ..	Carrier .	w	10	3	Rd Lion

* Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "Golden Lion Inn," Boston.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
Maryland	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice †
New Leake	Cooper....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York	Miller	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
North Kyme....	Lockey ..	Carrier .	w	10	2	White Horse
Pelham's Land..	Southwell	Packet..	w s	10	3	Black Sluice †
Ditto	Trimingham	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Axe and Cleaver
Sibsey	Maddison.	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Simpson ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Harness	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto Northlands	Maddison	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sleaford.....	Taylor	Carrier..	w& s	10	33	White Horse
Ditto	Cook & Son	Carriers	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Stickford	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Zealand ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Stickney	Leake	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Sutterton	Strapps ..	ditto..	w& s	10	2	White Hart
Sutterton Fen ..	Gadd	ditto..	w&	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Swineshead	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Tattershall	Fowler....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Wainfleet	Bray	Bus ..	w	10		Corn Exchange
Ditto	Reding ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	1 2	Falcon
Wigtoft	Sickley ..	ditto..	w& s	10	2	White Horse
Ditto	Healey ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Clarence
Wrangle	Dant	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Crawford..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Ingamells	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Ram

† Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.

FREISTON SHORE.—During the Summer months, conveyances run daily to and from Freiston Shore and Boston, starting generally about half-past two, and returning at seven p.m. Also from Boston station on arrival of excursion trains.



The "**BOSTON**" **HARBOUR STEAMER** makes tidal trips down the Haven for a few hours during the Summer Season at very low charges, and Children half fare.

TO HULL.—The Screw Steamers "Cuirassier" and "Fox" are despatched regularly with Goods between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston, taking Goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin, generally once a week. Apply to Messrs. T. Walker & Co., 180, High Street, Hull; and Ridlington & Son, Boston.

Post Office, Boston.

This Office is open from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m. On Sunday the Office is closed at 10 a.m.

There are *three deliveries* in Boston daily, viz:—7 a.m., 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. The letter-box is cleared for the town deliveries at 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. On Sundays there is only one delivery, at 7 a.m.—but the letter-box remains open as on other days.

Town, Pillar, and Wall Boxes.

The Pillar and Wall boxes are cleared as follows:—Bargate Bridge, High Street, and South End, at 8.20 p.m.; Railway Station, 12.30 and 8.30 p.m.; Witham Place, 8.40 p.m daily; Bargate Receiving-house, 8.50 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight & 2 in the morning.	Fair	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers ..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain..	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain ..	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W... Rainy if S. or S.W.	Frosty if N. or N.E. Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair	Fair with frost

Moon's Rising and Setting.

At 4	days old	it sets at,	and shines till,	about 10	at night.
5	,,	,,	,,	,, 11	,,
6	,,	,,	,,	,, 12	,,
7	,,	,,	or near 1 in the morning.		
15	,,	at full it rises	about	6	in the evening.
16	,,	,,	at a quarter after	7	,,
17	,,	,,	at half-past	8	,,
18	,,	,,	about	10	,,
19	,,	,,	,,	11	,,
20	,,	,,	,,	12	,,

Note.—This Table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for—that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

Signs from a Barometer.

It should always be remembered that the barometer fortells coming weather rather than indicates weather that is present; that the longer the time between the sign and the change foretold by it, the longer such altered weather will last; and, on the contrary, the less the time between a warning and a change, the shorter will be the continuance of such predicted weather. It is surprising that the manufacturers of barometers have not yet introduced one so cheap as to induce every housekeeper to purchase it. A good instrument can be had of the publisher of this Almanack from five shillings.

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 1
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 2
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 2
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug.
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	..
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	..
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 1
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 2
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 2
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep.
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	..
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	..
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 1
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 2
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 2
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct.
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	..

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well, neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND FOURTH QR.

Moon's age.	HIGH WATER.		Moon's age.	HIGH WATER.	
	Morning.	Evening.		Morning.	Evening.
days. days.	h. m.	h. m.	days. days	h. m.	h. m.
1 16	7 0	7 20	8 23	12 45	1 5
2 17	7 47	8 7	9 24	1 36	1 56
3 18	8 39	9 0	10 25	2 36	2 56
4 19	9 31	9 51	11 26	3 37	3 57
5 20	10 21	10 41	12 27	4 37	4 57
6 21	11 11	11 31	13 28	5 30	5 50
7 22	11 57	12 17	14 29	5 54	6 14
			15 30	6 40	7 0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later.

Fairs in Lincolnshire.

The Market Days are thus distinguished:—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.

Alford. Whit Tuesday for cattle and sheep, July 31st for lambs, Aug. 24, for sheep, Sept. 17, for cattle and foals, Nov. 8, for cattle and sheep, *tu*

Barton-on-Humber, Trinity Thursday for cattle, &c. *For hiring servants*, Wed. after Old May-day. *m*

Belton, Isle of Axholm, Sep 25, chiefly flax grown in the neighbourhood.

Boston, May 4, for sheep, May 5, for beasts, Aug 5, for fat cattle. Sept, 15, for foals, cattle and sheep; Nov 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec 11, beast mart, *w s*

Bourne. First Thursday in April. First Thursday after May 5. Last Thursday in Sept. Last Thursday in October, *th*

Brigg. Second Thursday in April, and August 5 for horses, cattle, and sheep. For *hiring servants* Friday before old May-day, *th*

Burgh in the Marsh. 2nd Thursday in May and August, and Sept. 26, for cattle, &c. Fat stock markets are held on alternate Thursdays during the summer, *th*

Burwell, Louth. Pleasure fairs are held on Old May-day and Old Martinmas-day

Caistor, Friday and Sat. before Palm Sunday and Whit Sunday, Sept 16, and Sat after Oct 11, for horses, cattle, and sheep, *s*

Caythorpe Feast. Last Sun. in May.

Corby. New fair, Wednesday before Easter, August 26, for cattle, &c., Monday before Oct 11, for sheep, cattle, horses, foals. *Hiring of servants*, May 13 and Nov. 24.

Crowland, Sept 4. Weekly market, for pigs on Thursday, and for meat vegetables, &c. on Saturday

Crowle. For cattle, flax, &c., the last Mon in May, and Nov 23, or Old Martinmas-day. Markets every Monday fortnight during March, April, and May, also weekly on Fridays

Donington, May 26 for horses, beast, &c. Sept 4 for beast. October 17, for horses, beast, &c, *s*

Epworth, Isle of Axholme. For cattle, hemp, and flax, Thur aft May-day, and Thursday aft Sep 29, *th*

Falkingham. For cattle &c., Ash Wed. Palm Monday, May 12 & 13, last Friday in Sept, Nov. 22, *th*

Gainsborough. Easter Tues (3 days) Tues aft Oct 20 (3 days). When the 20th Oct falls on a Tues., the mart commences on that day. *Hiring of servants*, Nov 5, *tu*

Grantham. For cattle, horses, and sheep, fifth Mon in Lent, Easter Eve, Holy Thursday, July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*

Great Grimsby. Second Tuesday in April for horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, pigs, &c. Also the first Tuesday in October for ditto, *f*

Haxey, Isle of Axholme. Feast or pleasure fair, July 6th. On *Twelfth Day*, Jan 6th, the rustics amuse themselves with an ancient game, called *Throwing the Hood*

Heckington. First Saturday in Oct. The spring fair has become obsolete

Holbeach. May 17 & Sept. 17 for horses. Pleasure fair Oct 11&12, *th*

Horncastle. For cattle, sheep, &c., 5th Thur in Lent. Horse mart, June 21. Beast mart, June 22. The great horse Fair is now confined to ONE WEEK, commencing with the Horse mart on the *second Monday* in August: the *sheep* fair on the Thursday, and the *cattle* fair on Friday in the same week. Second Thursday in Sept, foals, &c. Oct. 28 and 29, *s*

Kirton Lindsey. Cattle markets are held on alternate Saturdays in spring and autumn, and there are large fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep on July 18 and Dec. 11th. *Corn Market* is held on Friday.

Lincoln. Fat stock market on every Tuesday. Spring fortnightly stock market commences on Thursday before fifth Sunday in Lent. and

List of Fairs, continued.

continues until the great April fair. The great April fair begins on the second Tuesday after April 13th, lasts four days; 1st and 2nd days for horses, 3rd day for sheep, 4th day for cattle. It is a large pleasure fair as well. July 5 for horses, beast, and sheep, and pleasure fair. Friday after Aug 12 is a large lamb fair. Friday after Sept 12 for horses, beast, and sheep. Great stock market on Friday before Sept 29. Oct 27th for horses, beast, and sheep. Hugh fair November 28th for cattle & sheep, *f*

Louth, April 29th for sheep, 30th for cattle and horses; Friday before September 18th; Friday before October 28th. November 23, (called the *Michaelmas* fair) for sheep, cattle, horses, &c. *Sheep market* every Friday during spring and autumn. *Fat stock market* every alternate Friday, *w s*

Long Sutton. May 13, 14 for cattle, sheep, and pleasure. Friday after September 25, for horses, cattle, &c., *f*

Market Deeping, 2nd Wed after Old May-day. Oct 10 for cattle, &c. Last Wed in July, chiefly wood, *w*

Market Rasen, 4th Tuesday in Lent is the spring cattle fair. Sept 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. *Hiring of servants* in May. *Races* Monday after Sept 25. *Steeple Chases* in March, *tu.*

Messingham & Kirton Lindsey. A pleasure fair on Trinity Monday,

Navenby, October 17 for horses, beast, sheep, and pigs. A *feast* on Thurs before Easter. *Hiring of Servants* on May-day

New Bolingbroke, July 10 for pleasure and pedlery

Partney. For cattle and long-woolled sheep, Aug 1 and 25. Sep 18 & 19. First Wednesday after Old Michaelmas-day

Saltfleetby, October 3

Sleaford Plough Mon, Easter Mon, Whit Mon, Aug 12, Oct 20, cattle fairs. Oct 1 cheese fair, *m*

Spalding. April 27, June 29, Aug 28, Sept 25, and Dec 6. *Hiring of servants*, a few days before Old May-day and Martinmas, *tu*

Spilsby. Monday before Whit Monday and Monday after, if in May. First Monday after July 12, *m*

Spittal, November 25

Stamford. For cattle, sheep, & horses, Tuesday before Feb 13; Monday before Mid Lent; Mid Lent Monday; Monday before May 12; Monday after Corpus Christi day (old style); August 5; Nov 8 & 9, called St. Simon & St. Jude, *f*

Stow Green, near Billingborough station. First Thursday in July

Stow, Gainsborough, October 10 for cattle and foals

Stockwith West, Gainsborough. Sep 4 for horses and cattle

Swineshead, October 2, cheese fair.

Tattershall. For cattle, sheep, &c., May 15, 16, and Sept 25 and 26, *th*

Tetney, Grimsby. Feast or pleasure fair, 1st Monday after July 12

Wainfleet. For cattle, &c., third Saturday in May, and October 24, *s*

Winterton. For cattle, &c., Tuesday before Palm Sunday, and Sept 23. A feast or pleasure fair, July 6, *w*

Wragby, May 1 for sheep. Sept 28 and 29 for cattle, *th*

Winteringham Pleasure fair, &c., July 14

Torksey. Feast or pleasure fair on Whit-Monday

Horncastle August Fair.

"The Lord of the Manor having consented to the above fair being confined to One Week, for the future, the Fair will commence, as usual, the second Monday in August; the *Sheep* fair will be held on the Thursday, & the *Cattle* fair on the Friday."

List of Fairs, continued.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge, last Saturday in April, June 24, third Saturday in July, Sept 25, Nov 12, *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 12, *th*
Chatteris, last Friday in April, Friday before October 11, *f*
Ely, Holy Thur, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 22
Linton, Holy Thur, July 30, Sept 30, *th*
March, May 13, 20, October 28, *f*
Newmarket, Whit Tu, Nov 8, *tu s*
Reach, Rogation Monday
Royston, Ash Wed, Easter Wed, Whit Wed, first Wednesday in July, first Wednesday after Old Michaelmas day, *w*
Soham, May 9, *s*
Stowbridge, September 28
Thorney, July 1, September 21, *th*
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat before Palm Sun, Wednesday before Whit Sun, July 25, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton, July 31, Oct 6, Nov 24, *f*
Ashbourn, 1st Tuesday in Jan, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 2, 9, Dec 15 horses, sheep, pigs, *&c*
Ashover, April 25, Oct 15
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26, 1st Mon after October 10, 1st Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, Jan 28, May 12, Oct 31, *s*
Bolsover, last Fri in April, first Friday in Oct
Buxton, Monday before Thursday preceding Feb 14, March 28, April 29, Mon before 2nd Wed in Sept, Oct 28, *s*
Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in October, cattle, horses, cheese, *&c.*
Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 30, May 31, July 7, August 19, October 3, November 9, *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4, Fri before Midsummer-day, July 5, September 25, November 25, *s*
Crich, April 6, October 11
Cubley, November 30
Derby, Friday after Epiphany, Fri in Easter week, 3rd Friday after May 1, Friday in Whit week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, September 27, 28, 29, cheese, *f*
Duffield, Thurs after New Year's Day, March 1, *th*
Dronfield, Jan 10, April 25, July 15, September 2, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, *&c.* 2nd Tues in Sept, Oct 11, *f*
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tues, 1st Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes in Easter week, Oct 23, horses, cattle, *&c. s*
Tideswell, March 24, May 15, last Wed in July, 2nd Wed in Sep, Oct 29, *w*
Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, Easter Tuesday, May 12, July 8, Sep 8, 3rd Tuesday in November, for cattle and pedlery, *tu*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, Nov 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon, Tues before Easter. 2nd Tues in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri 1st Fri after Michaelmas-day, Dec 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, Dec 17
Yaxley, Holy Thurs, cattle, *t*

List of Fairs, continued.

Leicestershire.

Ashby-de-le-Zouch, Shrove Mon, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, last Mon in Sept, Nov 10,
Belton, Mon after Trinity week
Billesdon, last Monday in Feb. first Monday in May, last Mon in August, first Mon in Oct., *f*
Bosworth Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar. 17, July 25, Michaelmas day, *s*
Hallaton, Holy Thursday, Thurs. three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 1st 2nd and 3rd Monday after Epiphany, Easter Monday, Monday before Whit Monday, Whit Mon, Monday after St Simon and St Jude, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, Jan 4, March 2, Palm Sat, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, 13, 14, June 1, July 5, Aug 1, Sept 13, Oct 10, Nov 2, Dec 8; *w s*
Loughborough, February 14, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, Aug 12, Sept 30, Nov 13 *th*
Lutterworth, Thurs. after Feb. 19, Thurs after March 10, Thurs after April 15, Holy Thursday, Thursday after July 23, Thurs before October 10, Thursday after November 10, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, lasts nine days, new fairs, Tues after March 2, Tues after Mid-lent Sunday, Tuesday before Nov. 22, December 8, *tu*
Melton Mowbray, Mon and Tues after Jan 17, March 13, Holy Thursday, Whit Tues, Aug 21, September 7, *t*
Mountsorrel, July 9, 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, September 18 and 19, *th*

Nottinghamshire.

Bawtry, Whit-week, Old Martinmas day, *th*
Bingham, Tu and Wed before Feb. 13, 1st Thurs. in May, Whit-Th, May 31, Nov. 8, 9, *t*
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 20, *w*
Dunholme, August 12,
Eastwoood May 6, Oct 14, Nov 4
Edwinstowe, October 29
Farnsfield, Mon. after October 11
Lenton, Wednesday in Whit Sun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, July 10, 2nd Thurs in Oct, *th*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Friday fortnight before Good Friday, May 14, Whit-Tues, Aug 2, Wednesday before Oct 2, cheese market; Wednesday after Oct 3, hops; Nov. 1, Monday before Dec 11.
Nottingham, Friday after Jan 13, Mar 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, May 7, October 2, 3, 4, *w, s*
Ollerton, May 1, last Fri in Sept *f*
Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thur in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c, 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday *s*
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Easter Tues. Tuesday before second Thurs in Oct., Statutes, Nov. 27.
Tuxford, May 12, Monday before October 2, *m*
Warsop, Mon before Whit Mon
Worksop, March 31, Oct 14, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday aft Feb 25, second Wed in April, Wed after June 22, Wednesday after Oct 11, December 11, *w*
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sept 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon aft July 6
Daventry, 1st and last Monday in Jan, last Monday in February Easter Tues, May 9, June 6, 7, 1st Monday in July and Sept, August 3, last Monday August, Oct 2, 3, 27, second Monday in Nov and December, *w*

List of Fairs, continued.

Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thurs before May 13, June 28, Thursday before May 12, June 22, Thurs before Aug 5, Oct 11, Dec 6, *s*

Kettering, Thurs before Easter, Friday before Whit Sun, Thursday before Oct 11, Thursday before Dec 21, *f*

King's Cliffe, October 29

Northampton, 2nd Tuesday in Jan Feb 20, Friday before the great Smithfield market, April 5th, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, 1st Thursday in Nov, (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19, *w f*

Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12, *th*

Peterborough, 3rd Mon in March, July 10, 11, new ram fair second Saturday in Sept, Oct 2, *s*

Rockingham, September 25

Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)

Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Tues before Aug 5, *tu*

Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, Tues before Oct 11, Oct 29

Weldon, 1st Thursday in Feb, May, August, and November

Wellingboro', Easter Wed, Whit Wed, October 29, *w*

West Haddon, May 2

Yardley Hastings, Whit Tuesday

Rutland.

Oakham, Jan 17, Feb 14, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 5, June 2, July 4, Aug 11, Sept 8. Oct 13, Nov 3, Dec 8, *m s*

Uppingham, March 7, April 4, July 7, Sept 21, Nov 7, *w*

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, 1st Monday in Oct, 1st Monday after October 18, 1st Monday after Nov 2, *w*

Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after, till Michaelmas

Aldborough, September 4, *w*

Appletreewick, October 26 and 27

Askrig, May 10 & 17, 1st Thursday in June, Oct. 28 & 29, *th*

Askwick, Thurs before Whit Sun

Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb 28, May 13, October 11, *w*

Bawtry, Whit Thursday, Nov 22 *s*

Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Oct 11, 12, December 13, *th*

Bentham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday in Easter week, October 25

Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal mkts for cattle, Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday bef Sep 14, Wed aft Dec 25, *w s*

Bingley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*

Black Burton, Whit Monday

Bolton, June 28

Bradfield, June 16, 17, Dec 9, 10 *th*

Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16 (horse and cattle) 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)

Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 11, *m*

Brawby, 1st Mon after July 11, *m*

Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*

Brumpton, Nov 12

Bransburton, May 14, cattle market every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show, the nearest Wednesday to April 8, *w*

Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon aft Old Michaelmas day (for cattle) *m*

Cawood, May 13, Sept 23, Dec 19

Clapham, September 21

Coxwold, August 25

Dewsbury, Wednesday before May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11, *w*

Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 5 November 16, *s*

Easingwold, Ap 2, July 6, Sep 26 *f*

Egton, Tuesday bef Feb 15, May 13, Sep 4, Tuesday before Nov 22

Frodingham, July 10, October 2

Gargrave, Dec 11, 29

Grassington, March 4, April 24 June 29, September 26

Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tues in May, Aug & Sept. 2nd Tues in Nov

List of Fairs, continued.

Grinton Good Friday, Dec 21
Halifax, June 24, 1st Sat in Nov *s*
Harewood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October *m*
Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sep 28, *tu*
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Hedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m s*
Helmsley, May 19, July 16, Oct. 2 November 5, 6, *s*
Hornsea, August 13, Dec. 17
Huddersfield, Mar. 31, May 14, October 4, *tu*
Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April, (for cattle, &c.), October 11, *tf*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sep. 25 and 6 following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tuesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, Oct 29, *tu*
Ingleton, Nov 17
Keighly, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettlewell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, Aug 21, November 12
Kirby-Moorside, Whit Wednesday, September 18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13, Wed after Mar 12, May 6, Wed aft Aug 12, Tuesday aft Oct 11, Wednesday aft Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in Feb, May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon to Sat before Palm Sun, Whit-sun Eve, Sat before July 12, Oct 11, Saturday before November 23, *t s*
Marsden, April 25, July 10 Sep 29
Marsham, Sept 17, 18, *tu*
Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
Northallerton, February 14, May 5 Sept 5, Oct 3, 2nd Wednesday in October, for cheese, *w*
Otley, Wednesday in Easter week, and two succeeding fortnights; Whit-Wednesday; 1st Monday after Aug 3; Friday before Old Martinmas, and following Fri, *f*
Partington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*
Penistone, Thursday before Feb 28, November 3, *tu*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before May 13, Sept 25, Monday before Nov 22, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 8 (show of horses), Feb 24, Dec 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Saturday after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after Feb 13, Saturday before Palm Sun, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sept 12, 1st Saturday in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays aft the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday before Palm Sun. 2nd Friday before May 13, Fri before Aug 24, 2nd Friday before Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, Sept. 25, *s*
Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug 25, 26, 27. *m*
Ripon, Thursday after Jan 13, May 13, 14, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15, *m*
Scarborough, Holy Thur, November 22, *th*
Sedbergh, March 10, Oct. 29, *w*
Selby, Easter Tuesday, Monday after June 22, October 11, *m*
Settle, Tues bef Palm Sunday, Th before Good Friday, and every other Fri till Whit Sun, April 21, June 2, Aug 18 to 21, Tues after October 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Whit Tu and Wed, last Mon and Tu in Nov, *tu s*

List of Fairs, continued.

Sherbourn, Mar 25, Sep 29, *f*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sun eve, Aug 5, Nov 20. 22, *s*
Slaidburn, Feb 14, Apr 15, Aug 1, October 20
Snaith, last Thurs in April, Aug 10, 1st Friday in Sept, *th*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and October 24, for cattle
Stokesley, Sat before Feb 14, Palm and Trinity Sun, and Saturday before Oct 19 *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2. If the 1st Dec falls on a Saturday, the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wed in April, May, and October, *w*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 5, August 3, 4, 5, October 28, 29, December 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tu, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15
Topcliffe, July 17, 18, Oct 8
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11 12, *th*, *f*
Weighton, May 14, Sept 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 10, Thurs bef Nov 22, *th*
Whitby, Aug 25, Nov 11 *s*
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, Aug 2, Oct 19, 20, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Mon, July 10, August 12, November 22. Principal markets, every other Thursday in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before Dec 25, *s*

Probable Duration of Life, from 1 to 70 Years of Age.

Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.
Birth	38¾	18	43	36	30½	54	18¼
1yr	44¾	19	42¼	37	29¾	55	17¾
2	47	20	41½	38	29	56	17
3	50	21	40¾	39	28¼	57	16¼
4	50¼	22	40	40	27¾	58	15½
5	51¼	23	39½	41	27	59	15
6	51¼	24	38¾	42	26½	60	14½
7	51	25	38	43	25¾	61	14
8	50¼	26	37¼	44	25¼	62	13½
9	49¾	27	36½	45	24½	63	13
10	49	28	35¾	46	24	64	12½
11	48	29	35	47	23¼	65	11¾
12	47¼	30	34½	48	22½	66	11¼
13	46½	31	33¾	49	22	67	10¾
14	45¾	32	33	50	21¼	68	10¼
15	45	33	32½	51	20½	69	9¾
16	44¼	34	31¾	52	19¾	70	9¼
17	43½	35	31	53	19		

A rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather.

A red sky in the morning, bad weather or much wind.

IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

The most Certain Preserver of Health, a mild, yet speedy, safe, and effectual aid in cases of Indigestion and all Stomach Complaints, and, as a natural consequence, a Purifier of the Blood, and Sweetener of the whole system.

INDIGESTION is a weakness or want of power of the digestive juices in the stomach to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter for the proper nourishment of the whole system. It is caused by everything which weakens the system in general, or the stomach in particular. From it proceed nearly all the diseases to which we are liable; for it is very certain that if we could always keep the stomach right we should only die by old age or accident. Indigestion produces a great variety of unpleasant sensations; amongst the most prominent of its miserable effects are a want of, or an inordinate appetite, sometimes attended with a constant craving for drink, a distension or feeling of enlargement of the stomach, flatulency, heartburn, pain in the stomach, acidity, unpleasant taste in the mouth, perhaps sickness, rumbling noise in the bowels: in some cases of depraved digestion there is nearly a complete disrelish for food, but still the appetite is not greatly impaired, as at the stated periods of meals persons so afflicted can eat heartily, although without much gratification; a long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants, general debility, and incapacity for exertion. The minds of persons so afflicted frequently become irritable and desponding, and great anxiety is observable in the countenance; they appear thoughtful, melancholy, and dejected, under great apprehension of some imaginary danger will start at any unexpected noise or occurrence, and become so agitated that they require some time to calm and collect themselves; yet for all this the mind is exhilarated without much difficulty; pleasing events, society, will for a time dissipate all appearances of disease; but the excitement produced by an agreeable change vanishes soon after the cause has gone by. Other symptoms are violent palpitations, restlessness, the sleep disturbed by frightful dreams and startings, and affording little or no refreshment; occasionally there is much moaning, with a sense of weight and oppression upon the chest, nightmare, &c.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the symptoms of this first invader upon the constitution, as in a hundred cases of *Indigestion* there will probably be something peculiar to each; but be they what they may, they are all occasioned

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

by the food becoming a burden rather than a support to the stomach; and in all its stages the medicine most wanted is that which will afford speedy and effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and give energy to the nervous and muscular systems—nothing can more speedily, or the more certainly, effect so desirable an object than *Norton's Extract of Camomile Flowers.* The herb has from time immemorial been highly esteemed in England as a grateful anodyne, imparting an aromatic bitter to the taste, and a pleasing degree of warmth and strength to the stomach, and in all cases of indigestion, gout in the stomach, windy colic, and general weakness, it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as very useful and beneficial. The great, indeed only, objection to its use has been the large quantity of water which it takes to dissolve a small part of the flowers and which must be taken with it into the stomach. It requires a quarter of a pint of boiling water to dissolve the soluble portion of one drachm of camomile flowers; and, when one or two ounces may be taken with advantage, it must at once, be seen how impossible it is to take a proper dose of this wholesome herb in the form of tea; and the only reason why it has not long since been placed the very first in rank of all restorative medicines is that in taking it the stomach has always been loaded with water which tends in a great measure to counteract, and very frequently wholly to destroy the effect. It must be evident that loading a weak stomach with a large quantity of water merely for the purpose of conveying into it a small quantity of medicine must be injurious; and that the medicine must possess powerful renovating properties only to counteract the bad effects likely to be produced by the water. Generally speaking this has been the case with camomile flowers, a herb possessing the highest restorative qualities, and when properly taken, decidedly the most speedy restorer, and the most certain preserver of health.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are prepared by a peculiar process accidently discovered, and known only to the proprietor, and which he firmly believes to be one of the most valuable modern discoveries in medicine, by which all the essential and extractive matter of more than an ounce of the flowers are concentrated in four moderate sized pills. Experience has afforded the most ample proof that they possess all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the herb has been esteemed; and, as they are taken into the stomach unencumbered by any diluting or indigestible substance, in the same degree has their benefit been more immediate and decided. Mild in their operation and pleasant in their effect, they may be taken at

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

any age, and under any circumstance, without danger or inconvenience. A person exposed to cold and wet a whole day or night could not possibly receive any injury from taking them, but, on the contrary, they would effectually prevent a cold being taken. After a long acquaintance with a strict observance of the medicinal properties of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, it is only doing them justice to say that they are really the most valuable of all TONIC MEDICINES. By the word tonic is meant a medicine which gives strength to the stomach sufficient to digest in proper quantities all wholesome food, which increases the power of every nerve and muscle of the human body, or, in other words, invigorates the nervous and muscular systems. The solidity or firmness of the whole tissue of the body, which so quickly follows the use of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, their certain and speedy effects in repairing the partial dilapidations from time or intemperance, and their lasting salutary influence on the whole frame, is most convincing that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle, of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength sufficient to resist the formation of disease, and also to fortify the constitution against contagion; as such, their general use is strongly recommended as a preventative during the prevalence of maglignant fever or other infectious diseases, and to persons attending sick rooms they will be found invaluable, as in no one instance have they ever failed in preventing the taking of illness, even under the most trying circumstances.

As *Norton's Camomile Pills* are particularly recommended for all stomach complaints or indigestion, it will probably be expected that some advice should be given respecting diet, though after all that has been written upon the subject after the publication of volume upon volume, after the country has, as it were, been inundated with practical essays on diet, as a means of prolonging life, it would be unnecessary to say more, did we not feel it our duty to make the humble endeavour of inducing the public to regard them not, but to adopt that course which is dictated by nature, by reason, and by common sense. Those persons who study the wholesomes, and are governed by the opinion of writers on diet, are uniformly both unhealthy in body and weak in mind. There can be no doubt that the palate is designed to inform us what is proper for the stomach, and, of course, that must best instruct us what food to take and what to avoid: we want no other adviser. Nothing can be more clear than that those articles which are agreeable to the taste were by nature intended for our food and sustenance, whether liquid or solid,

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

oreign or of native production; if hey are pure and unadulterated, o harm need be dreaded by their se; they will only injure by buse. Consequently, whatever he palate approves, eat and drink lways in moderation, but never in xcess; keeping in mind that the first process of digestion is performed in the mouth, the second in the stomach; and that, in order that the stomach may be able to do its work properly, it is requisite the first process should be well performed; this consists of masticating or chewing the solid food, to break down and separate the fibres and small substances of meat and vegetable, mixing them well, and blending the whole together before they are swallowed; and it is particularly urged upon all to take plenty of time to their meals and never eat in haste. If you conform to this short and simple, but comprehensive advice, and find that there are various things which others eat and drink with pleasure and without inconvenience, and which would be pleasant to yourself, only that they disagree, you may at once conclude that the fault is in the stomach, that it does not possess the power which it ought to do, that it wants assistance, and the sooner that assistance is afforded the better. A very short trial of this medicine will best prove how soon it will put the stomach in a condition to perform with ease all the work which nature intended for it. By its use you will soon be able to enjoy, in moderation, whatever is agreeable o the taste, and unable to name one individual article of food which disagrees with or sits unpleasantly on the stomach. Never forget that a small meal well digested affords more nourishment to the system than a large one, even of the same food, when digested imperfectly Let the dish be ever so delicious ever so enticing a variety offered the bottle ever so enchanting never forget that temperance tend to preserve health, and that healt is the soul of enjoyment. Bu should an impropriety be at an time, or ever so often committed by which the stomach become overloaded or disordered, render i immediate aid by taking a dose o *Norton's Camomile Pills*, whic will so promptly assist in carryin off the burden thus imposed upo it that all will soon be right again

It is most certainly true tha every person in his life-time con sumes a quantity of noxious matte which if taken at one meal woul be fatal; it is these small quanti ties of noxious matter which ar introduced into our food, either b accident or wilful adulteration which we find so often upset th stomach, and not unfrequently la the foundation of illness, and pe haps final ruination to health. T preserve the constitution, it shoul be our constant care, if possible to counteract the effect of thes small quantities of unwholesome matter; and whenever, in tha

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

way, an enemy to the constitution finds it way into the stomach, a friend should immediately be sent after it, which would prevent its mischievous effects, and expel it altogether; no better friend can be found—no, none which will perform the task with greater certainty than NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. And let it be observed that the longer this medicine is taken the less it will be wanted, and it can in no case become habitual, as its entire action is to give energy and force to the stomach, which is the spring of life, the source from which the whole frame draws its succour and support. After an excess in eating or drinking, and upon every occasion of the general health being at all disturbed, these PILLS should be immediately taken, as they will stop and eradicate disease at its commencement. Indeed, it is most confidently asserted that by the timely use of this medicine only, and a common degree of caution, any person may enjoy all the comforts within his reach, may pass through life without an illness, and with the certainty of attaining a healthy OLD AGE.

On account of their volatile properties, they must be kept in bottles; and if closely corked their qualities are neither impaired by time nor injured by any change of climate whatever. Price, 13½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* each, with full directions. The large bottles contain the quantity of three small ones, or PILLS equal to fourteen ounces of CAMOMILE FLOWERS.

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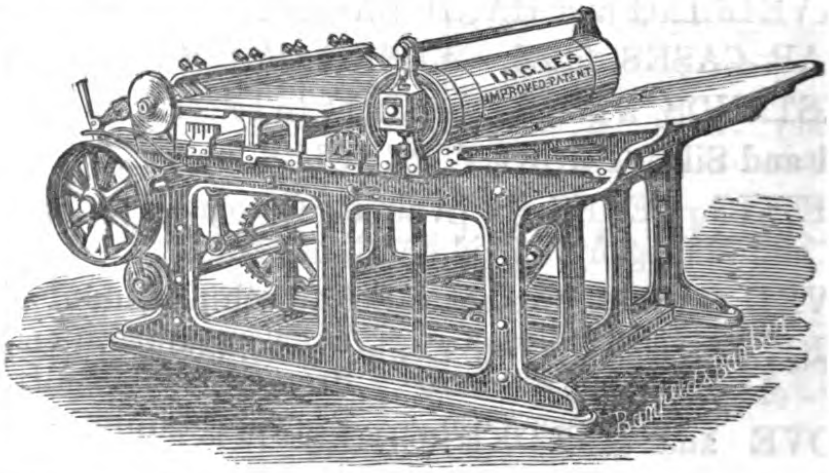
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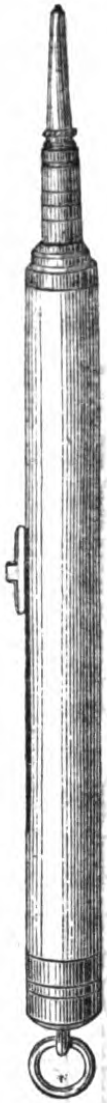
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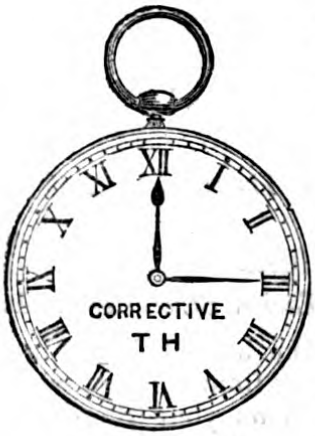
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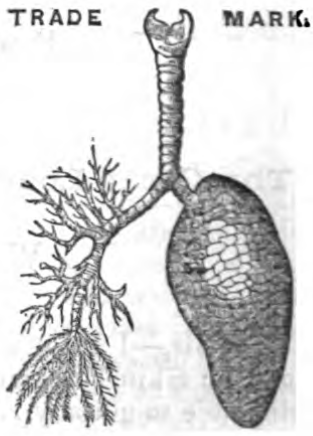
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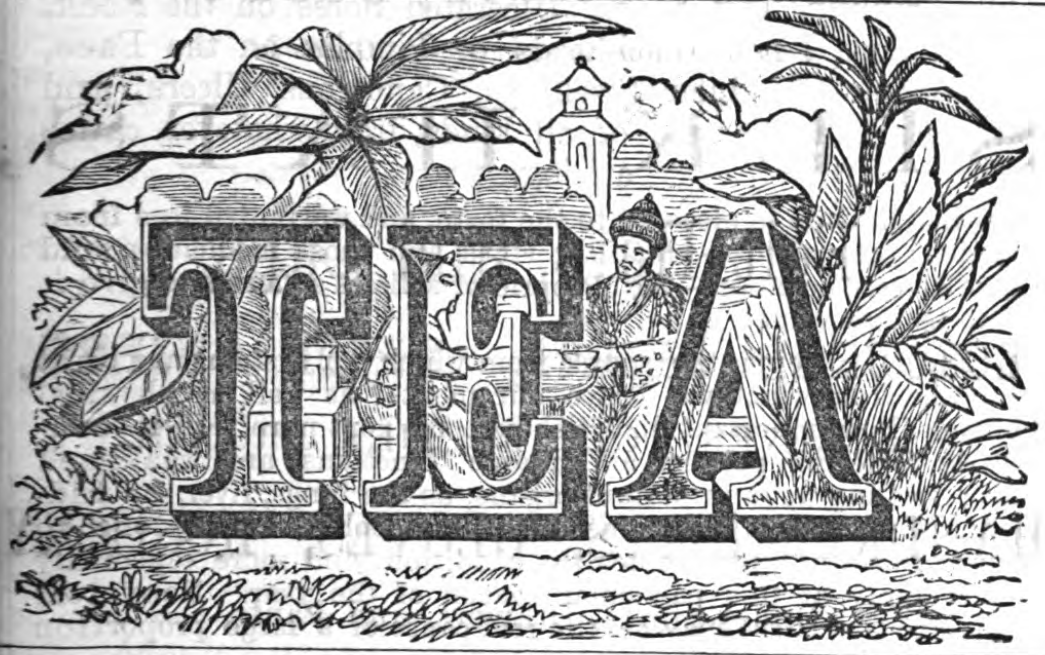
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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from all injurious compounds—which ALL PILLS and most medicines sold for these diseases contain—the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"Sir,—I have received the following from one of my numerous customers for your justly celebrated 'Blood Mixture.' You are at liberty to publish it,—Yours truly, E. Booth, Chemist.

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"Liverpool Terrace, Crewe,
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"Sir,—We have received the enclosed testimonial and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his statement."

"27th ebruary, 1875.

"I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers' Office at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for the last eighteen years, which broke out while stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines I could hear of, and have had the best advice both in government and private hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicines, I was induced to try them, and wonderful to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous Salve, my legs are perfectly healed.

"You are at perfect liberty to make what use you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar diseases should try the same.

Chas. Luker,
Late Sergt. R. Engineers.
Witness—W. J. Sparrow."

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln."

CURE OF DROPSY.

"Gomersal,
Leeds, 4th September.

"Dear Sir,—This is to certify that two eleven shilling bottles of Clarke's Blood Mixture cured my wife when three eminent doctors were powerless.

"Her complaint was dropsy, and she had been ill nearly ten years. You are at liberty to publish this if you please.—Yours truly,

John Cox."

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

ROBERT COULSON,

Single and Double-Furrow Plough, and

Agricultural Implement Maker.



CHAFF CUTTER.

IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Comprises a selection from the most celebrated Manufacturers of

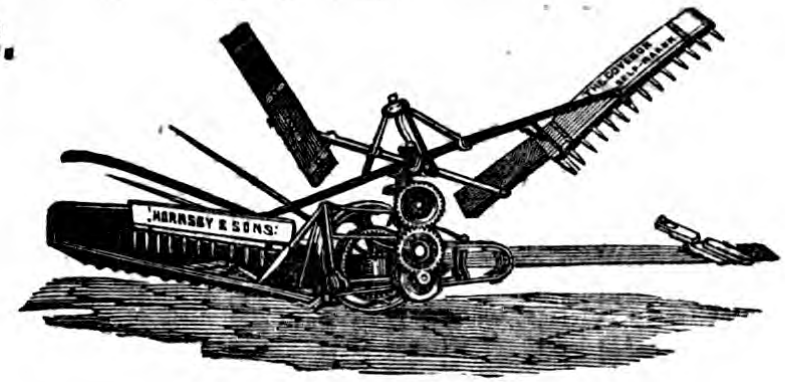
Reaping Machines, Grass Mowing Machines, Mowers for Lawn and Croquet Grounds, Dressing and Blowing Machines, Chaff Cutters, Root Pulpers, Turnip Cutters, Cake Breakers, Dry and Water General Purpose Drills, Iron Continuous Fencing, Strained Wire Fencing, Gates and Hurdles, and every article necessary for the Field, the Fold, and the Barn.



ROOT PULPER.

Plough Castings.

Duplicate Castings for Reapers.



REAPING MACHINE.

Reaping Machine Castings.

Knives, Files, &c., kept in stock.

R.C. especially calls attention to the LATEST and most Improved **HORSE-HOE,** in the manufacture of which he has obtained a celebrity.

Repairs done to Reaping Machines, Drills, and all kinds of Machines and Implements.

N.B.— ROBERT COULSON regularly attends **BOSTON MARKET,** where selections of his Machines and Implements are Exhibited opposite the RED COW INN, BARGATE.

Works :— CARRINGTON, near BOSTON.

KNOWN THROUGHOUT



THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

FACTS! FACTS!! FACTS!!!

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

It is a **FACT** that over 70,000 Boxes of these invaluable Pills are sold annually, and the Sale is daily increasing.

It is a **FACT** that they contain no MERCURIAL SUBSTANCE WHATEVER, but are purely Vegetable, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of the most delicate Constitutions.

It is a **FACT** that for more than 20 years they have been before the Public, as one of the most effectual remedies for WIND IN THE STOMACH, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, SPASMS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c., &c.

It is a **FACT** that Testimonials have been and are constantly being sent from sufferers in all parts of the United Kingdom, testifying their gratitude for benefits received through taking tkese Pills.

It is a **FACT** that no Pills can be genuine unless the words "PAGE WOODCOCK, LINCOLN," are engraved on the Government Stamp, round each Box.

It is a **FACT** that they are sold by all Medicine Vendors, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or they will be sent post-free by the sole Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, St. Faith's, Norwich, (formerly of Lincoln,) by remitting him 14, 33, or 54 Stamps.

John Morton, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston.

TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM

TOOTH-ACHE, TIC-DOLOREUX, RHEUMATISM,

(WHEREVER SITUATE,)

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATIC GOUT,
PARALYTIC AND OTHER NERVOUS AFFECTIONS
AND DEAFNESS.



HENRY'S NERVINE is with the utmost confidence recommended as the most speedy and unfailing Remedy ever yet brought before the public.

My Dear Sir, ROCHDALE, April, 1870.

Nearly a year ago I was a martyr to Tic, and at last was driven to that terrrible resource—to a druggist,—" to take my own Physic,' I flirted with Tonics, I coquetted with Cathartics, I tried all sorts of remedies. " Dabbled, and dribbled, and squirted in," but all was of no avail, I concluded that Tic had permanently taken up its abode with me and that " what can't be cured must be endured."

One Saturday evening, however, with a prospect or a busy night before me, and as a matter of course, Tic worse than usual: I thought of " HENRY'S NERVINE," I applied it, felt immediate relief; continued to apply it, and took a bottle to bed to use during the night, but lo! the fiend had departed, and " Richard was himself again," and as I have had no return, I now write to thank you, and scarcely need assure you that I shall strongly recommend it to all sufferers from Tic.

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES HAMILTON ROTHWELL.

To Mr. PAGE D. WOODCOCK.

One of the most interesting chemical discoveries of the present day is the production of a vegetable preparation which possesses the remarkable property of instantaneously allaying nervous pain by its merely touching the seat of pain. To those who dislike drinking nauseous remedies, we can confidently recommend *Henry's Nervine* as a most valuable and certain cure for nervous complaints, especially those affecting the head and facial nerves.—*Court Express.*

Hundreds of cases of cures could be obtained, all testifying to the magical effects of HENRY'S NERVINE.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Medicine Vendors.—Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, ST. FAITH'S, NORWICH who will send it Post free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps.

John Morton, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston.

One Dose Relieves! One Box Cures.

Perfect freedom from Cough in five minutes after taking

WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS,

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, and removing Phlegm, &c.

READ THESE REMARKABLE TESTIMONIALS.

STONEY LANE, GOOSNARGH, near Preston.

Dear Sir,

I write these few lines to you to let you know of the wonderful Cures I have got by taking "WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS." I had tried I think a score of Cough Medicines of all sorts, without doing me any good at all. I was troubled with a very bad Cough during the night, and Tickling in my Throat; I had been in this way for nearly two months, and found that I was getting worse every day; I also had a very great Hoarseness, while I could hardly speak, also night sweats very bad. At last a Druggist persuaded me to try a Box of your Pills, and I can truly say the first dose did me more good than all the Cough Medicines I had taken before; I only got a 1s. 1½d. Box, and now I have not the slightest Cough at all, and the night sweats are gone, and I can sleep well. I can truly say the Pills were worth a Guinea a Box to me, for I think I had paid nearly 10s. to get cured of my Cough, and could not. I hope you will use this Testimonial for the benefit of others, as you think proper. I remain, yours truly,

MR. P. D. WOODCOCK. JAMES ALSTON.

Dear Sir, 48, BURY STREET, HEYWOOD.

Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the unspeakable benefit I have received from your Cough Pills; I was suffering from a most distressing Cough, and could not sleep, could not go up or down a hill without continually resting, and having a dreadful fit of Coughing; Doctors gave me up, and at last I was recommended to try a box of your Pills, which I obtained from your agent, Mr. Beckett, Chemist, Market-place; the result was magical: after taking them the Cough entirely left me. I have now peaceful nights, sleep well, breathe easily, and can walk about with the greatest ease.

You can make use of this in any way you think proper, for the benefit of sufferers such as I have been. Believe me, yours truly,

To P. D. WOODCOCK, ESQ. BENJAMIN CROPPER.

These Pills may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; or enclose 14 or 33 Stamps to the Proprietor, P. D. WOODCOCK, "Lincoln House," ST. FAITH'S, NORWICH, and they will be sent Post free.

John Morton, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston.

The most Certain Cure for ENGLISH CHOLERA

AND

BOWEL COMPLAINTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

IS A FEW DOSES OF

WOODCOCK'S

ANTI-CHOLERA DROPS

For Looseness of the Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Sickness, Windy Pains, Disordered Bowels from eating Fruit, Vegetables, &c.

Its virtues in ENGLISH CHOLERA are unrivalled. A single dose generally allays the most acute pain, and diffuses a healthy action through the whole system. For SPASMS, WINDY CHOLIC, CRAMPS, &c., no medicine equals it.

Most Extraordinary Cure of SPASMS by Woodcock's Anti-Cholera Drops.

Cumberworth, near Alford, Jan. 20th, 1853.

Sir,—I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you of the great benefit I have received by taking your Anti-Cholera Drops. I have been afflicted with spasms for a long time, having very violent and dangerous attacks about every month. I can assure you it was hard work to keep straight with the doctor. I was advised to try your Anti-Cholera Drops, and after taking *one dose* was wonderfully relieved. I have occasionally felt a slight attack since, but by taking a dose or two the spasms have quickly dispersed, and I am at present in perfect health. Please to excuse this simple testimony: I would say more, but words cannot express their real value. I give you my name and address, that any one may make inquiries either personally or by letter. I shall be happy to answer them.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

To Mr. P. D. Woodcock. GEORGE GRANTHAM.

Hundreds of Cures of Bowel Complaints like the following could be produced.

Amos Jackson, son of James Jackson, Nag's Head Inn, Flaxengate, Lincoln, found relief the *first* dose, and was quite cured the *third* dose. Also Charles Atkinson, a neighbour, cured on taking the *fourth* dose.

This never-failing remedy for Bowel Complaints of every description ought at all times to be had in readiness, and no housekeeper ought to be without it. It is an excellent remedy for Pain in the Stomach, Wind or Flatulency, and its properties as an effectual Cure for Bowel Complaint, Diarrhœa, or looseness in the Bowels, with or without pain, as well as a certain preventative to Cholera, can be attested by hundreds who received benefit by using it.

Sold by the Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, "*Lincoln House*," *St. Faith's, Norwich, and all Medicine Vendors, in bottles at* 1*s.* 1½*d. and* 2*s.* 9*d. each.*

Buy a bottle, it is useful for almost everything; if you are seized with Bowel Complaint, it will stop it in half an hour.

JOHN MORTON, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

TWENTY CURES NURSE  THOUSAND BY LILLY'S

ROYAL FEMALE PILLS!!

For Disorders and Irregularities in the Female Constitution.

These Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome Disorder to which the Female sex is liable.

In Dropsy, General Debility, Pains in the Loins, Swelling of the Feet and Legs, and in all cases depending on Debility, or *taking cold*, they invariably afford relief. They produce a good appetite, with increased vigour of constitution, and give to the complexion that clear, rosy hue characteristic of female health and beauty.

Where females are obliged to sit much, or keep late hours, they should not omit to take these Pills, which may be truly said to be the best Female protector.

They are the best preservative against that fearful complaint consumption, and will cure it if not very far advanced.

During the "change of life" they are the most valuable medicine that can be taken, relieving, after only a few doses, from Giddiness in the Head, Indigestion, Faint Perspirations, Coldness of the Feet, Flutterings at the Stomach, &c., and all those various symptoms common at that period of life.

Young Persons will find these Pills invaluable.

They may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; the 2s. 9d. boxes contain *three* small ones. Should any difficulty occur in obtaining them in remote places, enclose 15 or 36 stamps to the Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Norwich, and they will be sent, free by post, to any part of the United Kingdom.

WOODCOCK'S

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Will cure Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Chronic Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Tic-Doloreux, without causing the least pain in the Head, Sickness, or impairing the Constitution, which is the effect of many powerful and advertised Medicines.

The success of these PILLS has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. They have effected thousands of extraordinary cures, after the most eminent Physicians and every other Medicine had failed. They are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for these painful disorders, and are fast superseding the use of every other.

Prepared by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, St. Faith's, Norwich; and sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

John Morton, wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S BOTANIC EYE OINTMENT.

A sovereign and valuable restorer and preserver of the sight, removing *Inflammations, Bloodshots, Scorbutic Humours, Shooting Pains, Dimness, Swellings in the Eyelids*, and numerous other diseases to which the Eye is subject; it also preserves the Sight against the injuries arising from extreme heat or cold. (Composed of Vegetables.)

Lo! its just praise is heard from every mouth,
In the bright regions of the sunny *South*,
And, pouring as a gladsome torrent forth,
The sound re-echoes from the chilly *North*:
Its praise comes floating o'er the *Western* wave,
And *Eastern* breezes tell its power to save;
But grateful Britain loudest shall proclaim
Its healing virtues to perpetual *Fame*.

One of the greatest philanthropists of the age, in his remarks on the sufferings of mankind, observes that "A man could never misplace his charity in relieving the blind; for," he adds, "of all the sufferings we are doomed to undergo, this is the greatest;" and, as such, it merits our compassion and our relief, as far as in us lies, to administer it; for who, that is in full possession of this great blessing, can withhold the tear of compassion from him who has been deprived of it, and at the same time not feel grateful that he is not so afflicted—that he is blessed with sight—that he can behold the bright orb of day in all its beauty and splendour, and, with the Poet, exclaim in the language of joy and adoration—

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good;
Almighty; thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair! thys elf how wondrous then;
Unspeakable! who sitt'st above the heav'ns
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works.

But let us reverse the picture; let us behold the state of the man who is deprived of sight; let us view his case in the most favourable light—accompanied with wealth, and, as far as he can, enjoying the then few comforts of life—and is he not compelled to say—

Deprived of sight, Heav'n's choicest gifts are vain;
For me no early primrose decks the plain;
No cheering dawn o'er my lone path can rise,
No glowing sunset, with its million dyes;
No stars shine out, no moon bestows its ray,
But one long night that looks in vain for day.

The discoverer of this invaluable Remedy for many years confined its utility to the afflicted in the immediate vicinity of his residence, and numerous are the persons who now come forward and bear testimony to the incalculable benefits they have derived from it. At the earnest solicitations of friends, and amongst them several Professional Gentlemen, he was induced to give it more extended publicity; and has now the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that its utility is extended all over the country, relieving the sufferers not merely in the cottages of the Poor, but in the mansions of the Rich.—Directions for use with each pot.

Mr. Wallis, of Wilford, near Nottingham, was nearly blinded for upwards of two years, during which time he tried a variety of prescriptions, but without deriving the slightest benefit; having heard of Bostock's Botanic Eye Ointment, he was induced to give it a trial, and before using two pots his sight was completely restored. The above cure was communicated personally by Mr. Wallis to Mr. C. V. Wilcockson, Long Row, Nottingham, to whom reference is permitted.

Sold in pots at 1s. 1½*d. and* 2s. 9*d. by all Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Chemist, "Lincoln House," St. Faith's, Norwich. Observe; None are genuine without the words "Page Woodcock, Norwich," printed in White Letters on a Red Ground on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps, to prevent fraud.*

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S ANTISCORBUTIC OINTMENT

For the Cure of Ring-worms, all Scorbutic Eruptions, Abscesses, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Tumours, Full Throats, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Itch, Chilblains, Scurvy, Evil, &c., and all Eruptions of the Skin; and if used in time, will be found a valuable application for that dreadful disorder the Fistula, as well as Cancer & Erysipelas, with all Scrofulous Diseases.—In Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Some of the above-mentioned dreadfully afflicting maladies have defied the skill of the most eminent Surgeons for many years; and hundreds of our fellow men, after undergoing the most painful operations, have been pronounced by the Faculty incurable, and have spent the remainder of their lives in the greatest misery, until the kind hand of death put an end to their sufferings. All alike are doomed to suffer—the peasant and the prince—as a proof of which, let us enter the abode of Royalty, and who cannot remember the sufferings of George the Fourth, the uncle of our most gracious Queen, who for many years suffered from the Scrofula; or, as it is called, "The King's Evil," in consequence of the sufferings of the Royal Family. And need I say, all that money or interest could command, all the skill of the Medical Profession of this and other countries was brought into action, and the Royal sufferer was often heard to say, "He would not wish his greatest enemy so great an evil."

"For what are gems, or gold, or wealth,
If unattended by the boon of health:
Behold yon couch, whose splendid curtains sweep
In crimson folds, where grandeur's doomed to weep;
Where the dim lamp sends forth its faint perfume,
And vassals noiseless pace the gorgeous room;
Where skill and medicine, brought from every land,
In vain attempts to hold pain's torturing hand.
Oh! could they know the wond'rous healing power,
By Bostock wrested from each hidden flower,
To form the Ointment, which has power to heal
The direst pains earth's suffering sons can feel,
Glad would they hail it as a gift sent down
From that bright world, where suffering is unknown."

The proprietor is in possession of a vast number of testimonials from parties who have derived the greatest benefit, including Burns and Scalds, Ulcers, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Itch, and Scurvy in all its forms, but being limited for space, cannot give publicity to each one separately. Heads of Families, Mothers, and those having the care of Children in particular, would do well to keep a pot of this Ointment constantly by them, as it will be found invaluable in removing those little afflictions, as Sore Ears, &c., to which Children are subject.

Sold in Pots, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., by all Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Chemist, "Lincoln House," St. Faith's, Norwich. Observe! None are genuine without the words—"Page D. Woodcock, Norwich," printed in White Letters on a Red Ground on the Government Stamp, by order of her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps.

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S BOTANIC PURIFYING PILLS

THESE well-known PILLS are one of the purely Vegetable Pills in general use, and are a positive substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, and their kindred minerals. It is a startling fact that nearly all the prescriptions given to the sick, and those advertised medicines, contain mineral poisons. No matter what the disease, whether active, acute, or chronic; whether malarious, infectious, or contagious; whether fever, small-pox, influenza, scrofula, or skin diseases; calomel and corrosive sublimate, in some form is prescribed, merely to change the *condition* of the complaint, but which generally entails other maladies more frightful than the original complaint.

All who wish to avoid this uncertain mode of medication, are advised, in good faith, to use

Bostock's Botanic Purifying Pills,

Which are chemically compounded of pure Herbs, on principles fixed as the sciences of Navigation and Astronomy.

THEIR OBJECT IS TO

Purify and equalise the Circulation of the Blood!

TO CORRECT ALL

Irregularities of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, & Bladder.

They expel from the system of the sick all Morbid, corrupt humours, and crude matter, and restore the

Diseased Organs to Healthy Regularity of Action!

Under this healthful action the pulse becomes regular, the tongue clean, the mouth sweet, the skin clear, the heart, liver, stomach, and bowels, discharge their several functions with healthful regularity, and the entire system is invested with such high conditions of health as to render it

Impregnable to the attacks of Disease.

While no weakness, no sickness of the stomach, no griping pains, follow their use: they are therefore confidently submitted to the common sense and reason of mankind as the most effective of **Blood Purifiers.**

Prepared for the Proprietor by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, "Lincoln House" St. Faith's, Norwich, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, and may be obtained of all Medicine Vendors, who, if they have not got it in stock, can procure it at once from their patent medicine warehouse, or P. D. W. will send a box free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps, according to size.

Agent for Boston, Mr. J. Morton, Stamp Office, Boston.

GOUT! GOUT!! GOUT!!!

HICKINBOTTOM'S

GOUT & RHEUMATIC ELIXIR,

In bottles at Thirteen-pence halfpenny each.

One Dose Relieves! One Bottle Cures!!

It is the safest and most effectual remedy yet offered to the Public; it will cure the most obstinate cases, no matter how severe or of how long standing. Prepared only by S. HICKINBOTTOM, Chemist, Sleaford, who is constantly receiving testimonials of cures from all parts of England.

London Agents, Barclay and Sons, and Mr. William Edwards; also sold by all the principal Chemists and Patent Medicine dealers, and by the following Agents in this district:—Boston, W. R. Fowler, Chemist; Spalding, WATKINSON & CRUST; Donington and Billinghay, PEACH & SON.

Wholesale and retail by J. MORTON, Stationer, Boston.

ESTABLISHED, 1820.

S. BARWICK,

(Late Stanley),

Watch and Clock Maker,

Jeweller, Optician, &c.

If you want a Good Watch or Clock go to the noted Establishment 26, High Street, Boston, where you will get value for money combined with Superior Workmanship. A well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Guards, Alberts, Victorias, Guinea Gold Wedding Rings, Hall Marked Keepers, Mourning and Fancy Rings, Jewellery, Clocks, Electro-Plated Goods, Spoons, Forks, &c.

Crystal Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.



NEW

TEA

ESTABLISHMENT,

10,

Market-Place,

BOSTON.

WILLIAM LYON,

BEGS to thank his numerous customers for the many expressions of satisfaction which they have given as to the quality of the TEA supplied, and to assure the public that a large stock of the choicest kinds of

Indian and Chinese Teas

is constantly on hand, and buyers may always depend upon a good article at moderate prices.—A trial is earnestly solicited.

BEST MOIST & LOAF SUGARS.
CHOICE COFFEES AND SPICES.
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUTS.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS.

General Italian and Provision Warehouse.

☞ NOTE THE ADDRESS,

William Lyon,

10, Market-Place, (Opposite Boston Church.)

ORGANER & RICHARDSON,

Drapers, Milliners, and Silk

MERCERS,

BARGATE, BOSTON,

(OPPOSITE NEW STREET.)

FUNERALS COMPLETELY FURNISHED.

B B B B

BELL'S BARGATE BREWERY, BOSTON.

Prices.
MILD ALES.
XX at 1s. per Gall.
XXX at 14d. ,,

Best London Stout
always in Stock.



Prices.
PALE & STOCK ALES.
OK at 1s. per Gall.
K at 1s. ,,
PA at 16d. ,,
XXXX at 18d. ,,

DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c.

9, *MARKET-PLACE, BOSTON.*

The Executors of the late Mr. Robert Marshall

Beg to state that they have disposed of the Drug Business so long and so successfully carried on by the deceased, to Mr. W. GILLARD, of London, on whose behalf they solicit a continuance of the favours hitherto so liberally bestowed.

W. GILLARD

In announcing his succession to the above Business, begs to state that it will be his utmost study and endeavour to retain the support and confidence so largely bestowed on his predecessor ; his long and practical experience in the various branches of the Drug Trade, as well as knowledge of the best markets for commodities specially adapted to the Agricultural department, enables him confidently to assert his ability to meet this important branch on the very best conditions.

Dispensing Department.

The utmost attention will be given to the purity and freshness of Drugs used, as well as the utmost accuracy and punctuality ensured in the Dispensing of Medicines.

The Agricultural Department

Will receive the greatest consideration. When we look at the rapid progress which every branch of Medical Science has made, and is daily attaining to the benfit of mankind, there is ample inducement on the ground of Humanity as well as the pecuniary advantage to the Owners of Animal property, for desiring to follow in the stream of improvement.

H. ALLGOOD,

Wholesale and Retail

HAY, CORN & FLOUR

FACTOR,

20, NEW STREET,

BOSTON.



Dealer in Oats, Beans, Barley Meal, Maize Meal, Oatmeal, Pollard, Bran, Oil Cake, Corn, Bread, Flour, Biscuits, Cattle Spice, &c.

☞ **Agent for Clarke's celebrated Buffalo Meat Biscuits.**

A large quantity of the best Hay always on hand.

The Marvellous Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Chest Affections.

Pectorine

Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.
Sent by the Proprietors upon receipt of stamps.

From Rev. J. STONEHOUSE, St. Saviour's Vicarage, Nottingham:

DEAR SIR,—I can strongly recommend your PECTORINE as an invaluable Cough Remedy. I have given it a fair trial in my own family, and have also supplied it to persons suffering from Cough in my Parish, and in every instance it has given immediate relief. In some cases, after passing sleepless nights, one or two doses of the PECTORINE have had such a good effect that persons have got a good night's rest, and the cough has speedily disappeared.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

St. Saviour's Vicarage, Nottingham. J. STONEHOUSE.

From Rev. W. LUSH, Stixwold Vicarage, Horncastle.

20th December, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR,—Yours is no quack medicine. From what I have seen of its use, I fully believe, with God's blessing, it is calculated to do all you profess. I have much pleasure in recommending it.

Faithfully yours, W. LUSH, Vicar of Stixwold.

Mr. A. ROLFE, St. Ann's Square, Nottingham,
says—"Your PECTORINE is superior to any Medicine I have ever tried for Coughs or Colds."

PECTORINE cures the worst form of COUGHS and COLDS.
PECTORINE cures HOARSENESS.
PECTORINE gives immediate relief in BRONCHITIS.
PECTORINE is the best method for ASTHMA.
PECTORINE cures WHOOPING COUGH.
PECTORINE will cure a TROUBLESOME TICKLING COUGH.
PECTORINE is invaluable in the early stages of CONSUMPTION.
PECTORINE relieves all AFFECTIONS of the CHEST, LUNGS, and THROAT.

Prepared only by SMITH & CLARKE, Manufacturing Chemists, Park Street, Lincoln.

*** Vice Chancellor Sir C. Hall granted a perpetual injunction with costs against F. Mason, Chemist, Rotherham, for using the word "Pectorine."

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The following Table gives Examples of Sums Payable under Policies of £1000 becoming Claims during the present year.

Year of Entry.	Policy with Vested Bonus Additional at 31st December, 1873.	Intermediate Bonuses, 1874, 1875, and 1876.	Guaranteed Fund (taking Age 35) and Interest thereon.	TOTAL.	Year of Entry.
1817	£2726 9 4	£114 10 4	£128 15 5	£2969 15 1	1817
1820	2310 15 9	97 1 1	108 0 3	2515 17 1	1820
1825	2163 18 4	90 17 8	97 3 11	2351 19 11	1825
1830	2017 0 7	84 14 3	85 4 3	2186 19 1	1830
1840	1687 12 2	70 17 7	58 16 11	1817 6 8	1840
1850	1412 17 4	59 6 10	36 0 7	1508 4 9	1850
1865	1141 3 2	47 18 7	10 6 4	1199 8 1	1865
1870	1066 0 0	44 15 5	4 10 2	1115 5 7	1870

At the last Investigation in 1873 it was found that, after deducting all Claims (those by Death exceeding £2,000,000), the Surplus Profit realised during the preceding seven years amounted to

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Having in view the success of 1874-5, the first two years of the current Septennium—the New Business showing £2,402,414 against £1,523,018 transacted during the corresponding period of the previous Septennium—as well as the improved rate of interest which continues to be realised on the Society's Investments, and its moderate Scale of Expenses of Management, there appears every reason to expect that the very satisfactory results of the last Division of Profits will be at least equalled by those of

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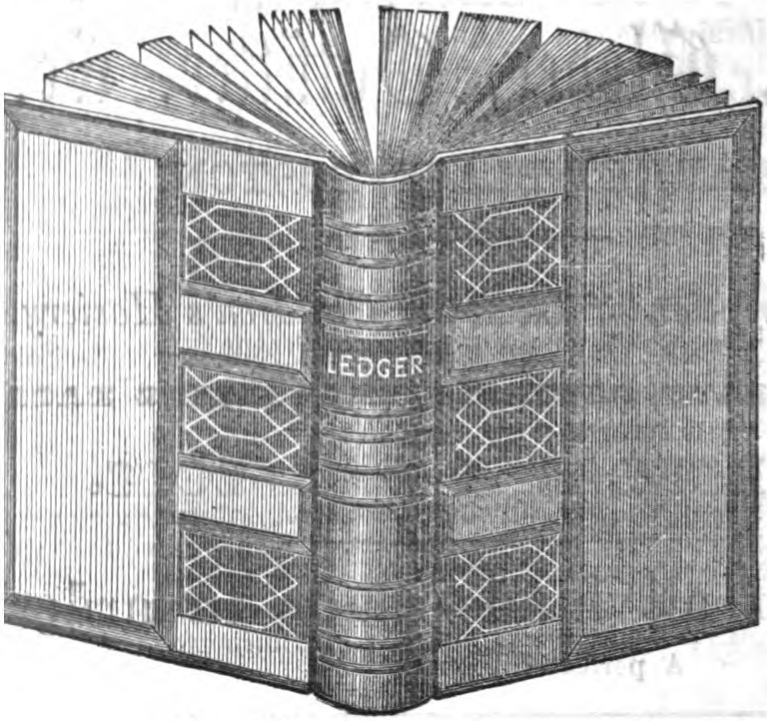
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1868 Vintage Port, bottled Jan., 1871	48s. ,,
Old Port (Martinez's Shipping), bottled Jan., 1872 ..	48s. ,,
Old Port (Martinez's Shipping), bottled Jan., 1873 ..	42s. ,,
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	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.				
Monday	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	4	11	18
Tuesday	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	5	12	19
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	6	13	20
Thursday	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	7	14	21
Friday	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	...	1	8	15	22
Saturday	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	...	2	9	16	23
Sunday	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	...	3	10	17	24

	APRIL.					MAY.					JUNE.				
Monday	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	
Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	
Thursday	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	
Friday	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	
Saturday	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	
Sunday	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	

	JULY.					AUGUST.					SEPTEMBER.				
Monday	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23
Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25
Thursday	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26
Friday	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27
Saturday	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28
Sunday	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29

	OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
Monday	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23
Tuesday	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25
Thursday	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26
Friday	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27
Saturday	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28
Sunday	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29

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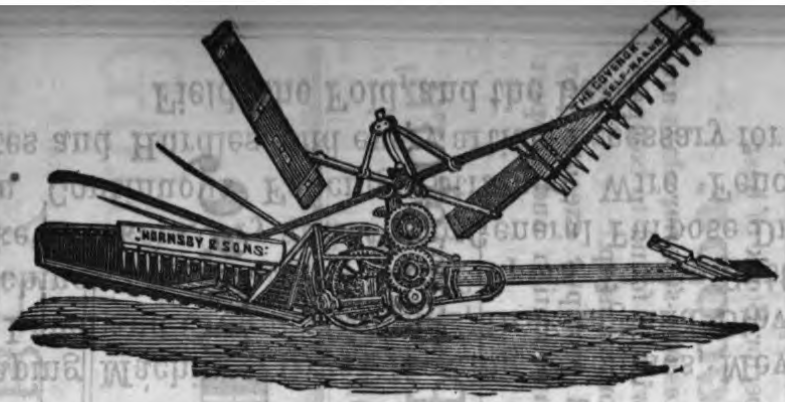
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☞ N.B.—All kinds of REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed by efficient workmen on the premises.—Your recommendation and support are respectfully solicited.

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A Large Assortment of the Newest Patterns always on Sale.

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GOOD NEWS FOR SMOKERS!

THE

Foreign Cigar Depot is Now Open!

H. Claypoole & Sons

Beg respectfully to inform the Gentry in Town and Neighbourhood of Boston that they have taken the Old Established PREMISES lately occupied by

THE MISSES LEO,

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Which they have OPENED as "THE FOREIGN CIGAR DEPOT." The Stock will be found to consist of an Elegant Assortment of Meerschaum and Fancy PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS, CIGAR CASES, POUCHES, &c. The Stock of CIGARS, which are chiefly Foreign, have been carefully selected by first-class competent judges, who have been connected with the Trade a number of years. All kinds of TOBACCOES and SNUFFS of the best quality, and every other requisite connected with the Trade.

N.B.—The Public are particularly requested to note the following fact:—Every Article will be found of First-class Quality at Low Prices.—A call is respectfully solicited.

SINGLETON'S

Golden Eye Ointment,

Known to the Public upwards of 200 *years as a certain cure for*

Inflamed Eyes, Weak Sight, Sore Eyes, Scorbutic Eruptions, Piles, Bruises, &c.

SINGLETON'S GOLDEN EYE OINTMENT has the testimony and patronage of many of the most skilful Oculists and Physicians, who are constantly in the habit of using it.

Dr. BABINGTON recommended the use of SINGLETON'S GOLDEN EYE OINTMENT in the most virulent cases of Inflammation, and said "NOTHING ELSE WOULD BE OF USE."

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CAUTION!—None Offered for sale can be genuine unless "SINGLETON'S GOLDEN EYE OINTMENT" *is engraved on the Government Stamp and round the Pot*, and the Bill of Directions signed,

Stephen Green, 2, Union Place, Lambeth.

Wholesale and retail Agent, JOHN MORTON, Boston.

POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED,

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Mr. Thos. A. Sheridan, of Elphin, Ireland, writes: "For three days and nights I was a stranger to rest and sleep; racked and almost killed with a hard Cough, I tried all kinds of remedies but to no purpose. At length a friend kindly supplied me with a quarter of a small bottle of your *Balsam*, and told me to try it, which I accordingly did. The result has been miraculous. The Cough has almost ceased and I have once more found out (thanks to your *Balsam*) what it is to enjoy sleep and life."

TRULY AN EXTRAORDINARY EXPECTORANT.

Mr. Edward M. Ullett, of Bury, Hants, writes to Messrs. Palmer & Son, Ramsey:—"Having been in the habit of using *Powell's Balsam of Aniseed* for a great number of years, I have pleasure in bearing testimony to its incomparable effects as an expectorant, I always find a single dose gives immediate relief, and a small bottle effects a perfect cure."

No Family should be without it in the Winter.

Francis Murphy, Esq., of Woodstock House, writes to Mr. Conolly, Chemist, Athy:—"I take leave to acquaint you that *Powell's Balsam of Aniseed*, which I purchased of you and which you so highly recommend, is an effective cure for Coughs, I have used it myself and in my family and found it a certain remedy, and have known it to relieve inveterate Chronic Coughs amongst my friends, therefore, I can in truth pronounce it an invaluable medicine."

ITS EFFICACY IN CASES OF CONFIRMED ASTHMA IS PROVERBIAL.

Chas. Land, Esq., of Eaton Terrace, Bury Old Road, Manchester, writes:—"I have for many weeks been afflicted with a most painful Cough, in fact, I was almost sure my lungs were affected, I was advised by a friend to try your *Balsam of Aniseed*, and I feel it my duty to give you the result, for the first dose gave me instant relief, and the bottle completely cured me."

THOSE WHO COUGH AT NIGHT WILL FIND IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

Albert Count Potocki, writes:—I have for a long time suffered from a severe Cough, tried all manner of remedies, Dr. Libericht, advised *Powell's Balsam of Aniseed*, it cured me after five days."

This inestimable medicine is under the immediate patronage of several of the Nobility and Clergy and can be obtained of Chemists in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

Ask for "Powell's Balsam of Aniseed."

Established over 50 years.

Prepared only by Thos. POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. per bottle.

Sold by John Morton, Stamp Office, Boston.

"LET NONE DESPAIR!"



ESTABLISHED 1837.

The above valuable Pills, which are prepared with the greatest care from the Purest Vegetable Extracts,

CONTAIN NO MINERAL OF ANY DESCRIPTION,

And may be taken by the most Delicate and Aged with Safety and Success. They act gently and effectually on the Bowels, strengthen the Stomach, improve the Appetite, remove Nervousness, search out and dispel complaints of every character, and lay the foundation of Health and Strength. Since brought before the Public these Pills have been the means of benefitting thousands of persons, particularly those suffering from complaints which owe their origin to a

DISORDERED STOMACH AND LIVER,

The symptoms of which are as follows:—

Indigestion
Bilious or Sick Head-ache
Heartburn
Loss of Appetite
Acidity, Dizziness
Palpitation of the Heart
Nervousness
Cramp & Spasms at the Chest
Costiveness
Disturbed Sleep
Sinking Sensation at the Stomach
Singing in the Ears
Pains across the Forehead
Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin
Epileptic Fits
Temporary Delirium
Gravel, Dropsy, Lumbago
Tic, Rheumatism, Bad Legs,

And many other complaints too numerous to mention. As a

GENERAL PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

They have proved to be Invaluable. Sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors, in Boxes, at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., and by

John Morton, wholesale and retail, Market-place, Boston.

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Wine, Spirit, Ale, & Porter Merchants.

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Bullard's celebrated Light Dinner and Home Brewed Ales,

IN 9, 18, & 36 GALLON CASKS.

BOTTLED ALES AND STOUT.

CORNHILL WINE VAULTS,

Market Place, BOSTON.

MORTON'S

SIXPENNY

ALMANACK AND DIARY,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1878,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER LEAP YEAR.



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Established A.D. 1815.

JANUARY, 1878.



"One Science only, will one genius fit:
So vast is Art, so narrow human wit."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	T	*Circumcision*.....	8 8	3 59
2	W	Sun rises, 8h. 8m...	8 8	4 0
3	Th	**New Moon,** 2h. 3m. afternoon....	8 8	4 2
4	F	Sir Isaac Newton born, 1642	8 8	4 3
5	S	Length of night 16h. 4m.....	8 8	4 4
6	S	**Epiphany Sunday**	8 7	4 5
7	M	Plough Monday.	8 7	4 7
8	Tu	Fire insurance due.	8 6	4 8
9	W	Napoleon III. died, 1873.....	8 6	4 9
10	Th	Penny Postage introduced, 1840.	8 5	4 11
11	F	**Moon's first Qr.,** 6h. 46m. even..	8 5	4 12
12	S	Twilight ends 6h. 16m.....	8 4	4 13
13	S	**First Sunday after Epiphany** ..	8 3	4 15
14	M	Oxford Lent Term begins	8 3	4 17
15	Tu	Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559.	8 2	4 18
16	W	Night 15h. 43m. long	8 1	4 20
17	Th	A lunar rainbow observed at Wakefield for an hour, 1806.	8 0	4 21
18	F	Death of Lord Lytton, 1873.....	7 59	4 23
19	S	**Full Moon,** 0h. 10m. morning..	7 58	4 24
20	S	**2nd. Sunday after Epiphany** ...	7 57	4 26
21	M	Abbots Ripton accident, 1876...	7 56	4 28
22	Tu	The ship *Northfleet* run down, 1873.....	7 55	4 30
23	W	Canon Kingsley died, 1875.... ...	7 54	4 31
24	Th	Duke of Edinburgh mar. 1874...	7 52	4 33
25	F	**Moon's last Qr.** 3h. 49m. aft. *Conversion of St. Paul.*	7 51	4 35
26	S	Writs for new elections issued, 1874.....	7 50	4 37
27	S	**Third Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 48	4 38
28	M	The Royal Irish Academy incorporated, 1786..	7 47	4 40
29	Tu	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856..	7 46	4 42
30	W	King Charles I. beheaded, 1649	7 44	4 44
31	Th	Hilary Law Term ends	7 43	4 45

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1	T
2	W
3	T
4	F
5	S
6	S
7	M
8	T
9	W
10	T
11	F
12	S
13	S
14	M
15	T
16	W
17	T
18	F
19	S
20	S
21	M
22	T
23	W
24	T
25	F
26	S
27	S
28	M
39	T
30	W
31	T

FEBRUARY, 1878.



"Spirituous liquors are stimulants; and, generally speaking, do not confer strength! Stimulants are occasionally useful or even vitally necessary; but if habitually indulged in, they become, as the experience of all times has proved, a source of debility and malady."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	
1	F	Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends ...	7 41	4
2	S	**New Moon,** 8h. 17m. morn. *Candlemas Day* ...	7 40	4
3	S	**Fourth Sunday after Epiphany**	7 38	4
4	M	John Rogers, a prebendary, burnt, 1555...	7 36	4
5	Tu	The Regency bill passed, 1811..	7 35	4
6	W	Pope Clement XII. died, 1740....	7 33	4
7	Th	Baron Rothschild died, 1874	7 31	4
8	F	Half-Quarter day	7 30	4
9	S	*Mr. Brand* elected *Speaker*, 1872.	7 28	4
10	S	**5th Sun. af. Epiphany** MOON'S first Qr. 1h 16m aftern.	7 26	4
11	M	London University founded, 1826	7 24	4
12	Tu	Night 14h. 19m. long	7 22	4
13	W	Pantechnicon burnt, 1872	7 21	4
14	Th	St. Valentine's Day	7 19	4
15	F	Bishop Atterbury died, 1732 ...	7 17	4
16	S	Sir Philip Sidney buried, 1587..	7 15	4
17	S	**Septuagesima Sun.** FULL MOON, 11h. 16m. forenoon.	7 13	4
18	M	Martin Luther died, 1546	7 11	4
19	Tu	Galileo born at Florence, 1564..	7 9	4
20	W	.....	7 7	4
21	Th	Pope Julius II. died, 1513	7 5	4
22	F	Edward III. celebrates a jubilee.	7 3	4
23	S	Louis Phillipe abdicated, 1848..	7 1	4
24	S	**Sexagesima**—*S. Matt.* MOON'S last Qr 3h. 12m. morn.	6 59	5
25	M	Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.	6 57	5
26	Tu	Earthquake in Yorkshire, 1574.	6 54	5
27	W	Hare Hunting ends.....	6 52	5
28	Th	Tichborne trial ended	6 50	5

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	

MARCH, 1878.



"One is not so soon healed as hurt."

"Little comforts beget much happiness."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	St. David	6 48	5 38
2	S	Emperor Nicholas of Russia died, 1855..	6 46	5 40
3	S	**Quinquagesima** or **Shrove Sun.**	6 44	5 42
4	M	**New Moon,** 3h. 17m. morning	6 42	5 43
5	Tu	*Shrove Tuesday.*—Day breaks 4h. 0m..	6 39	5 45
6	W	*Ash Wednesday*.....	6 37	5 47
7	Th	Bp. Wilson, Isle of Man, d. 1755	6 35	5 49
8	F	Died, aged 50, Robert W. Thomson, C. E., inventor of the Traction Engine, 1873....	6 33	5 50
9	S	Prince of Wales married, 1863..	6 30	5 52
10	S	**First Sunday in Lent**	6 28	5 54
11	M	The Income Tax imposed, 1842.	6 26	5 55
12	Tu	**Moon's 1st Qr.,** 4h. 0m. morning.	6 24	5 57
13	W	Herschel discovered the planet *Uranus*, 1781..	6 22	5 59
14	Th	The Reform bill passed, 1832....	6 19	6 1
15	F	Lord Northbrook gazetted Governor Gl. of India, 1872...	6 17	6 2
16	S	Prince Imperial of France born, 1856 ...	6 15	6 4
17	S	**Second Sun. in Lent**—S. Patrick	6 12	6 6
18	M	**Full Moon,** 9h. 6m. evening.....	6 10	6 7
19	Tu	David Livingstone born, 1813....	6 8	6 9
20	W	Equal day and night.....	6 5	6 11
21	Th	Spring commences	6 3	6 12
22	F	Emperor of Germany born 1797	6 1	6 14
23	S	[24] Unicn of England and Scotland, 1603 ..	5 59	6 16
24	S	**Third Sunday in Lent**	5 56	6 17
25	M	New Lady-day. *Annunciation.* MOON'S last Qr., 4h. 49m. aft.	5 54	6 19
26	Tu	Length of day 12h. 31m	5 52	6 21
27	W	Communists in Paris, 1871.....	5 50	6 22
28	Th	War declared against Russia, 1854.	5 47	6 24
29	F	Swedenborg died in London 1772	5 45	6 26
30	S	Twilight ends 8h. 27m.....	5 43	6 27
31	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent**	5 40	6 29

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

APRIL, 1878.



"The Swallow for a moment seen,
Skims in haste the Village Green."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	All Fool's Day	5 38	6 31
2	Tu	**New Moon,** 9h. 14m. evening....	5 36	6 32
3	W	English Census taken, 1871	5 34	6 34
4	Th	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774	5 31	6 36
5	F	Game and Gun Licenses expire.	5 29	6 37
6	S	**Old Lady Day**	5 27	6 39
7	S	**Fifth Sunday in Lent**	5 25	6 41
8	M	Prince Leopold born, 1853.	5 23	6 42
9	Tu	Collins, novelist, died, 1873.....	5 20	6 44
10	W	**Moon's first Qr.,** 2h. 54m. aftn..	5 18	6 46
11	Th	Day increased 5h. 50m.....	5 16	6 47
12	F	Cambridge Lent Term ends.....	5 14	6 49
13	S	Oxford Lent Term ends	5 12	6 51
14	S	**Palm Sunday**	5 9	6 52
15	M	Easter Law Term begins.....	5 7	6 54
16	Tu	M. Thiers born, 1797	5 5	6 56
17	W	**Full Moon,** 5h. 57m. morning....	5 3	6 57
18	Th	Omer Pasha died, 1871, aged 65.	5 1	6 59
19	F	**Good Friday**....	4 59	7 1
20	S	The "Long" Parliament dissolved, 1653.	4 57	7 3
21	S	**Easter Sunday**	4 55	7 4
22	M	Bank Holiday	4 52	7 6
23	Tu	St. George.—Shakspere born, 1564	4 50	7 7
24	W	**Moon's last Qr.,** 8h. 33m. morn.	4 48	7 9
25	Th	*St. Mark.*—Daniel Maclise died, 1870.	4 46	7 11
26	F	Cambridge Easter Term begins.	4 44	7 12
27	S	Macready, tragedian, died, 1873.	4 42	7 14
28	S	**Low Sunday**.....	4 40	7 15
29	M	Celebrated Eclipse of the Sun, 1652.....	4 38	7 17
30	Tu	Horace Mayhew died, 1872.....	4 36	7 19

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

MAY, 1878.



MAY 21ST.—IF a storm happen from an easterly point on this or the two previous days, the ensuing Summer will, four times in five, be dry.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	*St. Philip* and *St. James*	4 35	7 20
2	Th	**New Moon,** 12h. 50m. noon.....	4 33	7 22
3	F	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1495...	4 31	7 24
4	S	David Livingstone died, 1873....	4 29	7 25
5	S	**Second Sunday after Easter**....	4 27	7 27
6	M	Festival of *Job* observed by the Greek Church.	4 25	7 28
7	Tu	Wreck of the *Schiller*, 1875	4 24	7 30
8	W	Half-quarter Day	4 22	7 32
9	Th	**Moon's 1st Qr.,** 10h. 32m. night..	4 20	7 33
10	F	Louis XV. of France died, 1774.	4 19	7 35
11	S	Duke of St. Albans died, 1726..	4 17	7 36
12	S	**Third Sunday after Easter**	4 15	7 38
13	M	Old May Day.... {Easter Law Term ends.}	4 13	7 39
14	Tu	Henry Grattan died, 1820	4 12	7 41
15	W	Length of Day 15h. 23m....	4 11	7 42
16	Th	**Full Moon,** 2h. 31m. afternoon.	4 9	7 44
17	F	Catharine I. of Russia died, 1727.	4 8	7 45
18	S	Fall of Khiva, 1873	4 6	7 47
19	S	**Fourth Sunday after Easter**....	4 5	7 48
20	M	Anniversary of the death of Columbus, 1506..	4 4	7 50
21	Tu	The famous Treaty of *Troyes* ratified, 1420...	4 2	7 51
22	W	Murder of Henry VI., 1471.....	4 1	7 52
23	Th	MacMahon elected French President, 1873.	4 0	7 54
24	F	Q. Victoria born 1819. Moon last Qr. {1h. 41m. morn.}	3 59	7 55
25	S	Bruce invades Ireland, 1315	3 58	7 56
26	S	**Rogation Sunday**	3 56	7 58
2	M	Trinity Law Term begins	3 55	7 59
2	Tu	Sir James Duke died, 1873.....	3 54	8 0
29	W	Restoration of Charles II., 1660.	3 53	8 1
30	Th	**Holy Thursday.** *Ascension Day.*	3 52	8 3
31	F	Frederick Wm. I. of Prussia, died, 1740.	3 52	8 4

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

JUNE, 1878.

OLD SAYINGS.



As round as an apple,
As black as your hat,
As brown as a berry,
As blind as a bat.

As mean as a miser,
As full as a tick,
As plump as a partridge,
As sharp as a stick.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises	Sun sets.
1	S	**New Moon,** 1h. 47m. morning....	3 51	8 5
2	S	**Sunday after Ascension Day**	3 50	8 6
3	M	Mahomet II. at *Belgrade*, 1456....	3 49	8 7
4	Tu	Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, committed suicide, 1876	3 49	8 8
5	W	Irish Rebels attack *New Ross*, 1798.....	3 48	8 9
6	Th	Admiral Lord Anson died, 1762.	3 47	8 10
7	F	Oxford Easter Term ends.....	3 47	8 11
8	S	**Moon's first Qr.,** 3h. 54m. morn.	3 46	8 11
9	S	**Whit Sunday.** *Pentecost.*	3 46	8 12
10	M	Bank Holiday.....	3 45	8 13
11	Tu	*St. Barnabas*	3 45	8 14
12	W	[11] Sir John Franklin died, 1847	3 45	8 14
13	Th	Dr. Wm. Beattie died, 1776.... ...	3 44	8 15
14	F	**Full Moon,** 11h. 51m. night.....	3 44	8 15
15	S	Luther excommunicated, 1520..	3 44	8 16
16	S	**Trinity Sunday.**	3 44	8 16
17	M	Trinity Law Term ends.	3 44	8 17
18	Tu	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 44	8 17
19	W	Magna Charta subscribed, 1215.	3 44	8 18
20	Th	*Corpus Christi.* {Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.} ...	3 44	8 18
21	F	Longest Day. {Cambridge Easter Term ends.}	3 44	8 18
22	S	**Moon's last Qr.,** 7h. 15m. even....	3 45	8 18
23	S	**First Sunday after Trinity**.... ...	3 45	8 19
24	M	Midsummer Day.—*St. John Baptist*..	3 45	8 19
25	Tu	The Hexham Gram. School founded, 1598.	3 46	8 19
26	W	Star of India instituted, 1861	3 46	8 19
27	Th	Buenos Ayres taken by the English, 1806.	3 46	8 19
28	F	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838....	3 47	8 19
29	S	*St. Peter.*—{Lucien Buonaparte died, 1840, aged 65.}	3 47	8 18
30	S	**Second Sun. aft. Trin.** {NEW MOON, 12h. 30m. noon.}	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1	S	
2	𝔖	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	𝔖	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	𝔖	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	𝔖	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	𝔖	

JULY, 1878.



"He that will never look upon an ass
Must lock his door and break his looking-glass."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	Isle of Man railway opened, 1873.	3 49	8 18
2	Tu	Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1800.	3 49	8 18
3	W	Dog days begin.....	3 50	8 17
4	Th	American Independence, 1776..	3 51	8 17
5	F	"Swan-Upping" day	3 52	8 16
6	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins.....	3 52	8 16
7	S	**3rd Sun. aft. Trinity.** MOON'S 1st Qr., 8h. 20m. morn.	3 53	8 15
8	M	The memorable siege of Gibralter commenced, 1779.	3 54	8 15
9	Tu	Fire insurance expires.....	3 55	8 14
10	W	The Queen opened the Crystal Palace, 1854...	3 56	8 13
11	Th	Chas. Macklin, actor, died, 1797.	3 57	8 12
12	F	Death of Erasmus, 1536.	3 58	8 12
13	S	Christ Church College, Oxford, founded, 1525..	3 59	8 11
14	S	**4th Sun. aft. Trinity.** FULL MOON, 10h. 54m. morn.	4 0	8 10
15	M	St. Swithun	4 2	8 9
16	Tu	Anne Askew burnt in Smithfield, 1546 ...	4 3	8 8
17	W	A destructive *Ice-storm* at Durham, 1792.	4 4	8 7
18	Th	The "Hot-Wednesday," 1808....	4 5	8 6
19	F	The *Invincible Armada* entered the English Channel, 1588.	4 6	8 5
20	S	Lord Westbury died, 1873.....	4 8	8 3
21	S	**5th Sunday after Trinity**	4 9	8 2
22	M	**Moon's last Qr.,** 12h. 15m. noon.	4 10	8 1
23	Tu	The Sun enters the sign *Leo*	4 12	8 0
24	W	Window Tax repealed, 1851..... .	4 13	7 58
25	Th	*St. James*	4 14	7 57
26	F	Chain Bridge over the Tweed opened, 1820	4 16	7 56
27	S	London Orphan Asylum instituted, 1813.	4 17	7 54
28	S	**6th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 19	7 53
29	M	**New Moon,** 9h. 40m. evening....	4 20	7 51
30	Tu	Capt. Cook sailed on his first voyage, 1768.	4 22	7 50
31	W	The great fight at Plevna, 1877..	4 23	7 48

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1	M
2	T
3	W
4	T
5	F
6	S
7	S
8	M
9	T
10	W
11	T
12	F
13	S
14	S
15	M
16	T
17	W
18	T
19	F
20	S
21	S
22	M
23	T
24	W
25	T
26	F
27	S
28	S
29	M
30	T
31	W

AUGUST, 1878.



"The month of 'August' the noblest, the most happy, and generous division of the year, is under the guardianship of a *parent* planet."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	Lammas Day	4 25	7 46
2	F	Wigan railway accident, 1873. ..	4 26	7 45
3	S	Clifton Junction railway accident, 1872...	4 28	7 43
4	S	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity..**	4 29	7 42
5	M	**Moon's first Qr.,** 1h. 19m. aft.....	4 31	7 40
6	T	Scotch Education Bill passed, 1872.....	4 32	7 38
7	W	Sir Richard Verney died, 1630..	4 34	7 36
8	Th	The *Shah* left Vienna for Constantinople, 1873.	4 35	7 35
9	F	Sir Walter Scott's centenary celebration, 1873.	4 37	7 33
10	S	Meteors (11th) Dog days end	4 38	7 31
11	S	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity....**	4 40	7 29
12	M	Grouse shooting begins	4 42	7 27
13	Tu	**Full Moon,** 12h. 16m. midnight	4 43	7 24
14	W	The Queen in Edinburgh, 1872.	4 45	7 23
15	Th	Imperialist *fête* at Chiselhurst, 1873.....	4 46	7 21
16	F	Fire in Burlington Arcade, 1871.	4 48	7 19
17	S	Frederick the Great died, 1786..	4 49	7 17
18	S	**Ninth Sunday after Trinity**	4 51	7 15
19	M	George Smith, of the British Museum, died 1876.....	4 53	7 13
20	Tu	Blackcock shooting begins	4 54	7 11
21	W	**Moon's last Qr.** 4h. 7m. morning.	4 56	7 9
22	Th	Prince Milan ascends the throne of Servia, 1872	4 57	7 7
23	F	Retford railway collision, 1873..	4 59	7 5
24	S	*St. Bartholomew*.....	5 1	7 3
25	S	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity** ...	5 2	7 1
26	M	Inspector Montgomery executed, 1873 ...	5 4	6 58
27	Tu	New pier at Herne Bay opened, 1873 ...	5 5	6 56
28	W	**New Moon,** 5h. 59m. morning ...	5 7	6 54
29	Th	Gold Coast blockade, 1873	5 9	6 52
30	F	William Penn sailed for America, 1682...	5 10	6 50
31	S	BUNYAN died, 1688	5 12	6 48

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

SEPTEMBER, 1878.



"The Michaelmas daisy among dead weeds
Blooms for St. Michael's valorous deeds,
And seems the last of flowers that stood
Till the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**11th Sunday after Trinity**	5 13	6 45
2	M	Partridge Shooting commences	5 15	6 43
3	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.,** 8h. 25m. even.	5 17	6 41
4	W	King Charles II. flies from Worcester, 1651 ..	5 18	6 39
5	Th	Oyster Season begins	5 20	6 36
6	F	Stratford Jubilee (Shakspere) 1769	5 21	6 34
7	S	Duchess of St. Albans died, 1871.....	5 23	6 32
8	S	**12th Sunday after Trinity**	5 25	6 30
9	M	Guildford Railway Accident, 1873	5 26	6 27
10	Tu	Richard Bentley, publisher, died 1871 ...	5 28	6 25
11	W	**Full Moon,** 3h. 49m. afternoon.	5 29	6 23
12	Th	Old Catholic Congress at Constance, 1873 ..	5 31	6 21
13	F	Opening of Mount Cenis Tunnel, 1871	5 33	6 18
14	S	Decision of the Geneva Convention, 1872.	5 34	6 16
15	S	**13th Sunday after Trinity**	5 36	6 14
16	M	Day decreased 4h. 2m.	5 37	6 11
17	Tu	Bishop Philpotts died, 1869	5 39	6 9
18	W	The King of Sweden & Norway died, 1872	5 41	6 7
19	Th	**Moon's last Qr.,** 6h. 30m. even.	5 42	6 4
20	F	Bishop Patteson murdered, 1871	5 44	6 2
21	S	*St. Matthew*	5 45	6 0
22	S	**14th Sunday after Trinity**	5 47	5 58
23	M	College of Physicians incorporated, 1518	5 49	5 55
24	Tu	Samuel Solly, F.R.S. died, 1871..	5 50	5 53
25	W	Siege of Paris commenced, 1870	5 53	5 51
26	Th	**New Moon,** 2h. 10m. afternoon	5 55	5 48
27	F	James Brindley, engineer, died 1772 ...	5 57	5 46
28	S	Sheriffs sworn in	5 51	5 44
29	S	**15th Sun. aft. Trinity.** *St. Michael*	5 58	5 41
30	M	Bishop Percy died, 1811	6 0	5 39

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1	𝔖	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	𝔖	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	𝔖	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	𝔖	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	𝔖	
30	M	

OCTOBER, 1878.



'When you see the gossamer flying,
Be sure the air's a drying.'



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	Pheasant Shooting begins.....	6 2	5 37
2	W	Bradford Mechanics' Institute opened, 1871 ..	6 3	5 35
3	Th	**Moon's 1st Qr.,** 7h. 0m. morning	6 5	5 32
4	F	John Scott, horse trainer, died 1871, aged 77..	6 7	5 30
5	S	Dividends due at the Bank...	6 8	5 28
6	S	**16th Sunday after Trinity**	6 10	5 26
7	M	Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne died, 1871 ..	6 12	5 23
8	Tu	Murder of Mrs. Watson by her husband, 1871..	6 13	5 21
9	W	Fire Insurance due	6 15	5 19
10	Th	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.	6 17	5 17
11	F	**Full Moon,** 8h. 54m. morning } Old Michaelmas Day.	6 18	5 15
12	S	Derby Free Library open'd, 1871.	6 20	5 12
13	S	**17th Sunday after Trinity**	6 22	5 10
14	M	Battle of Jena, 1806.....	6 23	5 8
15	Tu	Emperor of Germany born, 1795.	6 25	5 6
16	W	Livingstone arrived at Ujiji, 1871	6 27	5 4
17	Th	Fox hunting begins	6 29	5 2
18	F	*St. Luke*.....	6 30	4 59
19	S	**Moon's last Qr.,** 7h. 9m. morn.....	6 32	4 57
20	S	**18th Sunday after Trinity**	6 34	4 55
21	M	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805....	6 36	4 53
22	Tu	Sir Roderick Murchison, geologist, d. 1871.	6 37	4 51
23	W	Edge Hill battle, 1642.....	6 39	4 49
24	Th	Dean Milman died, 1868..... ..	6 41	4 47
25	F	**New Moon,** 10h. 58m. night. } *St. Crispin*....	6 43	4 45
26	S	Length of Day, 9h. 59m.....	6 44	4 43
27	S	**19th Sunday after Trinity**	6 46	4 41
28	M	*St. Simon and St. Jude*	6 48	4 39
29	Tu	Hare hunting begins	6 50	4 37
30	W	King Alfred died, 901	6 51	4 36
31	Th	All Hallows Eve, or Halloween....	6 53	4 34

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

NOVEMBER, 1878.

"Consider me always as the banker of the distressed, and I will honour your bill: to assist merit in distress is an Epicurian feast."—*Eliza Montague.*

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	**Moon's 1st Qr.,** 9h. 50m. night... {*All Saint's Day.*	6 55	4 32
2	S	Michaelmas Law Term begins....	6 57	4 30
3	S	**20th Sunday after Trinity**.....	6 59	4 28
4	M	The massacre at Warsaw, 1794	7 0	4 26
5	Tu	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	7 2	4 25
6	W	Holborn Viaduct, London, completed, 1870 ..	7 4	4 23
7	Th	Sir Martin Frobisher killed, 1594	7 6	4 21
8	F	Cambridge Mich. Term divides, Noon. ...	7 7	4 20
9	S	Election of Mayors	7 9	4 18
10	S	**21st Sun. aft. Trinity.** FULL MOON 2h. 33m. morn.	7 11	4 17
11	M	Martinmas	7 13	4 15
12	Tu	Bishop Gardiner died, 1555.....	7 15	4 14
13	W	John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., died 1873...	7 16	4 12
14	Th	Bruce discovers the sources of the Nile, 1770	7 18	4 11
15	F	Mr. Disraeli elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, 1871 }	7 20	4 9
16	S	Edinburgh University founded, 1789.....	7 21	4 8
17	S	**22nd Sun. aft. Trinity.** MOON'S last Qr. 5h. 58m. even.	7 23	4 7
18	M	Boston Horse Mart, 1st day	7 25	4 5
19	Tu	War between Sweden and Great Britain, 1810	7 27	4 4
20	W	Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet, 1759	7 28	4 3
21	Th	Sir Thomas Gresham died, 1579	7 30	4 2
22	F	St. Cecilia	7 32	4 1
23	S	Three Judges impeached, 1680	7 33	4 0
24	S	**23rd Sun. aft. Trinity.** NEW MOON. 9h. 10m. morn.	7 35	3 59
25	M	Michaelmas Law Term ends	7 36	3 58
26	Tu	Bombardment of Carthagena, 1873	7 38	3 57
27	W	Death of Rev. John Dymoke, "Queen's Champion," 1873	7 40	3 56
28	Th	Sir Donald M'Leod killed, 1872	7 41	3 55
29	F	Horace Greeley died, 1872	7 43	3 54
30	S	*Saint Andrew*.....	7 44	3 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17		
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
	F	
30	S	

DECEMBER, 1878.



"Unless above himself he can
Exalt himself, how mean a thing is man."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**First Sun. in Advent.** { MOON'S 1st Qr. 4h. 37m. aft.	7 45	3 53
2	M	Dr. Kenealy commenced his speech in defence of the Claimant, 1873 } ..	7 47	3 52
3	Tu	Fire at Warwick Castle, 1871 ...	7 48	3 51
4	W	NELSON'S remains arrived at Portsmouth, 1805.	7 50	3 51
5	Th	The Japanese Embassy received by the *Queen*, at Windsor, 1872. }	7 51	3 50
6	F	General Scarlet died, 1871.....	7 52	3 50
7	S	The Russian revolution, 1741....	7 53	3 50
8	S	**Second Sunday in Advent**	7 55	3 49
9	M	**Full Moon,** 7h. 49m. evening	7 56	3 49
10	Tu	Grouse shooting ends.	7 57	3 49
11	W	Boston great Cattle Mart	7 58	3 49
12	Th	Death of Dowager Lady Tichborne, 1872.	7 59	3 49
13	F	Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.	8 0	3 49
14	S	Prince Albert died, 1861	8 1	3 49
15	S	**Third Sunday in Advent**..... ..	8 2	3 49
16	M	Cambridge Mich. Term ends.....	8 2	3 49
17	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.** 3h. 3m. morn....	8 3	3 49
18	W	Lord Hood's great victory, 1793.	8 4	3 50
19	Th	Day 7h. 44m. long	8 5	3 50
20	F	The Corporation & Test Act passed, 1661.	8 5	3 50
21	S	*St. Thomas.* Shortest Day	8 6	3 51
22	S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent**	8 6	3 51
23	M	**New Moon,** 9h. 24m. evening ...	8 7	3 52
24	Tu	Professor Rankine died, 1872	8 7	3 52
25	W	**Christmas Day**	8 8	3 53
26	Th	Bank holiday. *St. Stephen*.....	8 8	3 54
27	F	*St. John.*—Joanna Southcott died, 1814..	8 8	3 55
28	S	*Innocents' Day*	8 8	3 55
29	S	**First Sunday after Christmas.**	8 8	3 56
30	M	The fall of Carlisle, 1745.	8 9	3 57
31	Tu	**Moon's 1st Qr.** 1h. 57m. afternoon	8 9	3 58

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

1 S	
2 M	
3 T	
4 W	
5 T	
6 F	
7 S	
8 S	
9 M	
10 T	
11 W	
12 T	
13 F	
14 S	
15 S	
16 M	
17 T	
18 W	
19 T	
20 F	
21 S	
22 S	
23 M	
24 T	
25 W	
26 T	
27 F	
28 S	
29 S	
30 M	
31 T	

MEMORANDA FOR 1878.

	£	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Moon's Changes, 1878.

JANUARY.

New ... ... 3rd day... 2h 3m...aftrn.
First Quart...11th day... 6h 46m...even.
Full ... ... 19th day... 0h 10m..morn.
Last Quart ...25th day... 3h 49m...aftrn.

FEBRUARY.

New ... ... 2nd day... 8h 17m..morn.
First Quart...10th day... 1h 16m...aftrn.
Full ... ... 17th day...11h 16m...morn.
Last Quart ...24th day... 3h 12m..morn.

MARCH.

New ... ... 4th day... 3h 17m.. morn.
First Quart...12th day... 4h 0m...morn.
Full ... ... 18th day... 9h 6m... even.
Last Quart ...25th day... 4h 49m... aftrn.

APRIL.

New ... ... 2nd day... 9h 14m ..even.
First Quart ...10th day... 2h 54m...aftrn.
Full ... ... 17th day... 5h 57m...morn.
Last Quart ...24th day... 8h 33m...morn.

MAY.

New ... ... 2nd day... 0h 50m... aftrn.
First Quart ... 9th day...10h 32m...night.
Full ... ... 16th day... 2h 31m... aftrn.
Last Quart ...24th day... 1h 41m...morn.

JUNE.

New ... ... 1st day... 1h 47m...morn.
First Quart ...8th day... 3h. 54m...morn.
Full ... ... 14th day...11h 51m...night.
Last Quart...22nd day... 7h 15m... even.
New - - - - 30th day - 0h 30m - aftrn.

JULY.

First Quart... 7th day... 8h 20m...morn.
Full ... ...14th day...10h 54m...morn.
Last Quart...22nd day... 0h 15m...aftrn.
New ... ...29th day... 9h 40m...even.

AUGUST.

First Quart ... 5th day... 1h 19m...aftrn.
Full ... ...13th day... 0h 16m...morn.
Last Quart ... 21st day... 4h 7m...morn.
New ... ...28th day... 5h 59m...morn.

SEPTEMBER.

First Quart ... 3rd day... 8h 25m...even.
Full ... ...11th day... 3h 49m.. aftrn.
Last Quart ...19th day... 6h 30m...even.
New ... ...26th day... 2h 10m...aftrn.

OCTOBER.

First Quart ... 3rd day 7h 0m...morn.
Full ... ...11th day... 8h 54m...morn.
Last Quart ...19th day... 7h 9m morn.
New- - - -25th day -- 10h 58m--- even.

NOVEMBER.

First Quart - 1st day - 9h 50m - night.
Full - - 10th day - 2h 33m - morn.
Last Quart - 17th day - 5h 58m - even.
New - - 24th day - 9h 10m - morn.

DECEMBER.

First Quart - - 1st day—4h 37m—aftrn.
Full - - - - - 9th day—7h 49m—even.
Last Quart - - 17th day—3h 3m—morn.
New - - - - - 23rd day—9h 24m—even.
First Quart - - 31st day—1h 57m—aftrn.

Eclipses, &c., for 1878, at Greenwich.

1.—An annular eclipse of the SUN, February 1, 1878, invisible at Greenwich.
2.—A partial eclipse of the MOON, Feb. 16—17, 1878, invisible at Greenwich.
3. —A total eclipse of the SUN, July 29, 1878, invisible at Greenwich.

Fixed and moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany .....Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday....Feb. 17
St. David.....Mar. 1
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.....Mar. 3
Ash Wednesday .....Mar. 6
Quadragesima— 1st Sunday in Lent.....Mar. 10
St. Patrick .....Mar. 17
Annunciation. Lady-day Mar. 25
Palm Sunday.....April 14
Good Friday .....April 19
EASTER SUNDAY....April 21
St. George .....April 23
Low Sunday .....April 28
Birth of Queen Victoria.. May 24
Rogation Sunday .....May 26
Ascension Day——Holy Thursday.....May 30
Pentecost—Whit Sunday June 9
Trinity Sunday .....June 16
Corpus Christi.....June 20
Accession of Q. Victoria June 20
Proclamation .....June 21
St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day .....June 24
St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.....Sept. 29
Birth of Prince of Wales..Nov. 9
St. Andrew .....Nov. 30
1st Sunday in Advent....Dec. 1
St. Thomas .....Dec. 21
CHRISTMAS DAY....Dec. 25

Law Terms for 1878.

As settled by Statutes.

11 GEO. IV. and 1 WILL. IV. cap. 70. sec. 6. (Passed July 23rd, 1830.)
1 WILL. IV. cap. 3. sec. 2. (Passed Dec. 23rd, 1830).

Hilary Term	begins	Jan. 11	ends	Jan. 31
Easter	,,	April 15	,,	May 13
Trinity	,,	May 27	,;	June 17
Michaelmas	,,	Nov. 2	,,	Nov. 25

For Returns see Statute 1 William IV. cap 3, sec. 2. (Passed December 23, 1830.)

University Terms for 1878.

	OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.		
Terms.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent	Jan. 14	April 13	Jan 13 ..	Feb. 26 midnt. ..	Apl. 12
Easter	April 24	June 7	Apl. 6 ..	May 24 noon	June 21
Trinity	June 8	July 6	..	.. ..	..
Michaelmas ..	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	Oct. 1	Nov. 8 noon	Dec 16
	The Act, July 2.			The Commencement, June 18.	

Divisions of the Year.

The year contains 4 quarters and 4 seasons.
1st quarter ends Lady Day, March 25th.
2nd ,, ,, Midsummer, June 24th.
3rd ,, ,, Michaelmas, Sept. 29th.
4th ,, ,, Christmas, Dec. 25th.

Seasons.

Spring commences at the Vernal Equinox, March 21st.
Summer commences at the Summer Solstice, June 21st*.
Autumn commences at the Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23rd.
Winter commences at the Winter Solstice, Dec. 21st†.
*Longest Day. † Shortest Day.

SCRIPTURE TABLE.

MONEY.

		£	s.	d.
A talent of gold	equal	5475	0	0
A golden daric	,,	1	1	10
A shekel of gold	,,	1	16	6
A shekel of silver	,,	0	2	3½
A talent of silver, 3,000 shekels ..	,,	342	8	9
A bekah	,,	0	1	1½
A gerah	,,	0	0	1¼
A mina, or 50 shekels	,,	5	14	0
A silver drachma	,,	0	0	7¾
Tribute money, 2 drachmas ..	,,	0	1	3½
A stater, 4 drachmas	,,	0	2	7
A Roman penny (denarius) ..	,,	0	0	7¾
A farthing (assarium)	,,	0	0	1½
A mite	,,	0	0	0¾

Indications of Spring.

	EARLY.	LATE.	AVERAGE.
Snowdrops appear	Dec. 24	Feb. 10	Jan. 17
Hawthorn leaf	Feb. 11	April 22	March 18
Sycamore leaf	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Birch and Weeping Willow leaf	Feb 22	May 4	March 29
Mountain Ash leaf	March 5	May 2	April 2
Wood Anemone blows	March 16	April 22	April 3
Lime leaf	March 10	May 7	April 3
Elm leaf	March 4	May 6	April 5
Horse Chestnut leaf	March 10	May 2	April 5
Alder and Hornbean leaf	March 7	May 7	April 6
Cowslip flowers	March 13	April 30	April 6
Maple leaf	March 15	May 7	April 10
Willow leaf	March 28	April 28	April 12
Spanish Chestnut leaf	March 28	May 12	April 19
Beech, Plane, and Walnut leaf	April 5	May 10	April 22
Oak leaf	March 31	May 20	April 25
Poplar leaf	April 12	May 8	April 25
Ash leaf	April 2	May 26	April 29
Hawthorn flowers	April 13	June 2	May 8
Dog roses flower	May 23	June 12	June 2
Thrush sings	Dec. 4	Feb. 13	Jan. 13
Ringdove coos	Dec. 27	March 20	Feb. 6
Rooks build	Feb. 2	March 14	Feb. 22
Frog and toads croak	Feb. 20	May 4	March 28
Young rooks	March 26	April 24	April 9
Swallows appear	March 30	April 26	April 12
Grasshopper lark	March 30	April 26	April 15
Blackcap, redstart, & whitethroat	March 30	April 26	April 16
Martin and yellow willow wren	March 30	April 26	April 20
Cuckoo sings	April 9	May 7	April 23
Corncrake	April 9	May 7	April 25
Nightingale sings	April 7	May 19	April 28
Churn-owl sings	April 29	June 26	May 28

Amount of Seeds for different Areas.

Asparagus, bed of 15 sq. yds. 1 pt.	Leek, 2 square yards ....1 oz.
Beans, (broad) row 80 feet..1½ qt.	Lettuce, 4 square yards ..1 ,,
Beet, row 50 feet .....2 oz.	Mushroom, 7 square yards 1 bshl.
Broccoli, 4 square yards ....1 ,,	Onions, 9 square yards ...2 oz.
Brussels sprouts, 4 sq. yards 1 ,,	Parsley, row 80 feet .....1½ ,,
Cabbage, bed of 8 sq. yards 1 ,,	Parsnip, drill of 200 feet..2 ,,
Carrots, bed of 12 sq. yards 2 ,,	Peas, (early), row 60 feet..1½ pnt.
Cauliflower, 4 square yards..1 ,,	Potatoes, row 30 feet ....0½ pck.
Celery, 4 square yards.....1 ,,	Radishes, 4 square yards..1½ oz.
Cress, 3 square yards .....2 ,,	Savory, 4 square yards....1 ,,
Endive, 4 square yards.....1 ,,	Spinach, 10 square yards..2 ,,
Kale, 4 square yards .....1 ,,	Spinach, drill of 120 feet..2 ,,
Kidney Beans, row 80 feet..1 pint	Turnip, 4 square yards....1 ,,

Tide Table.

Time of High Water, on the Full and Change of the Moon, at the following Ports and Places.

The Time of High Water at London Bridge averages 2 o'clock, at the New and Full of the Moon.

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h m	Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h m
Aberdeen.	Scotland	1 0	Chatham	England	1 11
Aberdovey	Wales	8 0	Cherbourg	France	7 49
Aberystwith	Wales	7 31	Chichester	England	11 30
Achill-beg	Ireland	5 14	Christchurch	England	9 0
Agnes (St.)	Scilly Isles	4 30	Clear Cape	Ireland	4 0
Aldborough	England	10 45	Coquet Road	England	3 0
Alderney	Eng. Chan.	6 46	Cordouan	France	3 37
Amlwch Port	Anglesea	10 30	Cork, Penrose Q.	Ireland	4 58
Arran Isle	Scotland	11 15	Cornwall Cape	England	4 35
Arundel Bar	England	11 35	Cowes, West	I. of Wight	10 45
Ayr Point	Isle of Man	11 7	Cromarty	Scotland	11 56
Ballyshannon Bar	Ireland	5 18	Cuckolds Point	R. Thames.	1 45
Balta	Shetland	9 45	Cuxhaven	Germany	1 8
Baltimore	Ireland	4 23	Dartmouth	England	6 16
Banff	Scotland	0 28	Deal	England	11 15
Bantry Harbour	Ireland	3 47	Dee R. (Chester)	England	0 7
Bardsey Island	Wales	7 40	Devonpt. Dk. Yd.	England	5 43
Barmouth	Wales	7 41	Dieppe	France	11 6
Barnstaple Bridge	England	6 28	Dingle	Ireland	3 51
Beachy Head	England	11 20	Donaghadee	Ireland	11 13
Beaumaris	Wales	10 32	Donegal Harbour	Ireland	5 18
Belfast	Ireland	10 43	Douglas Harbour	Isle of Man	11 12
Berwick	England	2 18	Dover	England	11 12
Blakeney Bar	England	6 30	Downs	England	11 15
Blyth	England	3 15	Dublin Bar	Ireland	11 12
Bolt Head	England	5 45	Dunbar	Scotland	2 8
Bordeaux	France	6 50	Duncansby Ness	Scotland	10 14
Boston	England	7 0	Dundalk	Ireland	10 56
Boulogne	France	11 25	Dundee	Scotland	2 32
Brest	France	3 47	Dungarvan	Ireland	5 12
Bridgewater Bar	England	6 50	Dungeness	England	10 45
Bridlington	England	4 39	Dunkerque	France	11 55
Bridport	England	6 5	Eddystone	Eng. Chan.	5 25
Brighton	England	11 15	Exmouth	England	6 21
Bristol	England	7 13	Eyemouth	Scotland	2 15
Burntisland	Scotland	2 24	Falmouth	England	4 57
Caermarthen Bar	Wales	5 44	Flamboro' Head	England	4 30
Caernarvon	Wales	9 33	Flatholm	England	6 54
Calais	France	11 49	Flushing	Holland	0 54
Caldy Road	Bris.Ch., Wales	5 40	Fowey	England	5 14
Calf of Man	St. Geo. Ch.	11 17	Galloway (Mull)	Scotland	11 15
Cancale	France	6 20	Galway	Ireland	4 35
Cantyre (Mull)	Scotland	10 35	Gibraltar (Old Mole)	Spain	2 30
Cardigan	Wales	7 1	Glasgow, Port	Scotland	0 18
Carlingford Bar	Ireland	11 0	Glenan Islands	France	3 12

Tide Table, *continued.*

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h	m
Goeree (W. Gat)	Holland ..	1	45
Gravelines..	..France	12	0
Gravesend..	..England ..	1	10
Greenock ..	..Scotland ..	0	8
Grimsby ..	..England ..	5	36
Guernsey Pier	..Eng. Chan.	6	37
Gunfleet Sand	..R. Thames	11	40
Hartlepool..	..England ..	3	28
Harwich ..	..England ..	0	6
Hastings ..	..England ..	10	53
Hâvre ..	..France	9	51
Helgoland	..German O.	11	33
Hellevoetsluis	..Holland ..	2	30
Hollesley ..	..England ..	11	30
Holyhead ..	..Wales	10	11
Holy Island	..England ..	2	30
Honfleur ..	..France	9	29
Howth Harbour	Ireland....	11	9
Hull	..England ..	6	29
Humber R. Ent.	England ..	5	26
Ipswich	..England ..	0	35
Jersey (S. Helier)	Eng. Chan.	6	29
Kenmare River	..Ireland ..	3	52
Kingstown..	..Ireland ..	11	10
Kinsale	..Ireland ..	4	43
Kirkcudbright	..Scotland ..	11	10
Land's End	..England ..	4	30
Leith	..Scotland ..	2	17
Lerwick ..	..Shetland ..	10	30
Lewis Islands	..Scotland ..	6	11
Limerick ..	..Ireland....	6	16
Liverpool ..	..England ..	11	23
London Bridge	..R. Thames	1	58
Margate ..	..England ..	11	40
Milford Hvn. En.	Wales ...	5	56
Minehead ..	..England ..	6	24
Montrose ..	..Scotland ..	1	25
Morlaix Road	..France	4	53
Needles Point	..I. of Wight	9	46
Newcastle ..	..England ..	4	23
Newhaven ..	..England ..	11	51
Newport ..	..Wales	7	10
Nieuport ..	..Belgium ..	0	18
Nore Light	..R. Thames	0	30
Orfordness..	..England ..	11	15
Ostend	.Belgium ..	0	25
Pembroke Dk. Yd.	Wales	6	12
Pentland Firth	..Scotland ..	11	0
Penzance ..	..England ..	4	30
Peterhead ...	..Scotland ..	0	34
Plymouth (Brkwtr.)	England	5	37
Portland (Brkwtr.)	England ..	7	1
Port Patrick	..Scotland ..	11	10
Portsmouth Dk. Yd.	England	11	41
Ramsgate Harb.	England ..	11	35
Rathlin I., Church Bay, N. C. of Ireland		7	56
Rye Bay....	..England ..	11	20
Salcombe ..	..England ..	5	41
Saltees	..Ireland....	5	40
Scalloway ..	..Shetland ..	9	30
Scarborough	..England ..	4	11
Scilly Is. (S. Mary)	England ..	4	18
Selsea Bill	..England ..	11	45
Shannon Mouth	Ireland	4	0
Sheephaven	..Ireland....	5	32
Sheerness Dk. Yd.	England ..	0	37
Shields (North)	England	3	23
Shoreham Har...	England ..	11	34
Skerries	..N. C. of Irel.	6	15
Sligo Bay, Mullaghmore, Irel.		5	18
Southampton	..England ..	10	30
Southwold ..	..England ..	10	20
Spithead ..	..England ..	11	20
Spurn Point	..England ..	5	26
St. Helens Road	England ..	11	0
St. Ives	..England ..	4	44
St. Malo....	..France	6	5
Stromness ..	..Orkneys ..	9	0
Sunderland	..England ..	3	22
Swansea Bay	..Wales	6	10
Tay Bar....	..Scotland ..	2	6
Tees River Bar..	England ..	3	45
Terschelling, W.	Holland ..	8	40
Texel (outside shoals)	Holland	6	30
Torbay	..England ..	6	0
Tralee Bay	..Ireland....	4	3
Tynemouth Bar	England ..	3	20
Waterford Bridge	Ireland....	6	6
Wexford....	..Ireland....	7	21
Weymouth..	..England ..	7	2
Whitby	..England ..	3	45
Wick	..Scotland ..	11	22
Wicklow....	..Ireland....	10	29
Wisbeach ..	..England ..	7	30
Wranger Oog	..E. Friesland	12	0
Yarmouth Roads	England ..	9	15
Youghal....	..Ireland....	5	14

London Market fruit and vegetable measures.

These being made either of wickerwork or deal shavings, very trifling in size more than measures made of less flexible materials.

Sea-kale Punnets.--Eight inches diameter at the top, and seven and a half inches at the bottom, and two inches deep.

Radish Punnets.—Eight inches diameter, and one inch deep, if to hold six hands; or nine inches by one inch for twelve hands.

Mushroom Punnets. — Seven inches by one inch.

Saladine Punnets.—Five inches by two inches.

Half Sieve. — Contains three and a half imperial gallons. It averages twelve and a half inches, in diameter, and six inches in depth.

Sieve.—Contains seven imperial gallons. Diameter fifteen inches, depth eight inches. A seive of currants twenty quarts.

Bushel Sieve.—Ten and a half imperial gallons. Diameter at top seventeen inches and three quarters, at bottom seventeen inches; depth eleven inches and a quarter.

Bushel Basket.—Ought, when heaped, to contain an imperial bushel. Diameter at bottom ten inches, at top fourteen inches and a half: depth seventeen inches. Walnuts, Nuts, Apples, and Potatoes are sold by measure. A bushel of the last named, cleaned weighs 56 lbs., but 4lb. additional are allowed if they are not washed. A junk contains two-thirds of a bushel.

Pottle.—It is a long tapering basket that holds rather over a pint and a half. A pottle of Strawberries should hold half a gallon, but never holds more than one quart; a pottle of Mushrooms should weigh one pound.

Hand.—Applies to a bunch of Radishes, which contains from 12 to 30 or more according to the season.

Bundle. — Contains 6 to 20 heads of Broccoli, Celery, &c.; Sea-kale 12 to 18 heads; Rhubarb 20 to 30 stems, according to the size; and of Asparagus from 100 to 125.

Bunch.—It is applied to herbs, &c., and varies much in such according to the season. A bunch of Turnips in 20 to 25; of Carrots 36 to 40; of greens as many as can be tied together by the roots.

Grapes are put up in 2lb. and 4lb. punnets; new potatoes, by the London growers, in 2lb. punnets. Apples and Pears are put up in bushels, sieves, or half sieves. A hundred weight of Kentish Filberts is 104lbs.

Weights are always 16ozs. to lb.

Trees required to Plant an Acre of Land.

Distance. ft.	in.	No.	Distance. ft.	in.	No.	Distance. ft.	in.	No.
1	0	43,560			1,210	12	0	302
1	6	19,360	6	6	1,031	13	0	258
2	0	10,890	7	0	889	14	0	223
2	6	6,960	7	6	775	15	0	194
3	0	4,840	8	0	680	16	0	171
3	6	3,556	8	6	602	17	0	151
4	0	2,772	9	0	538	18	0	135
4	6	2,151	9	6	482	19	0	121
5	0	1,742	10	0	432	20	0	109
5	6	1,440	10	6	361	21	0	99

Table showing the price per lb. of

Butchers' Meat

Bought by the stone of 14 lbs.

Per lb.		Per st.		Per lb.		Per st.	
¼d.	is	0s.	3½d	6¼d.	is	7s.	3½d
½	„	0	7	6½	„	7	7
¾	„	0	10½	6¾	„	7	10½
1	„	1	2	7	„	8	2
1¼	„	1	5½	7¼	„	8	5½
1½	„	1	9	7½	„	8	9
1¾	„	2	0½	7¾	„	9	0½
2	„	2	4	8	„	9	4
2¼	„	2	7½	8¼	„	9	7½
2½	„	2	11	8½	„	9	11
2¾	„	3	2½	8¾	„	10	2½
3	„	3	6	9	„	10	6
3¼	„	3	9½	9¼	„	10	9½
3½	„	4	1	9½	„	11	1
3¾	„	4	4½	9¾	„	11	4½
4	„	4	8	10	„	11	8
4¼	„	4	11½	10¼	„	11	11½
4½	„	5	3	10½	„	12	3
4¾	„	5	6½	10¾	„	12	6½
5	„	5	10	11	„	12	10
5¼	„	6	1½	11¼	„	13	1½
5½	„	6	5	11½	„	13	5
5¾	„	6	8½	11¾	„	13	8½
6	„	7	0	12	„	14	0

Per-Centages.

2½	per Cent.	is	0s. 6d.	per £
3	„		0 7¼	„
4	„		0 9¾	„
5	„		1 0	„
6	„		1 2½	„
7½	„		1 6	„
10	„		2 0	„
12½	„		2 6	„
15	„		3 0	„
17½	„		3 6	„
20	„		4 0	„
22½	„		4 6	„
25	„		5 0	„

The Solar year.

The solar year contains exactly 365 days, 5 hours, 48 min., 47·63 seconds. To use up these odd hours, etc., a day is added every 4th year, which is called leap year, and contains 366 days.

Divide the year by 4, if no remainder, it is leap year.

Table to Calculate Wages.

YEAR.			CAL. MON.		WEEK.		DAY.
£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.
1	0	0	1	8	0	4½	0¾
1	10	0	2	6	0	7	1
2	0	0	3	4	0	9¼	1¼
2	2	0	3	6	0	9¾	1½
2	10	0	4	2	0	11½	1¾
3	0	0	5	0	1	1¾	2
3	3	0	5	3	1	2½	2
3	10	0	5	10	1	4¼	2¼
4	0	0	6	8	1	6½	2½
4	4	0	7	0	1	7½	2¾
4	10	0	7	6	1	8¾	3
5	0	0	8	4	1	11	3¼
5	5	0	8	9	2	0¼	3½
5	10	0	9	2	2	1½	3¾
6	0	0	10	0	2	3¾	4
6	6	0	10	6	2	5	4¼
6	10	0	10	10	2	6	4¼
7	0	0	11	8	2	8¼	4½
7	7	0	12	3	2	10	4¾
7	10	0	12	6	2	10½	5
8	0	0	13	4	3	1	5¼
8	8	0	14	0	3	2¾	5½
8	10	0	14	2	3	3¼	5½
9	0	0	15	0	3	5½	6
9	9	0	15	9	3	7½	6¼
10	0	0	16	8	3	10	6½
10	10	0	17	6	4	0½	7
11	0	0	18	4	4	3	7¼
11	11	0	19	3	4	5¼	7½
12	0	0	20	0	4	7½	8
12	12	0	21	0	4	10	8¼
13	0	0	21	8	5	0	8½
13	13	0	22	9	5	3	9
14	0	0	23	4	5	4½	9¼
14	14	0	24	6	5	8	9¾
15	0	0	25	0	5	9	10
15	15	0	26	3	6	0½	10¼
16	0	0	26	8	6	2	10½
16	16	0	28	0	6	5½	11
17	0	0	28	4	6	6½	11½
17	17	0	29	6	6	10	11¾
18	0	0	30	0	6	11	11¾
18	18	0	31	6	7	3	12½
19	0	0	31	8	7	3½	12½
20	0	0	33	4	7	8	13¼

READY RECKONERS for the pocket and desk may be had of all booksellers, at 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each.

Interest Tables at various prices.

The Sportsman's Calendar.

The variety of our agricultural and natural products affords us abundance of birds common to temperate climates; while our insular position invites many foreign visitants during the winter and spring seasons.

The following list gives the names of the chief birds, either indigenous or foreign, that may be found in each month. The names given are those of most popular use, but many birds are known under others in certain localities.

JANUARY.

BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.	BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.
Coot	Mud banks on coasts	Lark	Fields and meadows
Curlew	Sea-shore	Partridge	Fields generally
Duck (wild)	Sea-coasts	Pheasant	Open and covert
Fieldfare	Hedges	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip fields, &c.
Goose (wild)	Water-meadow	Rabbits	Sandbanks, hedges
Grouse, black game	Moors, &c.	Rockbirds (puffins)	Sea-coasts
Gull	Sea-coasts	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	Hedges, fields, &c.	Teal	Rivers and large ponds
Knot	Coasts	Widgeon	Rivers and large ponds
Woodcock	Open and covert		

FEBRUARY.

As a general rule, taking the average of seasons, the sportsman will find that the list of birds at his disposal for February is as nearly as possible that given for the preceding month. Of course all depends on the temperature of the season, which may induce an early visit of some birds, or delay that of others.

MARCH AND APRIL.

Coot	Rivers, marshes, &c.	Hare	Hedges, fields, &c.
Curlew	Sea-shore	Heron	Marshes.
Duck, (wild)	Fens, marshes, &c.	Pigeon (wood)	Woods, &c.
Goose (wild or grey)	Open plain	Rabbit	Warrens, &c.
Godwit	Marshes	Rockbirds	Sea-coast, &c.
Gull	Sea-shore	Snipe	Marshes, &c.
Teal and Widgeon	Rivers, &c.		

MAY AND JUNE.

Duck (wild)	Streams and lakes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Godwit	Coasts	Rockbirds, Auks	Rocky coasts
Rook	Plantations, &c.		

JULY.

Ducks, Mallards, &c.	Rushes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Garganet	Fens	Landrail	Corn-fields
Rockbirds	Rocky coasts.		

AUGUST.

Duck	Corn-fields	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Duck (velvet)	Marshes, &c.	Landrail	Corn-fields
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Oxbird	Sea-coasts, &c.
Gull	Sea-shore	Rabbit	Fields

The Sportsman's Calendar, *continued.*

SEPTEMBER.

Partridge ..	Fields, furrows, &c.	Landrail	Corn-fields
Black Game	Moors, &c.	Pigeon (wood)	Pea-fields
Duck (wild)	Marshes, &c.	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Quail (rarely) ..	With Partridges
Gull	Sea-coast	Rabbit	Warrens, &c.
Hare	Fields and hedges	Snipe	Marshes, &c.
Heron	Marshes	Starling	Ditto

OCTOBER.

Pheasant	Open and covert	Partridge	Fields, &c.
Black Game	Moors	Pigeon (wood) ..	Turnip-fields
Duck (wild)	Marshes, &c.	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Rabbit	Warrens, &c.
Gull	Sea-coasts	Snipe and Starling ..	Marshes, &c.
Hare	Fields	Teal, &c...	Ditto
Heron	Marshes	Woodcock	Covers near sea.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Black Game	Moors, &c.	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip-fields
Duck (wild)	Marshes, &c.	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Rabbit	Warrens
Gull	Sea-coast	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	Fields	Starling	Ditto
Partridge	Fields	Teal, Widgeon, &c.	Ditto
Pheasant	Open and covert	Woodcock	Hedges, Moors, &c.

Hares, rabbits, all wild water-fowl, woodcocks, and plovers are not legally "game." Seabirds, however, and their eggs are protected.

The following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland. During the periods therein named, it is illegal to pursue the birds mentioned.

BIRD.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game	10th Dec. & 20th Aug. or 1st Sept. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	As "Heath Fowl"	As "Heath Fowl"
Deer	None	None	10th June and 20th October
Grouse or Red Game	10th December and 12th August	As "Heath Fowl"	10th December and 20th August
Heath Fowl	.....	10th December and 20th August	Ditto
Heath or Moor Game	None	.....	Ditto
Landrail	None	None	10th January and 20th September
Muirfowl or Ptarmigan	.....	10th December and 12th August	10th December and 12th August
Partridge	1st February and 1st September	As in England	10th January and 20th September
Pheasant	1st February and 1st October	As in England	10th January and 1st September
Quail	None	None	10th January and 20th September

Directions for Making a Will.

THE Will must be signed at the foot or end of it by the Testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction.

The signature must be made or acknowledged by the Testator in the presence of *two* or more witnesses present at the same time.

The witnesses must attest and subscribe the Will in the presence of the Testator.

It will then be sufficient for the passing of real or personal property, or both.

Note.—The whole of the above ceremonies will be required, whether the Will contain the most trifling gift, or disposes of property of the first magnitude.

And note further.—A gift to an attesting witness, or to the wife or husband of an attesting witness, is void; therefore neither a legatee nor the wife or husband of a legatee should be made an attesting witness to the Will.

No particular form of attestation is necessary but the following may be used. If used, it must be copied and written at the end of the Will, below the signature of the Testator.

"Signed by the said the Testator, in the presence of us, present at the same time, who in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses."

The Testator should appoint one or more executors.

If, after the execution of the Will, any alteration be made in it by obliteration, interlineation, or otherwise, care must be taken that such alteration be executed in like manner as the Will itself. And it will be desirable also that the names of the Testator and Witnesses be written on the margin of the Will, opposite every such obliteration, interlineation, or other alteration.

N.B.—No person who is under 21 can make a Will.

Blank forms of Wills may be purchased at 6d each.

A WILL IN RHYME.

I, A. B., of ——, parish of ——
before I am ill
do make my will
in favour of my children;
The worldly trash that I possess I leave it all among them.
Commit me to my fellow clay;
Be careful that my debts you pay—
Let no one say I wronged them.
Houses and land I leave behind—what more I need not mention.
My daughters three shall equal be.
I know that they will cordially agree
To divide without contention.
To make them share and share alike, in each an equal dower,
they may buy or sell—do what they will—
I leave it in their power.
As is the custom in such case, and what the laws require,
my hand and seal I here affix,
And leave them joint Executrix
of this my last desire.

Date. (Signature)

Signed, sealed, and publicly declared all in my own handwriting, in presence of two witnesses, that came at my inviting; who, in my presence, and also in presence of each other, have witnessed this, my own will. I never made other.—C, D, E, F.

Inventions and Discoveries.

	A.D.
Mariner's Compass, used by the Chinese .....before	400
Known in Europe.....before	130
Chess introduced into Europe .....in or about	700
Iceland discovered by the Northmen.....about	875
Greenland discovered by the Northmen .....about	983
America said to have been discovered by Leif Eriesson....	1000
The Pendulum said to have been first applied to the measurement of time by Ebu Junis....supposed about	1000
Musical Notation invented by Guido Aretino.....about	1025
Woollen Manufacture introduced into England by the Flemings	1100
Silk Manufacture introduced in Western Europe ....about	1150
Gunpowder invented .....probably about	1250
Travels of Marco Polo in Tartary 1250-	1225
Paper made from linen rags .....before	1270
Spectacles invented.....supposed about	1290
Cannon first used .....about	1300
Sugar-cane cultivated in Sicily, Turkey, &c. .....about	1300
Introduced in the West Indies .....about	1515
First Gold Coinage in England	1344
Wood-engraving invented .....probably about	1400
Oldest wood-cut dated 1423	
Madeira discovered by the Portuguese	1419
Printing invented by John Gutenberg .....about	1440
The Mazarine Bible (British Museum), the earliest printed book known, about 1455.	
Game and Playe of the Chesse (British Museum), the first book printed in England, (Caxton,) 1474.	
Engraving on metal plates invented.....about	1450
Discovery of America by Columbus.....	1492
Cape of Good Hope doubled by Bartholomew Diaz	1493
Jamaica discovered by Columbus	1494
Continent of America first reached by John and Sebastian Cabots	1497
Newfoundland, Canada, and Nova Scotia discovered by the Cabots	1497
Quicksilver Mines discovered at Idria, Austria.....	1497
Brazil discovered by the Portuguese	1500
Mexico discovered by the Spaniards	1517
First Paper-mill established in England .....about	1520
Bomb-shells first used	1522
Copernican System of the Universe published.....	1543
Silver Mines of Potosi discovered	1545
Diving-bell used in Europe .....before	1550
Camera Obscura invented by Battista Porta .....about	1550
Sealing-wax invented .....supposed about	1550
White Sea discovered by Chancellor	1553
Coaches first seen in England .....about	1565
The Dipping Needle invented by Robert Norman	1576
Drake's Voyage round the world 1577-	1580
Telescopes invented in Holland, 1608, made by Galileo....	1609

Inventions and Discoveries, *continued.*

	A.D.
Kepler's Laws published	1609-1619
Phases of Venus discovered by Galileo	1610
The Microscope invented by Galileo	about 1610
Hudson's Bay discovered	1610
Spots on the Sun discovered by Fabricius and Galileo	1611
Logarithms invented by Napier	1614
Circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey	about 1620
Cotton Manufacture first established in England	about 1640?
The Micrometer invented by Gascoigne	1640
New Zealand discovered by Tasman	1642
Mezzotinto Engraving invented by Siegen	1642
The Barometer invented by Torricelli	about 1645
The Air-pump invented by Otto Guericke	about 1650
Saturn's Ring and one of his Satellites discovered by Huyghens	1655
Fire-engine invented at Nürnberg	about 1660
First commonly used	about 1720
Pendulum Clocks invented by Huyghens	about 1660
Gobelin Tapestry manufacture established at Paris, by Colbert	1663
Law of Gravitation discovered by Newton	about 1665
Phosphorus discovered by Brandt	1668
First Copper Coinage in England	1672
Watch-spring invented by Huyghens	1675
Velocity of Light discovered by Roemer	1675
Black-lead pencils first used	about 1680
Velvet manufacture introduced in England by French refugees	about 1685
Epsom Salts discovered	1695
The Mirror Sextant invented by Newton	1700
Composition of Light discovered by Newton	1704
Newcomen's steam-engine invented	1705
Umbrellas first used in England	about 1710
Dresden China first made by Böttger	about 1710
Pianoforte said to be invented by the Germans	about 1720
Aberration of Light discovered by Bradley	1728
Indian Rubber (Caoutchouc) introduced in Europe	about 1730
Identity of Lightning with Electricity discovered by Franklin	about 1750
The Spinning Jenny invented by Hargreaves	about 1760
Arkwright's Spinning Machine invented	1769
Steam-engine invented by James Watt	1769
Balloons invented by the Montgolfiers	1782
First Ascent in Balloon, at Paris, 1783, in England	1784
Composition of Water discovered by Cavendish	1784
Steam-vessel invented in Scotland	1788
Life-boat invented by Greathead	1789
Gas first used for lighting, by Murdoch	1792
Adopted in London	1814
Lithography invented by Senefelder	1792
Mungo Park's Travels in Africa	1795-1805

Inventions and Discoveries, *continued.*

	A.D.
Hydraulic Press invented by Bramah	1796
Bone-dust first used as manure	1801
Atomic Theory published, by Dalton	1803
Congreve Rockets invented	1804
Steam Navigation introduced in America, by Fulton	1807
Iron Ships first built	about 1810
Iodine discovered	1812
The Gas-Meter invented by Crosley	1815
The Safety Lamp, by Sir Humphrey Davy	1816
Perfected	1859
Percussion Caps invented	1816
The Kaleidoscope, by Brewster	1817
Stethoscope invented by Laennec	1818
Babbage's Calculating machine invented	1822
Macintosh Waterproof Cloth introduced	1824
Steam-gun, by Perkins	1825
Drummond's Lime Light invented	1826
The Omnibus invented at Paris	1827
First seen in London	about 1832
Hydropathy introduced by Priessnitz, in Germany	1828
The Locomotive invented by Robert Stephenson	1829
Course of the Niger discovered by the Landers	1830
Medallion-engraving invented	about 1830
Wire-rope invented in Germany	about 1830
Threshing-machines introduced	about 1830
Lucifer Matches invented	about 1830
Artesian Well bored at Grenelle	1833-1841
Fossil Footprints of Birds on Old Red Sandstone, Massachusetts, U.S., discovered	1835
Screw-propeller introduced by Smith and Ericsson	1836
Electric Telegraph invented	1837
Law of Storms discovered	about 1838
Parallax of a fixed star (61 Cygni) first discovered by Bessel	1838
Stereoscope invented by Wheatstone	1838
Lenticular Stereoscope, by Brewster	1849
Chemical printing Telegraph invented	1838
The Great Western Steamship first to cross the Atlantic	1838
Electrotype invented	1839
Daguerreotype invented	1839
Ross's Voyage to the South Pole, discovery of Victoria Land	1839-1843
Aneroid Barometer invented by Vidi	about 1840
English Harmonium, by Evans	1841
Steam-hammer invented by Nasmyth	1842
Dissolving Views invented	about 1842
Vulcanized India-rubber introduced	1843
Remains of Nineveh discovered by Botta, at Khorsabad	1843
Guano first brought from Peru	1843
Layard's discoveries at Nimroud commence	about 1845
Invention of Gun-cotton	1846
Discovery of Gold in California	1847

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Ordinary Rates of Postage—Inland Letters.

The following are prepaid rates. For a letter

Weighing under			1 oz...	.. 1d.
Weighing	1 oz. ..	and under	2 oz...	.. 1½d.
,, ...	2 oz.	,, ...	4 oz...	.. 2d.
,, ...	4 oz.	,, ...	6 oz...	.. 2½d.
,, ...	6 oz.	,, ...	8 oz...	.. 3d.
,, ...	8 oz.	,, ...	10 oz...	.. 3½d.
,, ...	10 oz.	,, ...	12 oz...	.. 4d.

Over 12 ounces the postage is 1d. an ounce from the first ounce. Thus, if a letter weighs under 13 oz. the postage is 1s. 1d. If under 14 oz. the postage is 1s. 2d., and so on.

The size is limited to 18in. in length, 9in. in width, and 6in. in depth.

Unpaid letters are charged double postage on delivery. If insufficiently prepaid, then the deficient postage is charged double.

Book Post—Inland.

Prepaid rates of Book Postage, viz.

For a packet weighing under			2 oz.	..... ½d.
.....	,,	.....	4 oz.	..... 1d.
.....	,,	.....	6 oz.	.....1½d.
.....	,,	.....	8 oz.	..... 2d.
.....	,,	....	10 oz.	.....2½d.
.....	,,	.....,	12 oz.	..... 3d.

And so on. ½d. being charged for every 2oz. or the fractional part of 2oz.

Unpaid Book Packets are charged *double* postage, and if posted partially prepaid, the deficiency is also charged double. They must be open at both ends, but may be tied with string, if required.

Book packets must not contain any writing or enclosure of the nature of a letter. The least infringement of this rule will subject it to be charged the *Unpaid* letter rate. The name of the sender may, however, be written upon or in the book or packet.

All kinds of paper, cards, printed circulars, parchment, deeds, photographs (when not on glass), maps, and plans, can be sent under the book post. The postage must be prepaid either by adhesive stamps or by means of a stamped wrapper, or by a combination of the two.

Limit of weight and dimensions, viz., 5 lbs. in weight, one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

Newspapers—Inland.

For *each* Newspaper, *whether posted singly or in a packet*, the postage when prepaid is *one halfpenny;* but a packet containing two or more registered newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight, viz., one halfpenny for every 2oz. or fraction of 2oz.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Newspapers—*continued.*

No Newspaper can be sent through the post a second time for the original postage; for each transmission a fresh postage must be prepaid, except that in the case of re-direction the amount chargeable may be collected on delivery, viz. one half-penny.

Every Newspaper or packet of Newspapers must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper or packet will be treated as a letter.

Every Newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

No newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, may contain any enclosure except the supplement or supplements belonging to it.

If it contain any other, such enclosure or enclosures will be taken out and charged on delivery as an unpaid letter.

The limit of size of a packet of Newspapers is 14lbs. in weight, two feet in length, one foot in width, and one foot in depth.

English Newspapers sent abroad must be posted before they have been published *eight days*. After that time, they can only be sent at the Book-rate postage.

Post Cards.

Post Cards, which bear a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only.

The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only. There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed; but such communication must not extend to the front side. Nothing whatever may be attached; nor may the card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any of these rules be infringed, the card will be charged 1d. on delivery.

Registration.

By the payment of a fee of 4d. a letter, newspaper, book, or other packet may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom, British Colonies, United States, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, *via Belgium.*

Registered letters must be prepaid by stamps, as regards both postage and registration fee.

Every letter to be registered should be presented at the counter, and a receipt obtained for it, and should on no account be dropped into the letter-box. If, contrary to this rule, a letter marked "Registered" be dropped into the letter-box, it will, *if directed to any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies*, be liable to a registration fee of eightpence, instead of the ordinary fee of fourpence.

No letter carrier, rural messenger, or other servant of the Post Office, is allowed to carry a letter for any person to be registered.

When sending Postage Stamps in letters, the number should be kept small, by using, when necessary, stamps of comparatively large value; and in making up the letter, the Stamps should be placed in paper sufficiently thick to prevent their presence being discovered by the feel. When this is not practicable the letter should be registered.

Registration, *continued.*

All letters and packets containing Jewellery or Watches must be registered, and so packed as to conceal their contents.

Watches having glass faces cannot be sent by post unless so packed as to be effectually concealed, and secure against breakage and hard pressure.

It is strongly recommended when Bank Notes are sent by Post that they be cut into halves, and the second halves be not despatched until the first have been acknowledged.

Money Orders.

The public are, when applying for Money Orders, to use printed "Application Forms," which save time, and afford greater security than verbal messages against mistakes. These are supplied gratuitously at all Money Order Offices, and are in the following terms:—

Money Order required.

For £ ——— *s.* ——— *d.* ———

Payable at _____

To _____

Sent by _____

Residing at _____

The commission or scale of charges for Inland Money Orders is now as follows:—

For sums under	10s.	..	..	..	..	1d.
,, of	10s.	and under	£1	..	..	2d.
,, of	£1	,,	2	..	..	3d.
,, of	2	,,	3	..	..	4d.
,, of	3	,,	4	..	..	5d.
,, of	4	,,	5	..	..	6d.
,, of	5	,,	6	..	..	7d.
,, of	6	,,	7	..	..	8d.
,, of	7	,,	8	..	..	9d.
,, of	8	,,	9	..	..	10d.
,, of	9	,,	10	..	..	11d.
,, of	10	,,	..	..	..	1s.

Payment of an Order cannot be demanded on the same day as that on which the Order was issued.

When, also, a Money Order is forwarded by post and the letter accompanying it supplies the information which the payee will have to give on the presentation of the Order, the letter should be registered.

Before payment of a Money Order can be made, the person applying must give the name of the remitter.

No Letter Carrier, Rural Messenger, or other Servant of the Post Office is bound to procure a Money Order for any person, or to obtain payment for one; but such services are not forbidden.

Postage Stamps.

The following kinds are kept for sale at the Stamp Offices and chief Post-offices, viz.— LABELS, ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* ENVELOPES, 2*s.* 2*d.*, and 2*s.* 3*d.* per packet.

Postal Information, *continued.*

IMPRESSED WRAPPERS, bearing a halfpenny stamp, may be used for newspapers, book packets, and trade invoices. The invoices must not be fastened to the wrapper, or it is liable to be taxed as a letter. The wrappers are sold in packets at 5s. 5d., containing 120, or 6½d. per doz.

Prepayment of inland letters, newspapers, books, patterns, &c., must be by postage stamps.

The stamps should be placed on the front, that is, the address side of the letter, and upon the right hand upper corner. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps, which have been previously used.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS.—Bank of England Dividend Warrants are cashed by Postmasters at Money Order Offices.

TIME.—The letter-box closes as soon as the church clock has finished striking.

Foreign and Colonial Postage.

References.—(*A*) Letters under ½ oz. (*B.*) Ditto, under 1 oz. (*C*) Registered Newspapers, under 4 oz.

	(*A*)	(*B*)	(*C*)
Australia, *via* Southampton and Suez, monthly ..	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi, about eight days later, overtaking Southampton Mail	8d.	1s. 4d.	2d.
Austria	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Brazil, &c., *via* Southampton, 9th and 24th of each month	9d.	1s. 6d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Liverpool, twice monthly	9d.	1s. 6d.	1d.
British Columbia. *See* Canada.			
California. *See* United States.			
Cape of Good Hope, 5th, 15th, and 25th, each month	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Canada, by Canadian Packet, every Thursday	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Denmark, twice daily, Sunday excepted	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
France and Algeria, twice daily	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Germany, except Alsace and Lorraine	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Gibraltar, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Holland, twice daily	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Italy, *via* Belgium, twice daily, Sunday excepted ..	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
India, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi, Friday, overtaking the Southampton mail..	8d.	1s. 4d.	2d.
Jamaica, *via* Southampton, twice monthly..	1s.	2s. 0d.	1d.
Malta, *via* Italy, every Saturday from Naples	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Natal, *via* Southampton, 5th and 15th of each month	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
New Zealand, *via* San Francisco and Southampton..	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
San Francisco	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Switzerland, twice daily, Sunday excepted..	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
United States of America, four times weekly	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.

INLAND REVENUE LICENSES.

(To be had at the Stamp Offices)

FOR	£	s.	d.
Male Servants ..each	0	15	0
Carriages, 4-wheeled ,,	2	2	0
Ditto, under 4 cwts. ,,	0	15	0
Ditto, two-wheeled ,,	0	15	0
Armorial Bearings on Carriages..... ,,	2	2	0
Ditto, otherwise.... ,,	1	1	0

☞ A declaration is required of the number and kind of Articles kept, before a Licence can be granted.

All the above licenses expire on the 31st December in each year.

Dog Licence,—Expires on the 31st Dec. in each year £0 5 0

Gun Licence, Expires on the 31st March in each year .. £0 10 0

☞ To be taken out yearly by every Person who shall use or carry a Gun in the United Kingdom after the first day of April, 1870.

Game Licenses, if taken out after 5th April, and before 1st Nov., to expire on the 5th April in the year following.. £3 0 0

Ditto, to expire on the 31st October in the same year in which taken out..... £2 0 0

Ditto, if taken out on or after 1st November, to expire on the 5th of April following.... £2 0 0

Gamekeepers' Licenses (Great Britain) to expire 5th April, annually..... £2 0 0

* The penalty for keeping a dog without a Licence, or keeping more than licensed, is £5. A person is held to be the owner of a dog if the said dog is seen or found in his custody or charge, or on his premises, unless proved to the contrary.

LICENSES.—*Issued only by the Excise Officers.*

Appraisers, £2. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

Auctioneers, £10. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

House Agents letting furnished houses at an annual rent exceeding £25 (may act as Appraisers) expiring 5th July yearly, £2.

Maltsters, expiring on 5th July yearly.

Patent Medicine Dealers—5s., expire yearly on the 1st of September.

Hawkers using one beast of burden only, for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.

Ditto, exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months, ending 31st March, £4.

Ditto, for every additional beast, and for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year, on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.—For a longer period, ending 31st March, £4.

House Duties.—Duties payable on inhabited houses of the annual value of £20, or upwards.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade, or, as a farm-house by a tenant, or farm servant, and *bona fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.

The duty is 9d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses not occupied, and used for any of the purposes before described.

PROBATE DUTY.

							Probate of Wills.		Letters of Administration.
Above the value of	£100	and	under	£200	..		£2	..	£3
..	..	200	..	300	..		5	..	8
..	..	300	..	450	..		8	..	11
..	..	450	..	600			11	..	15
..	..	600	..	800	..		15	..	22
..	..	800	..	1,000	..		22	..	30
..	..	1,000	..	1,500	..		30	..	45
..	..	1,500	..	2,000	..		40	..	60
..	..	2,000	..	3,000	..		50	..	75
..	..	3,000	..	4,000	..		60	..	90
..	..	4,000	..	5,000	..		80	..	120
..	..	5,000	..	6,000	..		100	..	150
..	..	6,000	..	7,000	..		120	..	180
..	..	7,000	..	8,000	..		140	..	210
..	..	8,000	..	9,000	..		160	..	240
..	..	9,000	..	10,000	..		180	..	270
..	..	10,000	..	12,000	..		200	..	300
..	..	12,000	..	14,000	..		220	..	330
..	..	14,000	..	16,000	..		250	..	375
..	..	16,000	..	18,000	..		280	..	420
..	..	18,000	..	20,000	..		310	..	465
..	..	20,000	..	25,000	..		350	..	525
..	..	25,000	..	30,000	..		400	..	600
..	..	30,000	..	35,000	..		450	..	675
..	..	35,000	..	40,000	..		525	..	785
..	..	40,000	..	45,000	..		600	..	900
..	..	45,000	..	50,000	..		675	..	1,010
..	..	50,000	..	60,000	..		750	..	1,125
..	..	60,000	..	70,000	..		900	..	1,350
..	..	70,000	..	80,000	..		1,050	..	1,575
..	..	80,000	..	90,000	..		1,200	..	1,800
..	..	90,000	..	100,000	..		1,350	..	2,025
..	..	100,000	..	120,000	..		1,500	..	2,250
..	..	120,000	..	140,000	..		1,800	..	2,700
..	..	140,000	..	160,000	..		2,100	..	3,150
..	..	160,000	..	180,000	..		2,400	..	3,600
..	..	180,000	..	200,000	..		2,700	..	4,050
..	..	200,000	..	250,000	..		3,000	..	4,500
..	..	250,000	..	300,000	..		3,750	..	5,625
..	..	300,000	..	350,000	..		4,500	..	6,750
..	..	350,000	..	400,000	..		5,250	..	7,875
..	..	400,000	..	500,000	..		6,000	..	9,000
..	..	500,000	..	600,000	..		7,500	..	11,250
..	..	600,000	..	700,000	..		9,000	..	13,500
..	..	700,000	..	800,000	..		10,500	..	15,750
..	..	800,000	..	900,000	..		12,000	..	18,000
..	..	900,000	..	1,000,000	..		13,500	..	20,250
And where the value shall amount to £1,000,000 or upwards, then for every one hundred thousand pounds of the whole value of the estate and effects, and any fractional part of one hundred thousand pounds							£1,500	..	£2,250

22 & 23 Vict. c. 36. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 56, s. 5.

STAMP DUTIES,

Selected from the Schedule of the Consolidated Act, 33 & 34 Vict., c. 97, passed 10th August, 1870, and cited as "The Stamp Act, 1870."

Affidavit or Statutory Declaration made under the provisions of 5 & 6 Wm. 4, c. 62.

Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. See **Lease or Tack**, and section 96 of the Act.

Agreement or Contract, accompanied with a deposit. See **Mortgage**, and section 105 of the Act.

Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. See **Lease or Tack**, and section 96 of the Act.

Agreement or Contract made or entered into pursuant to the Highway Acts for or relating to the making, maintaining, or repairing of highways ..... 6d.

Agreement or any Memorandum of an Agreement, made in England or Ireland under hand only, or made in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument .... 6d.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1) Agreement or memorandum the matter whereof is not of the value of £5.

(2) Agreement or memorandum for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

(3) Agreement, letter, or memorandum, made for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise.

(4) Agreement, or memorandum, made between the master and mariners of any ship or vessel for wages on any age coastwise from port to port in the d Kingdom.

Section 36.—The duty of sixpence upon an agreement may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the agreement is first executed.

Allotment. See **Letter of Allotment.**

Annuity, conveyance in consideration of. See **Conveyance.**

Annuity, grant of, by the Crown. See **Grant.**

Annuity, purchase of. See **Conveyance—Bond.**

Annuity, re-purchase of. Any release, or other conveyance of any annuity, or rent-charge, made in the original grant thereof subject to be redeemed or repurchased: to be exempted, on the re-purchase thereof, from the *ad valorem* duty on conveyances on sale, and charged only with the ordinary duty on deeds or instruments of the like kind, not upon sale, (viz., 1*l.* 15*s.*, with progressive duties of 10*s.* each).

55 Geo. III. c. 184, s. 31, Great Britain;
5 & 6 Vict. c. 82, s. 2, Ireland.

Appointment of a gamekeeper. See **Deputation.**

Appointment of a new trustee, and **Appointment** in execution of a power of any property, or of any use, share, or interest in any property, by any instrument not being a Will..10s. 0d.

And see section 78 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Appraisement or Valuation of any property, or of any interest therein, or of the annual value thereof, or of any dilapidations, or of any repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any building, or of any artificers' work whatsoever.

When the amount of the appraisement or valuation does not exceed

..	..	£5..	..	..	£0	0 3
..	..	10..	..	..	0	0 6
..	..	20..	..	..	0	1 0
..	..	30..	..	..	0	1 6
..	..	40..	..	..	0	2 0
..	..	50..	..	..	0	2 6
..	..	100..	..	..	0	5 0
..	..	200..	..	..	0	10 0
..	..	500..	..	..	0	15 0
Exceeds		500..	..	..	1	0 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of, one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law.

(2.) Appraisement or valuation made in pursuance of the order of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or of any Court of Appeal, from any sentence, adjudication, or judgment of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty.

(3.) Appraisement or valuation of any property made for the purpose of ascertaining the legacy or succession duty payable in respect thereof.

Section 38. (1.) Every appraiser, by whom an appraisement or valuation is made, shall, within fourteen days after the making thereof, write out the same, in words and figures, showing the full amount thereof, upon duly stamped material, and if he neglects or omits so to do, or in any other manner delivers out, or states the amount of, any such appraisement or valuation, shall forfeit the sum of £50.

(2.) Any person who receives from any appraiser, or pays for the making of, any appraisement or valuation, unless the same be written out and stamped as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of £20.

Apprenticeship, instrument of, Where there is no premium or consideration.....£0 2 6

In any other case—For every £5, and also for every fractional part of £5, of the amount or value of the premium or consideration 0 5 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Instrument relating to any poor child apprenticed by, or at the sole charge of, any parish or township, or by or at the sole charge of any public charity or pursuant to any Act for the regulation of parish apprentices.

(2.) Instrument of apprenticeship in Ireland, where the value of the premium or consideration does not exceed £10.

And *see* sections 39 & 40 of the Act.

Articles of Clerkship whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission.

(1.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of her Majesty's courts at Westminster or in Ireland, or as a proctor in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Ecclesiastical Court in England or Ireland, £80.

(2.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of the courts of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, or as a writer to the signet, or as a solicitor, agent, or attorney in the Court of Sessions, Justiciary, or commission of Teinds in Scotland £60 0 0

(3.) As a procurator or solicitor in any inferior court in Scotland .. .. 2s. 6d.

And *see* sections 41, 42, 43, and 44.

Articles of Clerkship, whereby any person having been before bound by duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in any of the courts aforesaid, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose ..... 10s. 0d.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Assignment or Assignation. By way of security, or of any security. See **Mortgage, &c.**

Upon a sale, or otherwise. See **Conveyance.**

Assurance or Insurance. See **Policy.**

Attested Copy. See **Copy.**

Award in England or Ireland and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland. Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed

£5	£0	0	3
10	0	0	6
20	0	1	0
30	0	1	6
40	0	2	0
50	0	2	6
100	0	5	0
200	0	10	0
500	0	15	0
750	1	0	0
1000	1	5	0

exceeding £1000, and in any other case not above provided for 1 15 0

Bill of Exchange, payable on demand £0 0 1

Bill of Exchange, of any other kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*) and **Promissory Note** of any kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*),—drawn, or expressed to be payable, or actually paid, or endorsed, or in any manner negociated in the United Kingdom: Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed

£5	0	0	1
10	0	0	2
25	0	0	3
50	0	0	6
75	0	0	9
100	0	1	0

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount of value.. 0 1 0

Bill of Lading of or for any Goods, Merchandise, or effects to be exported, or carried coastwise £0 0 6

Section 56. (1.) A bill of lading is not to be stamped after the execution thereof.

(2.) Every person who makes or executes any bill of lading not duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Bill of Sale—Absolute. See **Conveyance on Sale.**

By way of security. See **Mortgage.**

Section 57—A copy of a bill of sale is not to be filed in any court unless the original, duly stamped, is produced by the Proper officer.

Bond for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or re-transfer of Stock. See **Mortgage, &c.**

Bond in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See **Conveyance on Sale,** and section 75 of the Act.

Bond on obtaining letters of administration in England or Ireland, or a confirmation of testament in Scotland £0 5 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Bond given by the widow, child, father, mother, brother or sister, of any common seaman, marine, or soldier, slain or dying in the service of Her Majesty, her heirs, or successors.

(2.) Bond given by any person where the estate to be administered does not exceed £100 in value.

Bond of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty: Where the amount limited to be recoverable does not exceed £300. The same ad valorem duty as a bond for the amount limited.
In any other case £0 10 0

Bond, accompanied with a deposit of title deeds, for making a mortgage, wadset, or other security on any estate or property therein comprised.
See **Mortgage, &c.,** and section 105 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Bond, Declaration, or other **Deed or Writing** for making redeemable any disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security. *See* **Mortgage, &c.,** and section 105.

Charter Party, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel, or any memorandum, letter, or other writing, between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any other person, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, or effects, on board of such ship or vessel .....6d.

Section 66.—The duty upon an instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is last executed, or by whose execution it is completed as a binding contract.

Section 67.—Where any document chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped is first executed out of the United Kingdom, any party thereto may, within ten days after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, and before it has been executed by any person in the United Kingdom, affix thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the duty chargeable thereon, and at the same time cancel such adhesive stamp, and the instrument with an adhesive stamp thereon, so affixed and cancelled shall be deemed duly stamped.

Section 68.—An executed instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped, may be stamped with an impressed stamp upon the following terms: that is to say,

(1.) Within seven days after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of four shillings and sixpence;

(2.) After seven days, but within one month after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of ten pounds; and shall not in any other case be stamped with an impressed stamp.

Conditional Surrender of any copyhold or customary estate by way of mortgage. *See* **Mortgage, &c.** and sections 105 and 110.

Contract. *See* **Agreement.**

Contract Note.—Any note, memorandum, or writing, commonly called a "contract note," or by whatever name the same may be designated, for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 or upwards.....1d.

Section 69. (1.) The duty on a contract note may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the note is first executed.

(2.) Every person who makes or executes any contract note chargeable with duty, and not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(3.) No broker, agent, or other person shall have any legal claim to any charge for brokerage, commission, or agency, with reference to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of five pounds or upwards mentioned or referred to in any contract note, unless such note is duly stamped.

Conveyance or Transfer, whether on sale or otherwise,—

(1.) Of any stock of the governor and company of the Bank of England.....7s. 9d.

(2.) Of any stock of the East India Company £1 10 0

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

(3.) Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation. For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the nominal amount transferred .....2*s.* 6*d.*

And *see* section 78 of the Act.

Conveyance or Transfer by way of security of any property (*except such stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid*), or of any security. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Conveyance or Transfer on sale, of any property (*except stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid*),

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5 .....£0 0 6
..... 10.....0 1 0
..... 15.....0 1 6
..... 20.....0 2 0
..... 25.....0 2 6
..... 50.....0 5 0
..... 75.....0 7 6
..... 100.....0 10 0
..... 125.....0 12 6
..... 150.....0 15 0
..... 175.....0 17 6
..... 200.....1 0 0
..... 225.....1 2 6
..... 250.....1 5 0
..... 275.....1 7 6
..... 300.....1 10 0

For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50, of such amount or value £0 5 0

And *see* sections 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 of the Act.

Conveyance or Transfer of any kind not hereinbefore described 0 10 0

And *see* section 78 of the Act.

Copy or Extract (*attested or in any manner authenticated*) of or from—

(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty.

(2.) An original will, testament, or codicil.

(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil.

(4.) Any letters of administration or any confirmation of a testament.

(5.) Any public register (*except any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials*).

(6.) The books, rolls, or records of any court. In the case of an instrument chargeable with any duty not amounting to one shilling: "The same duty as such instrument." In any other case 0 1 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Copy or extract of or from any law proceedings.

(2.) Copy or extract in Scotland of or from the commission of any person as a delegate or representative to the convention of royal burghs or the general assembly or any presbytery or church court.

Section 79. An attested or otherwise authenticated copy or extract of or from—

(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty;

(2.) An original will, testament, or codicil;

(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil;

(4.) Letters of administration or a confirmation of a testament;

may be stamped at any time within fourteen days after the date of the attestation or authentication, on payment of the duty only without any penalty.

Copy or Extract (*certified*) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials £0 0 1

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Copy or extract furnished by any clergyman, registrar, or other official person, pursuant to and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, or furnished to any general or superintending registrar under any general regulation.

(2.) Copy or extract for which the person giving the same is not entitled to any fee or reward. And see section 80 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Copyhold and Customary Estates —Instruments relating thereto.

Upon a sale thereof. *See* **Conveyance on Sale.**

Upon a mortgage thereof. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Upon a demise thereof. *See* **Lease or Tack.**

Upon any other occasion. Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court....10s. *See* sections 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86.

Cost Book Mines. *See* **Transfer.**

Counterpart. *See* **Duplicate.**

Covenant for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Covenant in relation to any annuity (*except upon the original creation and sale thereof*) or to other periodical payments. *See* **Bond, Covenant, &c.**

Covenant. Any separate deed of covenant (*not being an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage*) made on the sale or mortgage of any property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to, the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid.—Where the ad valorem duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10s. "A duty equal to the amount of such ad valorem duty."
In any other case.....10s. 0d.

Debenture for securing the payment or repayment of money or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. See **Mortgage, &c.**

Debenture or Certificate for entitling any person to receive any drawback of any duty or duties, or part of any duty or duties, of customs or excise, or any bounty payable out of the revenue of customs or excise, for or in respect of any goods, wares, or merchandise exported or shipped to be exported from any part of the United Kingdom to any part beyond the sea. Where the drawback or bounty to be received does not exceed £10 .....1s. 0d.
Exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50.....2s. 6d.
Exceeds £50 .....5s. 0d.

Declaration of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a deed or will, or an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a settlement .....10s. 0d.

Declaration. (*Statutory*), See **Affidavit.**

Decreet Arbitral. See **Award.**

Deed whereby any real burden is declared or created on lands or heritable subjects in Scotland. See **Mortgage, &c.** and sec. 105.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft any person in heritable subjects in Scotland, under a clause of reversion, as a security for money. See **Mortgage, &c.** and section 105 of the Act.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft or seize in an annuity to be uplifted out of heritable subjects in Scotland. See **Bond, Covenant, &c.**

Deed of any kind whatsoever, not described in this schedule 10s. 0d.

Defeazance. Deed or other instrument of defeazance of any conveyance, disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security for money or stock. See **Mortgage, &c.**, and section 105 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Delivery Order.....0s. 1d.
And *see* sections 87, 89, 90, and 91 of the Act.

Deposit of title deeds. See **Mortgage, &c.**, and section 105.

Deputation or Appointment of a gamekeeper .....10*s.* 0*d.*

Dock Warrant. See **Warrant for Goods.**

Draft for money. See **Bill of Exchange,** and section 48 of the Act.

Duplicate or Counterpart of any instrument chargeable with any duty, Where such duty does not amount to 5*s.*: "The same duty as the original instrument." In any other case, 5*s.*

Section 93. The duplicate or counterpart of an instrument chargeable with duty (except the counterpart of an instrument chargeable as a lease, such counterpart not being executed by or on behalf of any lessor or grantor,) is not to be deemed duly stamped unless it is stamped as an original instrument, or unless it appears by some stamp impressed thereon that the full and proper duty has been paid upon the original instrument of which it is the duplicate or counterpart.

Exchange or Excambion — Instruments effecting. In the case specified in section 94 *see* that section.

In any other case.....£0 10 0

Section 94. Where upon the exchange of any real or heritable property for any other real or heritable property, or upon the partition or division of any real or heritable property, any consideration exceeding in amount or value one hundred pounds is paid or given, or agreed to be paid or given, for equality, the principal or only instrument whereby such exchange or partition or division is effected is to be charged with the same ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale for such consideration, and with such duty only; and where in any such case there are several instruments for completing the title of either party, the principal instrument is to be ascertained, and the other instruments are to be charged with duty according to the provisions of the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sections of this Act.

LEASE or Tack (1.) For any definite term less than a year.

(*a*) Of any dwelling-house or tenement, or part of a dwelling-house or tenement, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum,1d.

(*b*) Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 ..... £0 2 6

(*c*) Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or otherwise than as aforesaid: "The same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term."

(2) For any other definite term or for any indefinite term:

Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects—

Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, moving either to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security:

In respect of such consideration: "The same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration."

Where the consideration or any part of the consideration *is* any rent:

In respect of such consideration:

If the rent, whether reserved as a

yearly rent or otherwise, is at a rate or average rate:

Rent not more	Term not exceeding 35 years.	Term not exceeding 100 years.	Term exceeding 100 years.
£5	£0 0 6	£0 3 0	£0 6 0
10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
15	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
20	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
25	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
50	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof..0 5 0..1 10 0..3 0 0

(3.) Of any other kind whatsoever not herein-before described ..10s. And *see* sections 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 of the Act.

Legacy or Succession, of the value of £20 or upwards:—

To the Child, or descendant of a child, of the deceased: or Father or Mother, or any lineal ancestor of deceased, £1 per cent.

To a Brother or Sister, or any descendant, £3 per cent.

To an Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £5 per cent.

To a Great Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £6 per cent.

To any other Relation, or to a Stranger in blood, £10 per cent.

The Duty on a Legacy by way of annuity is payable by four annual instalments in the first four years from the commencement of the annuity, and a penalty will be incurred if each of the succeeding instalments of Duty be not paid in due time.

Succession Duty is payable by eight equal half-yearly instalments, the first to be paid twelve months after the successor shall have been entitled in possession and the seven following instalments at [illegible] intervals of six months each; and if there be any delay in payment, penalties will be incurred.

Letter of Allotment or Letter of Renunciation, or any other document having the effect of a letter of allotment:

(1.) Of any share of any company or proposed company .....1d.

(2.) In respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised, by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation .....1d.

(3.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, of any share of any foreign or colonial company or proposed company, or in repect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state government, municipal body, corporation, or company.....1d.

And Scrip Certificate, Scrip, or other document:

(1.) Entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any company or proposed company .....1d.

(2.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any foreign or colonial company or proposed company .....1d.

(3.) Denoting, or intending to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation....1d.

(4.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and denoting or intended to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

state, government, municipal body, corporation or company .....1d. And *see* section 101.

Letter or Power of Attorney, or Commission, Factory, or Mandate, or other instrument in the nature thereof:

See "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment," printed in full in Morton's Sixpenny Almanack for 1872.

(1.) For the sole purpose of appointing or authorising a proxy to vote at any one meeting at which votes may be given by proxy, whether the number of persons named in such instrument be one or more .....1d.

(2.) By any petty officer, seaman, marine, or soldier serving as a marine, or by the executors or administrators of any such person, for receiving prize money or wages.....1s. 0d.

(3.) For the receipt of the dividend or interest of any stock:
Where made for the receipt of one payment only .....1s. 0d.
In any other case .....5s. 0d.

(4.) For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for any sum of money not exceeding £20, or any periodical payment not exceeding the annual sum of £10 (not being herein-before charged,.....5s. 0d.

(5.) For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds:
Where the value of such stocks or funds does not exceed £20 .....5s. 0d.
In any other case .....10s. 0d.

(6.) Of any kind whatsoever not herein-before described..10s. 0d.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Letter or power of attorney for the receipt of dividends of any definite and certain share of the Government or Parliamentary stocks, or funds producing a yearly dividend of less than £3.

(2.) Letter or power of attorney or proxy filed in the court of Probate in England or Ireland, or in any ecclesiastical court.

(3.) Letter or power of attorney for voting on any election of directors of the East India Company.

And *see* sections 102, 103, and 104.

Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up judgment, and Foreign Security. See new enacments "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment," printed in full in MORTON'S Sixpenny Almanack for 1872.

Being the only or principal or primary security for—The payment or re-payment of money not exceeding £25 .. .. 0 0 8
.. .. .. 50 .. .. 0 1 3
.. .. .. 100 .. .. 0 2 6
.. .. .. 150 .. .. 0 3 9
.. .. .. 200 .. .. 0 5 0
.. .. .. 250 .. .. 0 6 3
.. .. .. 300 .. .. 0 7 6

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount 0 2 6

(2.) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped:
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured.....0 0 6

(3.) **Transfer, Assignment, Disposition,** or Assignation of any mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, or foreign security, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument, or by any warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, or by any judgment:
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disponed.....0 0 6

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

And also where any further money is added to the money already secured. "The same duty as a principal security for such further money."

(4.) **Reconveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to Vacate, or Renunciation** of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured:

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured 0 0 6

And *see* sections 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 115, & new enactments printed below.

New enactment from
"*Stamp Act*, 1870, *Amendment*,"
34 Vict., Chap. 4.

(2.) The term "foreign security" means and includes every security for money by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation or company bearing date or signed after the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (except an instrument chargeable with duty as a bill of exchange or promissory note),—

(1.) Which is made or issued in the United Kingdom; or

(2.) Which, the interest thereon being payable in the United Kingdom, is assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom.

(3.) Every person who in the United Kingdom makes, issues, assigns, transfers, or negotiates any foreign security not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(5.) In lieu of the stamp duty now payable under "The Stamp Act, 1870," there shall be charged upon—Mortgage of any stock or marketable security:—For every £5,000 and also for any fractional part of £5,000 of the amount secured .....10s. 0d.

And no release or discharge of any such mortgage shall be chargeable with any ad valorem duty.

Order for the payment of money. See **Bill of Exchange** and section 48 of the Act.

Passport .....0s. 6d.

Policy of Insurance (1.) Upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives (*except for the payment of money upon the death of any person only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause*):

Where the sum insured does not exceed £10 .....0s. 1d.

Exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25 .....0s. 3d.

Exceeds £25 but does not exceed £500:

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured..6d.

Exceeds £500 but does not exceed £1,000:

For every full sum of £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount insured..1s.

Exceeds £1,000:

For every full sum of £1,000 and also for any fractional part of £1,000 of the amount insured .... 10s. 0d.

(2.) For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person only from accident or violence or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property .....0s. 1d.

And *see* sections 117, 118, and 119.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Power of Attorney. See Letter of Attorney.

Promissory Note.—Amount not exceeding £5 .. .. ..0 0 1
.. .. 10 .. .. ..0 0 2
.. .. 25 .. .. ..0 0 3
.. .. 50 .. .. ..0 0 6
.. .. 75 .. .. ..0 0 9
.. .. 100 .. .. ..0 1 0
.. .. 200 .. .. ..0 2 0
.. .. 300 .. .. ..0 3 0
.. .. 400 .. .. ..0 4 0
.. .. 500 .. .. ..0 5 0
.. .. 600 .. .. ..0 6 0
.. .. 700 .. .. ..0 7 0
.. .. 800 .. .. ..0 8 0
.. .. 900 .. .. ..0 9 0
.. .. 1000 .. .. ..0 10 0
.. .. 1100 .. .. ..0 11 0
and for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value .. 0 1 0

Protest of any bill of exchange or promissory note: Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1s. "The same duty as the bill or note."
In any other case .....1s. 0d.
Section 116. The duty upon a notarial act, and upon the protest by a notary public of a bill of exchange or promissory note, may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the notary.

Proxy. See Letter or Power of Attorney

Receipt given for, or upon the payment of, money amounting to £2 or upwards .....1d.

Receipt or discharge, amounting to £2 or upwards, or any writing whatever (whether signed or not) acknowledging or importing that a sum or debt of £2 or upwards has been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise satisfied 0 0 1

Re-conveyance, Release, or Renunciation of any security. See Mortgage, &c.

Release or Renunciation of any property, or of any right or interest in any property—Upon a sale. See Conveyance on Sale.
By way of security. See Mortgage, &c.
In any other case .....10s. 0d.

Renunciation. See Re-conveyance and Release.

Revocation of any use or trust of any property by deed, or by any writing, not being a will..10s. 0d.

Schedule, Inventory, or document of any kind whatsoever, referred to in or by, and intended to be used or given in evidence as part of or as material to, any other instrument charged with any duty, but which is separate and distinct from, and not indorsed on or annexed to, such other instrument; Where such other instrument is chargeable with any duty not exceeding 10s. "The same duty as such other instrument." In any other case 10s.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Printed proposals published by any corporation or company respecting insurances, and referred to in or by any policy of insurance issued by such corporation or company.

(2.) Any public map, plan, survey, appointment, allotment, award, and other parochial or public document and made under or in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, and deposited or kept for reference in any registry or in any public office, or with the public books, papers, or writings of any parish.

Scrip Certificate or Scrip. See Letter of Allotment.

Transfer. See Conveyance.

Transfer. Any request or authority to the purser or other officer of any mining company, conducted on the cost book system, to enter or register any transfer of any share, or part of a share, in any mine or any notice to such purser or officer of any such transfer .....6d.
And *see* section 128 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Valuation. *See* Appraisement

Voting Paper. Any instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting.....£0 0 1

Warrant of Attorney, to confess and enter up a judgment, given as a security for the payment or repayment of money, or for the transfer or re-transfer of stock. *See* Mortgage, &c.

Warrant of Attorney of any other kind.....10s. 0d.

Warrant for Goods .....3d.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Any document or writing given by any inland carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods conveyed by such carrier.

(2.) A weight note issued together with a duly stamped warrant, and relating solely to the same goods, wares, or merchandise. And *see* sections 88, 89, and 92 of the Act.

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870."

Terms upon which Instruments may be stamped after execution.

15. (1.) Except where express provision to the contrary is made by this or any other Act, any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument may be stamped after the execution thereof, on payment of the unpaid duty and a penalty of ten pounds and also by way of further penalty, where the unpaid duty exceeds ten pounds, of interest on such duty, at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum, from the day upon which the instrumeut was first executed up to the time when such interest is equal in amount to the unpaid duty.

And the payment of any penalty or penalties is to be denoted on the instrument by a particular stamp.

(2.) Provided as follows:—

(*a.*) Any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument, which has been first executed at any place out of the United Kingdom, may be stamped, at any time within two months after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, on payment of the unpaid duty only:

(*b.*) The Commissioners may, if they think fit, at any time within twelve months after the first execution of any instrument, remit the penalty or penalties, or any part thereof.

How duties are to be denoted.

23. Except when express provision is made to the contrary, all duties are to be denoted by impressed stamps only.

General direction as to the cancellation of adhesive stamps.

24. (1.) An instrument, the duty upon which is required, or permitted by law, to be denoted by an adhesive stamp, is not to be deemed duly stamped with an adhesive stamp unless the person required by law to cancel such adhesive stamp cancels the same by writing on or across the stamp his name or initials, or the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled, and rendered incapable of being used for any other instrument; or unless it is otherwise proved that the stamp appearing on the instrument was affixed thereto at the proper time.

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870," *continued.*

Penalty for neglect or refusal, £10.

(2.) Every person who, being required by law to cancel an adhesive stamp, wilfully neglects or refuses duly and effectually to do so in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds.

Penalty for frauds in relation to adhesive stamps, &c.

25. Any person who—

(1.) Fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any instrument any adhesive stamp, or affixes any adhesive stamp which has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that such stamp may be used again;

(2.) Sells or offers for sale, or utters, any adhesive stamp which has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon any adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid;

(3.) Practices or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance, or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, of any duty, shall forfeit, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of £50.

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1873."

Restriction of term "male servant," in s. 19 of 32 & 33 Vic. c. 14.

5. The term "male servant," as used in the Act of the 32nd and 33rd years of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 14, shall not include a servant who, being *bona fide* employed in any capacity other than the capacities specified or referred to in provision numbered three of section nineteen of the said Act, is occasionally or partially employed in any of the said capacities so specified or referred to, and shall not include a person who has been *bona fide* engaged to serve his employer for a portion only of each day and does not reside in his employer's house.

"The Customs, Inland Revenue, and Savings Banks Act, 1877."

Grant of Customs Duties on Tea.

SECTION 2.—The duties of customs now charged on tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the 1st day of August, 1877, until the 1st day of August, 1878, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say),

Tea, the pound..... .....6d.

INCOME TAX.

Grant of Duties on Income Tax.

6. There shall be charged, collected, and paid for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1877, in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act of the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 34, the following duties of Income Tax (that is to say),

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of property, profits, and gains chargeable under Schedule (A), (C), (D), or (E) of the said Act, the duty of THREEPENCE.

"*The Customs, Inland Revenue, and Savings Banks Act*, 1877," *continued.*

And for every twenty shillings of the annual value of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule (B) of the said Act,—

In England, the duty of ONE PENNY HALFPENNY;

In Scotland and Ireland respectively, the duty of ONE PENNY FARTHING.

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties hereby granted.

7. All such provisions contained in any Act relating to Income Tax as were in force on the 5th day of April, 1877, shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of Income Tax granted by this Act, so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions of this Act, and for the purposes of this Act the year 1862, mentioned in the 43rd section of the Act of the 25th and 26th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 22, shall be read as and deemed to mean the year 1877.

Sections 32 of Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, and 6 of Act 23 and 24 Vict. c. 14 to be revived and to apply.

Section 32 of the Act of the 5th and 6th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 35, and section 6 of the Act of the 23rd and 24th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 14, which were repealed by "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876," are hereby revived, and shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties granted by this Act, and chargeable under the said Schedule (E.)

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties to be granted for succeeding year.

8. In order to ensure the collection in due time of any duties of income tax which may be granted for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1878, all such provisions contained in any Act relating to the duties of income tax as are in force on the 5th day of April, 1878, shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of income tax which may be so granted, in the same manner as if the said duties had been actually granted, and the said provisions had been applied thereto, by an Act of Parliament passed on that day: Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to render necessary or authorise the appointment of assessors for such of the said duties as may be payable under Schedules (A.) and (B.) of the said Act of the 16th and 17th years of her Majesty's reign, chapter 34.

9. With respect to the assessment of the duties of income tax hereby granted under Schedules (A.) and (B.) in respect of property elsewhere than in the metropolis, as defined by "The Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869," and of the duties on inhabited houses elsewhere than in the said metropolis, for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1877, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1.) The inspectors or surveyors of taxes shall be the assessors for the said duties, and in lieu of the poundage by law granted to be divided between the assessors and collectors in regard to such duties there shall be paid a poundage of three halfpence to the collectors thereof.

Income Tax, *continued.*

(2.) The sum charged as the annual value of any property in the assessment of income tax thereon for the year which commenced on the 6th day of April, 1876, and the sum charged as the annual value of every inhabited house in the assessment made thereon for the same year, shall be taken as the annual value of such property or of such inhabited house for the assessment and charge thereon of the duties of income tax hereby granted, or of inhabited house duty, to all intents and purposes as if such sum had been estimated to be the annual value in conformity with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Acts relating to income tax and the duties on inhabited houses respectively.

(3.) The Commissioners executing the said Acts shall for each place within their district cause duplicates of the assessments to be made out and delivered to the collectors, together with the warrants for collecting the same.

(4.) The Commissioners executing the said Acts in England shall for each place within their district appoint such persons, being inhabitants of the place, as they shall think fit, to be collectors of the duties, in like manner as if such persons had been presented to them by assessors in conformity with the said Acts.

STAMPS.

Abolition of duties on appointments to benefices.

13. After the passing of this Act the duties charged under the Act 33 and 34 Vict., chap. 97, upon appointment, whether by way of donation, presentation, or nomination, and admission, collation, or institution to, or license to hold any benefice specified in Schedule B. to this Act, shall cease to be payable.

SCHEDULE B.

Stamp Duties repealed.

Charged under 33 and 34 Vict. c. 97.

Appointment, whether by way of donation, presentation, or nomination, and admission, collation, or institution to or license to hold—

Any ecclesiastical benefice, dignity, or promotion, or any perpetual curacy—In England:

If the net value thereof exceeds—

£		£	£	s.	d.
50	and does not exceed	100 ..	1	0	0
100	,, ,,	150 ..	2	0	0
150	,, ,,	200 ..	3	0	0
200	,, ,,	250 ..	4	0	0
250	,, ,,	300 ..	5	0	0
300	,, ,,	.. ..	7	0	0

And also (if such yearly value exceeds 300) for every £100 of such yearly value over and above £200, a further duty of 5 0 0

In Scotland 2 0 0

Extraordinary Bed-ridden Workman.

In the town of Alyth, in Scotland, there lately lived a man of much provincial celebrity, of the name of James Sandy. The originality of genius and eccentricity of character which distinguished this remarkable person have been rarely surpassed. Deprived at an early age of the use of his legs, he contrived by dint of ingenuity not only to pass his time agreeably, but to render himself an useful member of society. He soon displayed a taste for mechanical pursuits, and contrived as a workshop for his operations a sort of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about eighteen inches above the clothes, were employed as a platform for turning-lathes, table-vices, and cases for tools of all kinds. His genius for practical mechanics was universal. He was skilled in all sorts of turning, and constructed several very curious lathes, as well as clocks and musical instruments of every description, no less admired for the sweetness of their tone than the elegance of their execution. He excelled too in the construction of optical instruments, and made some reflecting telescopes, the specula of which were not inferior to those finished by the most eminent London artists. He suggested some important improvements in the machinery for spinning flax; and, we believe, he was the first who made the wooden jointed snuff-boxes, generally called Laurencekirk boxes, some of which fabricated by this self-taught artist were purchased and sent as presents to the royal family. To his other endowments, he added an accurate knowledge of drawing and engraving, and in both these arts produced specimens of the highest excellence. For upwards of fifty years he quitted his bed only three times, and on these occasions his house was either inundated with water or threatened with danger from fire. His curiosity, which was unbounded, prompted him to hatch different kinds of bird's eggs by the natural warmth of his body, and he afterwards reared the motley brood with all the tenderness of a parent; so that on visiting him it was no unusual thing to see various singing birds, to which he may be said to have given birth, perched on his head, and warbling the artificial notes he had taught them. Naturally possessed of a good constitution, and an active, cheerful turn of mind, his house was the general coffee-room of the village, where the affairs of both church and state were discussed with the utmost freedom. In consequence of long confinement, his countenance had rather a sickly cast, but it was remarkably expressive, and would have afforded a fine subject for the pencil of Wilkie, particularly when he was surrounded by his country friends.. This singular man had acquired by his ingenuity and industry an honourable independence, and died possessed of considerable property.

From this brief history of James Sandy, we may learn this very instructive lesson, that no difficulties are too great to be overcome by industry and perseverance, and that genius, though it should sometimes miss the distinction it deserves, will seldom fail, unless

Historical Epitaph.

A person of the name of Mary Scott was buried near the church of Dunkeld in 1728, for whom the following singular epitaph was composed, but never engraved on her tombstone, though it has been frequently mentioned as copied from it:—

Stop, passenger, until my life you read;
The living may get knowledge from the dead.
Five times five years unwedded was my life;
Five times five years I was a virtuous wife;
Ten times five years I wept a widow's woes,
Now tired of human scenes I here repose.
Betwixt my cradle and my grave were seen
Seven mighty Kings of Scotland and a Queen;
Full twice five years the Commonwealth I saw,
Ten times the subjects rise against the law;
And which is worse than any civil war,
A King arraigned before the subject's bar;
Swarms of sectarians, hot with hellish rage,
Cut off his royal head upon the stage.
Twice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down,
And twice the cloak did sink beneath the gown.
I saw the Stuart race thrust out—nay more,
I saw our country sold for English ore;
Our numerous nobles, who have famous been,
Sunk to the lowly number of sixteen.
Such desolation in my days have been,
I have an end of all perfection seen.

Lost Hours.

One person rises in the morning at half-past nine, another at six. If each live to be fifty years old, the one will have enjoyed sixty-three thousand, eight hundred, and seventy-five hours, or *two thousand, six hundred and sixty-one days*, more than the other. Let us suppose, that there are throughout Great Britain, one million, five hundred thousand persons, who rise at a quarter past nine, *or later*. Of these, perhaps, nine hundred and fifty thousand would, if they rose at six, be usefully employed. At this rate, fifty-six thousand, three hundred and forty-six millions, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand hours, or six millions four hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-two years of individual improvement are lost to society, every half century.—This is supposing, that these nine hundred and fifty thousand get up at a quarter past nine, whereas thousands do not leave their beds till eleven or twelve.

All this time is uninterrupted day, and composed of hours in which the intellect is far clearer and more fit for study, than the rest of the day.

It must be remembered, too, that nothing conduces more to health, and consequently to longevity, than early rising.

Suppose, out of the above number of persons, five hundred thousand should live four days longer than they otherwise would have done, viz. fifty-four years instead of fifty; according to the ratio above, here are *two millions* more years of actual existence, utterly wasted.

Pores of the Human Body.

The skin of the human body is a very curious object for the microscope. By cutting a thin piece with a very sharp penknife or razor, and applying it to a good microscope, a multitude of small pores will be seen, through which the perspirable matter is supposed to be perpetually transmitted. These are best seen in the under or second skin. There are said to be 1000 pores in the length of an inch, and of course, in a surface an inch square, there will be 1,000,000, through which, either the sensible or insensible perspiration is continually issuing.

If there are 1,000,000 pores in every square inch, the following calculation is made of the number in the whole body :

The surface of the body of a middle-sized person is reckoned to contain 14 feet; and, as each foot contains 144 inches, the number of pores will be estimated at $1{,}000{,}000 \times 144 \times 14 = 2{,}016{,}000{,}000$, or two thousand and sixteen millions.

Buonapartean Relics.

At the sale at Mr. Bullock's museum, of the articles taken by the Prussians in Flanders, belonging to Napaleon, nothing could exce ed the eagerness with which they were bougth up. The following statement of the prices given for some of the things, will serve to shew in what estimation these relics were held : –

	£	s.	d.
The worn-out carriage	168	0	0
Small opera glass	5	5	0
Tooth-brush	3	13	6
Snuff-box	166	19	6
Military stock, or collar	1	17	0
Old slippers	1	0	0
Razor (common)	4	4	0
Piece of sponge	0	17	6
Shaving-brush	3	14	0
Shirt	2	5	0
Comb	1	0	0
Shaving-box	7	7	0
Pair of old gloves	1	0	0
Old pocket handkerchief	1	11	6

Many other articles were sold for prices equally high.

Prices of Bibles.

In the year 1274, the price of a small Bible neatly written was thirty pounds, which sum was no doubt equal to £200 of our present money. A good Bible may now be had for three or four shillings. It is said that the building of two arches of London Bridge cost only £25, which is £5 less than a copy of the Bible many years afterwards. Of what incalculable value is the art of printing? We see its beneficial effects more widely extended than ever by means of Sunday Schools, Bible Societies, and Christian Missionaries.

New Laws

Made during the Session of Parliament, 1877.

New Act on Dynamite.

One of the last Acts passed in the last sessions was to prohibit the use of dynamite or other explosives for the purpose of catching or destroying fish in public fisheries. Any person who uses such a substance is to be liable to a fine not exceeding £20, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two months: "Any offence committed under this Act on the sea-coast, or at sea within one marine league of the coast, shall be deemed to be committed in a public fishery, and if beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of any Court of summary jurisdiction shall be deemed either to have been committed on the land abutting on such sea-coast, or adjoining such sea, or to have been committed in any place where the offender is found, who may be tried and imprisoned accordingly."

Public Libraries.

The amended Public Libraries Act recites that the mode by which the Act must now be adopted is by public meeting, "and it has been found that in many cases a public meeting is a most incorrect and unsatisfactory mode, and fails to indicate the general opinion of the ratepayers, and it is desirable to ascertain these opinions more correctly." The opinion of ratepayers, as to a majority, may now be ascertained by a public meeting, "or by the issue of a voting paper to each ratepayer; and the subsequent collection and scrutiny thereof, and any expense in connexion with such voting papers, shall be borne in the same way as the expense of a public meeting would be borne, and the decision of the majority so ascertained shall be equally binding." In addition to the simple vote "Yes" or "No" as to the adoption of the Act, such voting paper may stipulate that its adoption shall be subject to a limitation to some lower rate of assessment than the *maximum* allowed by Act of Parliament in force at the time, and such lower limit, if once adopted, shall not be subsequently altered, except by public vote similarly taken.

New Solicitors Act.

One of the last Acts passed was to regulate the examination of persons applying to be admitted solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, and for otherwise amending the law relating to solicitors. With the exception of making new regulations under the Act by the Judges and the Incorporated Law Society, which has immediate operation, the statute will not como into force until the 1st of January. It is to be construed with the other Solicitors Acts, 1843 and 1860, and will effect a number of alterations as to the future admission of solicitors.

Quarter Sessions.

By a new Act of Parliament the law relating to the division of Courts of Quarter Sessions in boroughs is amended, and assistant barristers and officers are to be remunerated for four days, instead of two, for their services in such Courts.

Local Taxation.

By an Act passed on the day of the Prorogation, the returns as to local taxation are to be made by the local authorities, for the year ending the 25th of March or such other day as the Local Government Board may prescribe. Such returns are to be forwarded to the Local Government Board and not to the Secretary of State, and within one month after the audit of the receipts and expenditure. It is declared to be the duty of the clerk of the "local authority" to send the return, and where there is no such clerk, then the treasurer or other officer, under a penalty of £20. The first return under this Act is to be made for the financial year 1878, and the Local Government Board to act accordingly.

New Act on Fisheries.

On Tuesday, August 10th, 1877, an Act (40 and 41 Vic., c. 42) was issued to amend the law relating to fisheries of oysters, crabs, and lobsters, and other sea fisheries. It will take effect on the 1st day of September, 1877, and is not to extend to Ireland. The Statute prohibits the sale of oysters known in the trade as "deep-sea oysters" between the 15th of June in any year and the 4th of August, or any other description of oysters between the 14th of May and the 4th of August, under penalties. Crabs and lobsters of certain sizes are not to be taken or sold. The Board of Trade may make regulations, and oysters, crabs, and lobsters illegally exposed for sale may be seized and destroyed.

New Act on Trade Marks.

This Act extends the time for the registration of trade marks in respect to trade marks used in textile industries. The object of the statute is to extend from the 1st of July last to the 1st of January next the time for the registration of trade marks used in the textile industries. The expression "Trade marks used in the textile industries" means the trade marks relating to goods comprised in classes 23 to 35, both inclusive, of the First Schedule to the rules under the Trade Marks' Registration Acts, 1875-76, dated September, 1876.

Old Weather Rhymes.

After St. Bartholomew
Come long evenings and cold dew.

If St. Paul be fine and clear,
We shall have a happy year:

If St. Paul be thick with rain,
Then dear will be the price of grain.

When the sand doth feed the clay,
England woe and well-a-day:
But when the clay doth feed the sand,
Then it is well with Angle-Land.

It has been estimated that the annual production of paper of all kinds in the world amounts to 1,800,000,000 pounds. Half of this is employed for printing purposes.

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1877.

Being the 40th and 41st years of the Reign of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the Fourth Session of the 21st Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1877.

THE MINISTRY.

First Lord of the Treasury / *Lord Privy Seal*	Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Cairns.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. Stafford Northcote.
Lord President of the Council	Duke of Richmond.
Home Secretary	Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Derby.
Colonial Secretary	Earl of Carnarvon.
Secretary for War	Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy.
Secretary for India	Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith.
Postmaster General	Lord John Manners.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

(The above form the Cabinet.)

President of the Board of Trade	Sir C. B. Adderley.
President of the Poor Law Board	Mr. Sclater Booth.
Vice-President of the Council of Education	Lord Sandon.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury	
Attorney-General	Sir J. Holker.
Solicitor-General	Sir Hardinge Giffard.
First Commissioner of Works	Hon. G. J. Noel.

CHAP. 1. An Act to apply the sum of Three hundred and fifty thousand pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1877. *12th March.*

CHAP. 2. An Act to provide for the preparation, issue, and payment of Treasury Bills, and make further provision respecting Exchequer Bills. 16th March.

CHAP. 3. An Act to amend the Publicans' Certificates (Scotland) Act, 1876. *23rd March.*

CHAP. 4. An Act to amend the Law relating to the granting of Licenses for the sale of Beer, Ale, and Porter in Ireland. *23rd March.*

CHAP. 5. An Act to raise the sum of Seven hundred thousand pounds by Exchequer Bills or Exchequer Bonds for the service of the year ending on the 31st March, 1877. *23rd March.*

CHAP. 6. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the 31st March, 1876, 1877, 1878. *27th March.*

CHAP. 7. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters. *24th April.*

CHAP. 8. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore. *24th April.*

CHAP. 9. An Act for amending the Supreme Court of Jurisdiction Acts 1873 and 1875. *24th April.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1877, *continued.*

CHAP. 10. An Act to authorise the continuance of the charge heretofore payable on certain Offices, Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances. *17th May.*

CHAP. 11. An Act to make provision with respect to Judicial proceedings in certain cases relating to Rating. *17th May.*

CHAP. 12. An Act to apply the sum of Five million nine hundred thousand pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1878. *11th June.*

CHAP. 13. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, and to amend the Laws relating to Customs, Inland Revenue, and Savings Banks. *11th June.*

CHAP. 14. An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Evidence in certain cases of Misdemeanor. *28th June.*

CHAP. 15. An Act to amend the Public Libraries Act (Ireland), 1855. *28th June.*

CHAP. 16. An Act to facilitate the removal of Wrecks obstructing Navigation. *28th June.*

CHAP. 17. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Division of Courts of Quarter Sessions in Boroughs. *28th June.*

CHAP. 18. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Leases and Sales of Settled Estates. *28th June.*

CHAP. 19. An Act to grant Money for the purpose of Loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and authorise those Commissioners to compound a loan and interest, and amend the Public Works Loans Acts, 1875. *12th July.*

CHAP. 20. An Act to fix the Salaries of the Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and to amend the eleventh section of the Constabulary (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1870. *12th July.*

CHAP. 21. An Act to amend the Law relating to Prisons in England. *12th July.*

CHAP. 22. An Act to amend the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862. *12th July.*

CHAP. 23. An Act to make better provision respecting fortifications, works, buildings, and land situate in a Colony, and held for the defence of the Colony. *23rd July.*

CHAP. 24. An Act to apply the sum of Twenty million pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1878. *23rd July.*

CHAP. 25. An Act for regulating the Examination of persons applying to be admitted Solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, and for otherwise amending the Law relating to Solicitors. *23rd July.*

CHAP. 26. An Act to amend the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867. *23rd July*

CHAP. 27. An Act to grant Money for the purposes of Loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, and to remit certain Loans, and to amend the Law relating to Loans for public purposes by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. *23rd July.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1877, *continued.*

CHAP. 28. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Game in Scotland. *2nd August.*

CHAP. 29. An Act for the Protection of the Property of Married Women in Scotland. *2nd August.*

CHAP. 30. An Act for enabling a further Sum to be raised for the purposes of the Telegraph Acts, 1861 to 1870. *2nd August.*

CHAP. 31. An Act to give certain facilities to Landowners of limited interests in England and Wales and Ireland to charge their estates with the expenses of constructing Reservoirs for the storage of Water, and other similar purposes. *2nd August.*

CHAP. 32. An Act to remit certain Loans formerly made out of the Consolidated Fund or other Public Revenue of the United Kingdom. *2nd August.*

CHAP. 33. An Act to amend the Law as to Contingent Remainders. *2nd August.*

CHAP. 34. An Act to amend the Acts 17th and 18th Victoria, chapter 113, and 30th and 31st Victoria, chapter 69. *2nd August.*

CHAP. 35. An Act for affording Facilities for the enjoyment by the Public of Open Spaces in the Metropolis. *2nd August.*

CHAP. 36. An Act to amend "The Registration of Leases (Scotland) Act, 1857." *6th August.*

CHAP. 37. An Act for extending the Time for the Registration of Trade Marks, in so far as relates to Trade Marks used in Textile Industries. *6th August.*

CHAP. 38. An Act to continue for One Year the Board of Education in Scotland. *6th August.*

CHAP. 39. An Act to amend the Factors' Acts. *10th August.*

CHAP. 40. An Act to amend the Form of Warrant of Execution on certain Extracts of Writs registered in the Books of Council and Session and Sheriff Court Books in Scotland; and to provide for the Authentication of certain Extracts of Writs. *10th August.*

CHAP. 41. An Act for making Provision with respect to the Preparation and Authentication of Commissions and other Documents issued from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; and for other purposes. *10th August.*

CHAP. 42. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Fisheries of Oysters, Crabs, and Lobsters, and other Sea Fisheries. *10th August.*

CHAP. 43. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Appointment, Payment, and Fees of Clerks of Justices of the Peace and Clerks of Special and Petty Sessions. *10th August.*

CHAP. 44. An Act to make provision respecting the Superannuation Allowance of Officers whose Salaries were formerly payable out of the Mercantile Marine Fund. *10th August.*

CHAP. 45. An Act to limit and regulate the Treasury Chest Fund. *10th August.*

CHAP. 46. An Act to extend the provisions of the Winter Assizes Act, 1876. *10th August.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1877, *continued.*

CHAP. 47. An Act for the Union under one Government of such of the South African Colonies and States as may agree thereto, and for the Government of such Union; and for purposes connected therewith. 13*th August.*

CHAP. 48. An Act to make further Provision respecting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Colleges therein. 10*th August.*

CHAP. 49. An Act to amend the Law relating to Prisons in Ireland. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 50. An Act to amend the Law in regard to the appointment of Sheriffs Substitute and Procurators Fiscal in Scotland; to extend the jurisdiction of and amend the Procedure in the Sheriff Courts of Scotland; and for certain other purposes connected therewith. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 51. An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 52. An Act for further amending the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes relating thereto. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 53. An Act to amend the Law relating to Prisons in Scotland. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 54. An Act to amend the Public Libraries Acts. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 55. An Act to Amend the Public Record Office Act, 1838. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 56. An Act to amend the Laws relating to County Officers, and to Courts of Quarter Sessions and Civil Bill Courts in Ireland. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 57. An Act for the Constitution of a Supreme Court of Judicature, and for other purposes relating to the better Administration of Justice, in Ireland. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 58. An Act to continue for one year the Police (Expenses) Act, 1875. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 59. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Transfer of Stock forming part of the Public Debt of any Colony, and the Stamp Duty on such Transfer. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 60. An Act to provide for the Registration and Regulation of Canal Boats used as Dwellings. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 61. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1878, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 62. An Act to amend the Law relating to Legal Practitioners. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 63. An Act to amend the Building Societies Act, 1874. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 64. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith. 14*th August.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1877, *continued.*

CHAP. 65. An Act to prohibit the use of Dynamite or other Explosives for the purpose of catching or destroying Fish in Public Fisheries. 14*th August.*

CHAP. 66. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Annual Returns of Local Taxation in England, and for other purposes relating to such Taxation. 14*th* August.

CHAP. 67. An Act to continue various expiring Laws. 14*th* August.

CHAP. 68. An Act for preventing the introduction and spreading of Insects destructive to Crops. 14*th* August.

CHAP. 69. An Act to extend the Law with respect to the Grant of Municipal Charters. 14*th* August.

The Common Law Divisions.

The fees in the three Common Law Divisions in the year ended the 31st of March, 1877, show a decrease on the previous year of £3,762 10s. The receipts were—1876, £85,966 4s. 2d.; and 1877, £82,203 5s. 9d.

Game Duty.

The Excise duty on game in the year ended March 31, 1877, was £200,302.

Armorial Bearings.

In the year ended the 25th of March, 1877, armorial bearings yielded £82,478 11s.

French Eggs.

The declared value of eggs imported this year to the 30th June, 1877, was £1,434,835, against £510,663 in the same period last year.

Foreign Boots and Shoes.

The importation of boots and shoes increases. In six months of 1875 the value was £104,049; in 1876, £176,376; and in the last six months to June 30th, 1877, £187,386.

Telegrams.

The number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in the United Kingdom increased from 11,760,518 in 1871 (the first year after the transfer of the telegraphs to the State) to 21,575,207 in 1876. This last number comprises 17,671,518 messages sent from post-offices in England and Wales, 2,383,820 from Scotland, and 1,519,869 from Ireland. The *Statistical Abstract*, from which these figures are taken, states that they are exclusive of press, service, and news messages.

Easter Sunday and April 1.

The last Easter Sunday that fell on the 1st of April in the last century was in 1736. The next Easter Sunday on 1st April was 68 years afterwards, namely, in 1804. We have now three as close to each other as possble—in 1866, 1877, 1888. After 1888 Easter Sunday will not again fall on the 1st of April till the year 1923.

Local Taxation Returns.

CHAPTER 66.

An Act to amend the law with respect to the Annual Returns of Local Taxation in England, and for other purposes relating to such Taxation. A.D. 1877.

[14*th August*, 1877.]

WHEREAS by the Local Taxation Returns Act, 1860, and other Acts, local authorities or their officers are required to make annually to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or to the Local Government Board, returns of their receipts and expenditure, and of any rates, taxes, tolls, or dues levied by them, and it is expedient to make further provision respecting such returns : 23 & 24 Vict. c. 51.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Date for annual return of local taxation.

1. The annual return required by law to be made of any receipts or expenditure of a local authority, or of any rates, taxes, tolls, or dues, shall be made for the financial year ending on the twenty-fifth day of March, or on such other day as the Local Government Board may from time to time prescribe, upon the application of any particular authority in respect of their receipts and expenditure, or of any rates, taxes, tolls, or dues levied by them, or in respect of the receipts and expenditure and of the rates, taxes, tolls, or dues levied by any class of authorities.

Every such return shall be sent to the Local Government Board and not to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and shall be so sent within one month after the audit of the receipts and expenditure to which the return relates is completed, or if the audit is not completed within six months after the end of the financial year for which the return is to be made, then on the expiration of such six months, or if there is no audit, then within one month after the end of the said financial year.

For the purpose of any such return the date to which the accounts of any local authority are required by law to be made up, and the date at which such accounts are required by law to be audited, and auditors are required to be elected or appointed, may be altered by the local authority, with the approval of the Local Government Board : Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any accounts being made up and audited at shorter

Local Taxation Returns, *continued.*

A.D. 1877.

periods than twelve months, so that one of such shorter periods ends on the last day of the financial year for which the return of such accounts is to be made.

Obligation of clerk of local authority to send return.

2. Every return to which this Act applies shall be made by the clerk of the local authority, or where no clerk is appointed or acting, by the treasurer or other officer keeping the accounts of the receipts and expenditure, rates, taxes, tolls, or dues, to which the return relates, and any such clerk, treasurer, or other officer who makes default in making any such return shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for each offence, to be recovered by action on behalf of Her Majesty in the High Court of Justice.

Definition of "local authority."

3. The expression "local authority" in this Act means any justices, municipal or other corporation, board, guardians, sanitary authority, vestry, commissioners, inspectors, trustees, or other body of persons required by law to make to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or to the Local Government Board, a return of their receipts and expenditure, or of any rates, taxes, tolls, or dues levied by them or under their direction.

First return under Act.

4. The first return under this Act shall be made for the financial year ending in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and the Local Government Board shall make such provision as may seem to them necessary for any change of the date of the accounts and audit of the accounts of any local authority which may be rendered necessary by the provisions of this Act, so as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the local authority.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877.

The Act of the session of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-one, intituled "An Act to provide for an annual return of rates, taxes, tolls, and dues levied for local purposes in England," may be cited as the Local Taxation Returns Act, 1860, and that Act and this Act may be cited as the Local Taxation Returns Acts, 1860 and 1877.

Five Generations.

(*An Old Distich.*)

The aged mother to her daughter spake;
"Daughter," said she, "arise;
Thy daughter to her daughter take,
Whose's daughter's daughter cries."

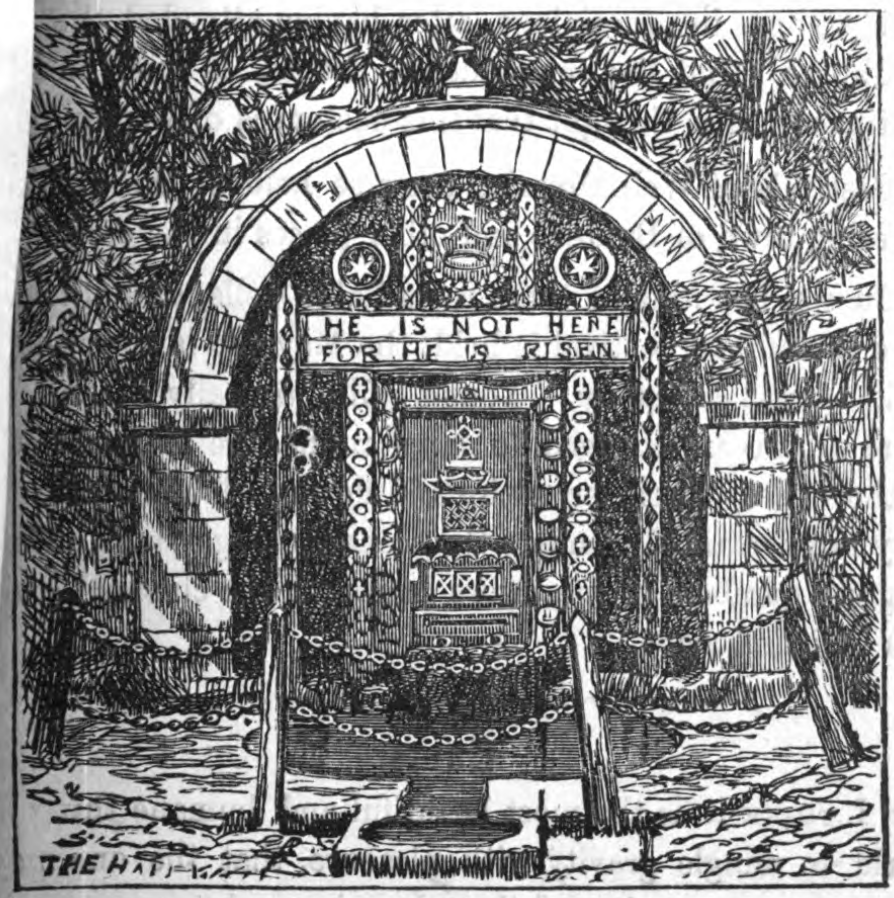
JOHN MORTON, PRINTER, MARKET PLACE, BOSTON.

APHIC.

MORTON'S

ALMANACK COMPENDIUM,

1878.



WELL DRESSING IN DERBYSHIRE.

AT TISSINGTON, near Wirksworth, an old custom prevails in this place of dressing their noted wells at certain seasons the year. It is carried out here with much spirit on Ascension Day, and five wells are handsomely decorated with wreaths and garlands of newly gathered flowers, disposed in

Derbyshire well dressing, *continued.*

various devices. Boards are used and are cut into the figure intended to be represented, and covered with moist clay, into which the stems of the flowers are inserted to preserve their freshness; and these are so arranged as to form a beautiful mosaic work often tasteful in design and vivid in colouring. The boards thus adorned are so placed in the spring that the flowing water appears to issue from amongst beds of flowers.

On this occasion the people of the villages put on their best attire, and open their houses to their friends. During the festival the various wells are visited by the inhabitants and their visitors in processions, after having attended the service at Church; and the remainder of the day is spent in holiday pastimes. It is thought that this custom is of Roman origin.

Festivals of Well-Dressing are also held at the fashionable watering town of Buxton, and other places in the county.

Buxton has nine of these remarkable wells, and during the time the annual festival is held, the Maypole is brought forth amidst great ceremony. Young ladies are gaily decked, and a score or two are engaged to dance round the Maypole at each of the wells. Their gay attire and flowing ribbons, with which they are decorated, renders the scene most gay and animated, as great numbers of spectators surround the cluster to witness this beautiful sight.

Gems.

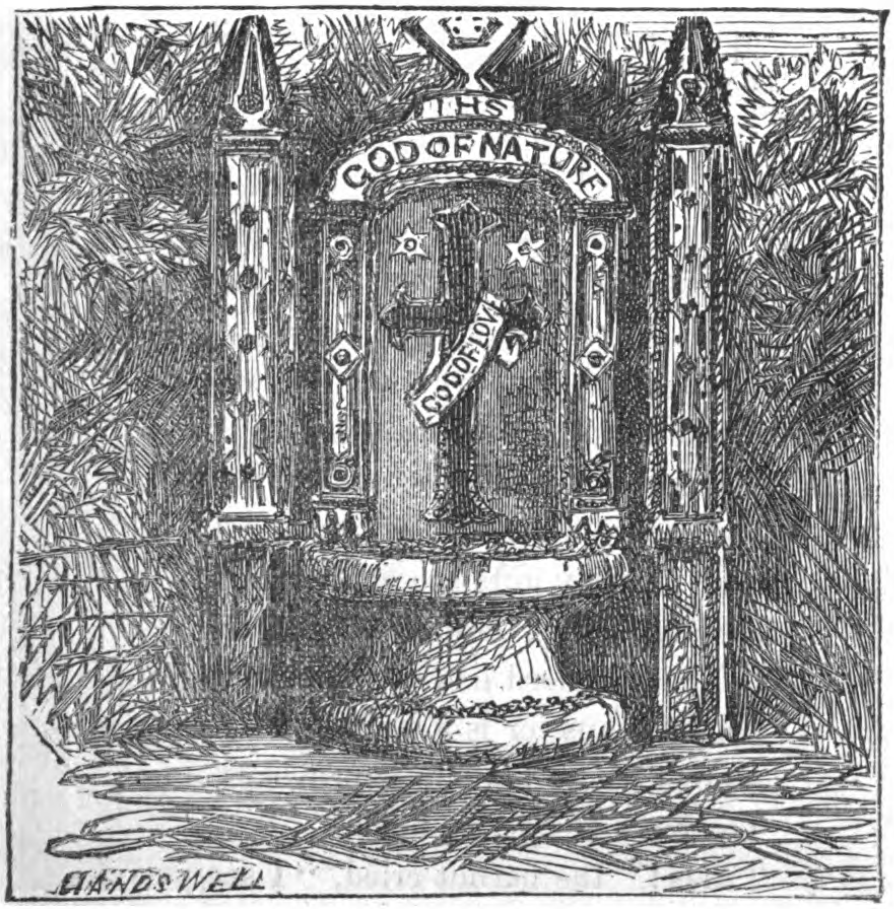
"I THINK it is the most beautiful and humane thing in the world to mingle gravity with pleasure, that the one may not sink into melancholy and the other rise up into wantonness."

Do not lean upon others. It seldom answers. Energetic men do not care to aid a man who never tries to help himself. It is absurd for any man to call himself unfortunate who has done nothing but depend upon others, when he might have cut a way to honour and fortune for himself.

Gems, *continued.*

NOTHING is more amiable than true modesty, and nothing more contemptible than that which is false; the one guards virtue, the other betrays it. True modesty is ashamed to do anything that is repugnant to right reason; false modesty is ashamed to do anything that is opposite to the humour of those with whom the party converses. True modesty avoids everything that is criminal; false modesty everything that is unfashionable.

How calm the mind, how composed the affections, how serene the countenance, how melodious the voice, how sweet the sleep, how contentful the whole life of him who neither devises mischief against others, nor suspects any to be contrived against himself; and, contrariwise, how ungrateful and loathsome it is to abide in a state of enmity, wrath, dissension, having the thoughts distracted with solicitous care, anxious suspicion and envious regret.



DERBYSHIRE WELL DRESSING.

The King, the Shepherd, and the Hermit.

A SHEPHERD who was wont to keep
With so much care his flock of sheep,
That not a man in all the plains
Could show the like in fleecy gains,
Was noticed by the king; who said,
"One who so long has wisely led
His worldly charge must surely be
A proper man to oversee
A nobler flock;—I make thee, then,
A magistrate—to govern men!"
"What," mused the shepherd, "shall I do?
A hermit and a wolf or two
My whole acquaintance constitute
(Except my sheep of man or brute!)"
His reason bade the clown decide
Against the place; not so his pride.
Ambition's plea at last prevails,
And lo! the shepherd takes the scales!
Soon as his hermit neighbour heard
What to the shepherd had occurred,
His honest mind he thus expressed
"'Tis surely but a royal jest,
To make of thee, who never saw
A written page of statute-law,
Chief Justice of the realm!—I deem
The tale is false—or do I dream?
Ah! princely gifts are fatal things;
Beware, I say; beware of kings!"
The shepherd listens, but the while
His only answer is a smile,
As one whose happiness provokes
The envy of inferior folks.
"Alas!" the hermit cried, "I see
The fabled waggoner in thee.

The King, the Shepherd, and the Hermit, *continued.*

Who lost his whip, and by mistake
Took up instead a torpid snake,
That, warming in his fingers, stung
The foolish hand to which it clung:
A mortal bite; do thou, my friend,
Beware the like unhappy end!"
And soon indeed the favourite found
The hermit's plain advice was sound.
The judge—although he did his best—
Was most unequal to the test;
His judgments, set in legal light,
Were quite as often wrong as right;
And, worse than all, around him rose
A crowd of envious, spiteful foes,
Who, one and all, contrive to bring
The blackest slanders to the king,
Who hears, amazed, the story told
Of justice daily bought and sold!
Indeed, his enemies declare
"His Honour" takes the lion's share,
And with the fruit of bribes alone
Has built a palace of his own!
The king, astounded at his guilt,
Would see the palace he had built;
And finds, when all his search is done—
A modest house of wood and stone.
He opens next the fabled box
Where, fast beneath a dozen locks,
The judge's famous jewels lie;
But nothing meets the royal eye
Except a shepherd's coat and cap,
(The former rent in many a gap,)
And, to reward his further look—
A shepherd's rusty pipe and crook!
"Oh, treasure precious to my eyes!"

The King, the Shepherd, and the Hermit, *continued.*

The judge exclaims, "from thee arise
No hateful cares, nor envious lies!
These I resume, and learn, though late,
Whoe'er aspires to serve the state,
Should first consider well the case,
If he is equal to the place;
And long reflect, before he makes
That most egregious of mistakes—
One's true vocation weakly spurned,
To serve a trade he never learned!"

Securely Hidden; or, The Puzzled Executors.

An eccentric gentleman, dying, left a will, duly executed; but his executors were extremely puzzled, on comparing the schedule of property with the testamentary dispositions, to perceive there would be a deficit of a considerable sum. The executors were so much the more surprised as they had always known their friend to be peculiarly accurate as well as strictly honourable, and they believed him quite incapable of bequeathing a larger amount than he possessed. They searched carefully, therefore, in every conceivable place, but without finding any clue to the missing amount, beyond a scrap of paper on which was written the memorandum, "£700 to be taken out of Till."

As this sum corresponded with the amount by which they were out of their reckoning, they naturally concluded that the testator must possess some strong box that he designated by the word "till;" still, after the most thorough search, no such box appeared, and the effects of the testator were duly sold. It was not until some time after, that, still pondering on the provoking mystery, it occurred to one of the parties that the writer of the paper might have meant some book whose author's name was "Till," the more probably as it was written with a capital T; and referring to the catalogue, he found there inventoried, among the folios, a volume of Bishop Tillotson's sermons, a fact which at once threw a new light on the difficulty. Having communicated his discovery to his co-executor, they repaired together to the bookseller who had purchased the library, and inquired whether he had yet disposed of the volume in question.

"I had parted with it," he replied, "but, as it happens, it has been returned on my hands, for the purchaser to whom I sent it in the country objected to pay the price, and I shall, therefore, be glad to dispose of it to you."

The value was agreed on, and the book carried home, where, after carefully turning it over, page after page, bank notes to the amount of exactly £700 were found, as the scrap of paper had stated, in "Till;" and the intentions of the testator were carried out.

THE HASTY WORD,

A life lesson.

"Away you go; and don't let me see your face again for weeks! You are the torment of my life!"

So spoke Mrs. Dorrence to her little daughter, a bright-eyed rosy-cheeked girl of eleven years. She meant nothing out of the way; but she allowed herself to become fretted, and the harsh ungrateful words slipped from her tongue without thought or meaning. The child left the room, and the mother plied her needle more quickly than before.

But Mrs. Dorrence was not left alone. Mrs. Naseby, a cousin of her husband's, was there on a visit, and had been a spectator of the scene which had just passed. And these two women were much alike. They were both true and faithful wives; indulgent mothers; and warm-hearted, trusty friends. Mrs. Naseby was some years the elder, and had consequently more of life's experience to guide her.

For some time after the child had gone, both women sat and sewed in silence; but at length Mrs. Naseby spoke.

"Maria," she said, addressing her friend by her most familiar name, "you will pardon me if I presume so far upon our friendship as to speak plainly to you."

"Certainly," replied Mrs. Dorrence, with a slight drooping of the eyes, and a tremulousness of the nether lip.

"You will confess," pursued the visitor, "that you are not so happy as you would have been if you had spoken softly and kindly to your sweet little child."

"But," said Mrs. Dorrence, "you don't know what a plague she can be."

"That is as much as a mother pleases to make it Maria. I have been here a week, and I must say that Lizzie has appeared to me to be one of the best children I ever knew. Am I not right?"

"Yes, yes, Matilda; you are right. But still, she sometimes plagues me dreadfully."

"And then," said Mrs. Naseby, softening her remark beneath a kindly smile, "you lose your patience, and set your child an example which must influence her for evil in the time to come."

"Were you never impatient with your children?" asked Mrs. Dorrence.

"I used to be; but I think I am not now," answered Mrs. Naseby. "I will tell you a story of my experience," she continued, folding up her work, and laying it upon the table by her side. "You remember our little cottage by the sea shore, where we used to live before my husband went into business in the City. My oldest son, Clarence, was then thirteen years of age—a bold, fearless, noble-hearted boy, who

The hasty word, *continued.*

never knew what it was to be cruel, who was the pet and pride of his friends both old and young. Still I used to think that he sometimes bothered me. When he was at home from school his wants were so many, and his persistence in claiming his privileges so determined, that I often allowed myself to speak very harshly and unkindly to him; and though the hasty words always fell back upon my own heart with pain and mortification, still I was slow to break myself off the unpleasant habit.

"One day, while I was engaged, Clarence came in and asked me for some cake. I told him I could not get it for him. He then asked me if he might not get some himself. I answered him quite sharply—'No!' The feeling manifest in my quick, short answer called up a corresponding feeling in his bosom, and he did not attempt to hide it. He replied to me, and then I spoke more harshly than before. He finally told me that if I would not give him the cake he would take one of his father's boats and go into the harbour. Two of his schoolmates, he said, were going with him. I had suffered myself by this time to get entirely out of patience, and spoke words which even now make me shudder when I recall them to my mind. I told him to go, and I also told him that I did not care if he never came back. Of course I meant nothing. The words were the outcome of my heated blood.

"He went away, and after he was gone I was sorry that I had spoken to him as I had. As I stood there alone I called to mind the firstborn of my love—I remembered the smile of my curly-haired boy—I remembered his warm kisses, and his ringing laugh—his soft warm arms about my neck, and his 'dear mamma.' O, how I wished I had not spoken those hasty words—'*I do not care if you never come back!*'

"I became very nervous and uneasy. A heavy hand was upon me, and a chill was in my heart. The cruel words rang in my ears, as they had dropped from my lips, and I involuntary prayed to heaven that no harm might come to my child. Dinner time came, but no Clarence. My husband was in London at the time, and I was alone with my three younger children. Towards the middle of the afternoon a messenger came to our house, and told me that one of my husband's boats had capsized; and three boys were in the water; and two boats had put off from the shore to their assistance. What passed during the next half-hour I know not, except that I ran down upon the beach, and stood there, wringing my hands and praying heaven to spare my child. At length one of the boats came to the shore, and when the men brought my boy to me I thought he was dead. His boat had been struck by a squall of wind in rounding the Point, and when she went over he had used his first energies in saving his two companions. He

The hasty word, *continued.*

had got them in a safe position upon the overturned boat; and just as he was about to secure a safe hold for himself, a heavy sea came rolling in and swept him off. When the boat from the shore reached him he had sank the third time, and one of the men caught him by the hair of the head, and drew him out. But no one there knew what to do for him. They simply laid him upon some old sails, and brought him to me. And then some one took me by the arm and led me to the house, while two men bore my child after me. When he had been laid upon a bed I heard some one say that the boy was gone. Oh, heaven only knows what I suffered at that moment! In the anguish of my heart I could only cry out, 'God spare my child!'

"But help was at hand. An old sailor who had had experience in such cases, and who had seen the boy brought in, came to save him. He gathered together every blanket in the house and had men heat them by the blazing fire. At first my child was utterly senseless; his legs and arms were cold as ice; and the pulse in his wrist not perceptible. I knelt by his bedside while the strong men plied the hot blankets. He gasped and struggled, and I expected every moment would be his last of earthly life. O, what a time was that for me! I cannot describe my feelings—you cannot imagine them much better. For full half-an-hour I knelt there, with my fingers upon my boy's pulse, while the men—six of them—worked with the blankets. By-and-by I felt a fluttering beneath my touch; the pulse began to throb; the lungs were being freed from the burden of water. At length the eyes opened, and the first glance was upon me, 'Clarence, who is this?' I asked. A smile broke over his pale face, and he whispered, 'It's you, dear mother!' And then the old sailor told me that I need have no more fear. He assured me that my child was safe.

"I could bear no more. I sank forward upon the bed, and I remember that two of the men took me up and bore me away. It was some weeks before my boy was able to be out as before; but the fever consequent upon the terrible strain upon his system at length wore off, and my Clarence was strong and buoyant once more.

"Maria, I believe that from that time to the present I have never spoken a harsh, impatient word to one of my children. Had my boy died in that dark hour, I should certainly have gone crazy. Never, never does the impulse to speak thoughtlessly come upon me, but I remember those cruel words which I spoke to my first-born on that day and find flashing upon my memory, with an influence chilling and startling, the picture of that cold and senseless form, so near—oh, so near to the brink of the grave! It was a fearful lesson; but I think I needed it; and, what is more, I know that I have profited by it."

Mrs. Naseby wiped her eyes, and arose and left the room. The calling up of that old scene had affected her so deeply, that she wished to be alone until her heart had grown still and quiet again. An hour afterwards, as she sat by the window of her chamber, she saw Mrs. Dorrence coming across the yard with little Lizzie in her arms. The child was pressed closely to her bosom and she kissed it over and over again; and as she came nearer Mrs. Naseby saw traces of tears upon her cheeks.

That evening, after Lizzie had gone to bed, Mrs. Dorrence drew her chair up by the side of her friend, and took her hand.

"Matilda," she said, with a tremulousness in her voice, and a bright tear in her eye, "I am free to confess that you have taught me a valuable lesson; and the most direct way in which I can show my gratitude is my promise that I will endeavour to profit thereby."

The two friends embraced each other, and then they turned the conversation upon other topics.

The years passed on, and Mrs. Dorrence found strength to keep her resolution; and in the keeping thereof, she found a peace and comfort which she had not before known. She had learned that it is with children as with men—"A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger."

How to Cure a Restive Horse.

Once when the Queen honoured the Crystal Palace with her presence, a vast crowd of carriages was collected in the road near the Palace, waiting to take up the returning company. The way was soon stopped by a very fine-looking bay horse in a private brougham, which positively refused to go forward. The groom who drove the brougham tried all he could do by coaxing, threatening, and a free use of the whip; but the stubborn brute would only rear, plunge, and kick, particularly when the lash was applied. Many of the bystanders and coachmen in waiting, with policemen, tried their best to make the horse go, but all of no avail; when, at length, a common-looking countryman offered his services. All he wanted was a strong piece of string or whipcord. This was soon obtained. He went up to the horse, spoke kindly to him, and tied one end of the cord very tightly to the bit of the bridle, thus bringing down the ear close to the head. The groom took his place on the box, and the horse at once walked quietly forward, and soon got into a steady trot. Three hearty cheers were freely awarded to the countryman who had thus so easily overcome the difficulty. There is a mystery about the ears of horses. Perhaps the countryman was a son of the far-famed "Whisperer."

Dover's Powder.

A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash. It is the *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*, or compound powder of ipecacuanha, of the Pharmacopœia. Ten grains, which is the average dose, contain one grain of opium, and one of ipecacuanha. It is an excellent sedative and sudorific.

Perseverance.

Like Nature, we must take time to strengthen ourselves and to develop all our resources. Hence we get the lesson of perseverance. What a mighty power lies latent in the mind of man! Fail once, twice, and again, you will grow stronger with the failure, as great generals are said to learn the worth of victory from defeat. Effort rewards itself by inuring strength. This is a singular property of mind. The mechanical powers of the universe are not augmented by action; but by use the intellectual faculties acquire unimagined force. Let the student rely on this fact, and take courage.

Locks and Keys.

The ancient Egyptians used locks with iron keys to fasten doors. Sir Gardner Wilkinson describes one of these keys as having a shank five inches long, looped at one end for a handle, and bent round at the other. The latter end was furnished with three prongs to push into holes, moving away the tumblers that hold fast the bolt. Other explorers of Egyptian ruins describe various other forms of keys. The principle of using tumblers to keep the bolt in place is thus of ancient origin. In European nations it has been used in rude forms for ages. The lock-making trade, however, does not seem to have taken it up till about a century ago. The oldest writing in which locks are mentioned seems to be in the Book of Judges (iii. 23). Penelope is spoken of in the Odyssey as opening a wardrobe with a very crooked brass key, ivory-handled. Metallic keys have been discovered in Great Britain as old as the occupation of the island by the Romans. Complicated metallic locks were found in the mud-covered ruins of the city of Herculaneum, in Italy. The Chinese have constructed wooden locks with much skill.

The locks in common use till near the end of the last century had no tumblers; the bolts were simply shot backward and forward by the key. However, the accumulation of marketable securities in banks and counting-houses, and the increasing efficacy of the police in catching and imprisoning members of the evil-doing classes, led criminals to such ingenuity at lock-picking as to tax the wit of makers to defeat them. Love had laughed at locksmiths for untold cycles without improving their art; but organized and systematic robberies put them on their metal. Since 1774, the race between lock-makers and lock-pickers has been very close; its results have shown that no mechanical contrivance will take the place of honest watchfulness, though it may greatly aid the conscientious guardian.

A species of lock designed so that each one can be opened only with its own key, while yet each can be made with the same machinery and manufacturing process, does not seem to have been yet contrived.

Sexton.

The Sexton is a church officer, who is properly the keeper of holy things belonging to divine worship, and said to be the same with the *ostiarius* in the Roman church. He is usually appointed for life, (whether by the minister, or parishioners), according to custom, and in such case a mandamus lies to restore him to his office.

There is no greater misfortune than not to be able to suffice to oneself.

A Yorkshire Worthy.

JOHN METCALF was born at Knaresborough in 1717. He lost his sight when only four years old. Having learned to play on the violin, he was accustomed in his early years of manhood to attend as a musician at the Queen's Hotel, Harrogate. He was the first person who set up a wheel-carriage for conveying company to and from the places of public resort in that neighbourhood. In 1745, he engaged to serve as a Musician in Colonel Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at Falkirk, in Scotland. On his release, he returned to Knaresborough, and began to travel as a common carrier between that town and York; and he often served as a guide in intricate roads over the forest, during the night, or when the paths were covered with snow; and, still more extraordinary, he would follow the chase either on foot or horseback, with the greatest avidity. The empioyment he followed for more than thirty years was one of the last to which we would suppose a blind man would ever turn his attention; it was that of projecting and contracting for making of highroads, building bridges, houses, &c. With no other assistance than a long staff, he would ascend a precipitous hill or explore a valley, and investigate the form, extent, and situation of each. The plans which he designed, and the estimates he made, were done by a method peculiar to himself. His monument states that he died 26th April, 1810, in the ninety-third year of his age.

Steeple Climbing in France.

A very exciting incident happened in June, 1877, at the village of Soudan, in France. In consequence of the weathercock at the summit of the church steeple getting rusty and no longer turning as a weathercock in its position should do, it was determined to take it down. A man climbed up the steeple, but just before he could reach the weathercock he lost his balance and slid down for 70 feet, then rebounded on the roof of the church, and rolling thence was precipitated to the ground. He was not much hurt but, being much skaken by his fall, he was replaced by a man named Chevalier. In about half an hour Chevalier made the most gallant efforts to haul himself up by means of a rope; but at last his hands slipped and he fell backwards. His foot fortunately caught in the rope, and there he remained, 120 feet from the ground, with his head down, beating the air with his arms, struggling to recover himself, and swayed backwards and forwards by a high wind. Pierre Pean now stepped forth, and volunteered to mount to the rescue of the unfortunate Chevalier, but, after doing his best for three-quarters of an hour, Pierre had to descend. His place was taken by Moreau, who, climbing higher up than Chevalier, slipped a rope round his body, and, cutting that which held his foot, freed him from his fearful position in which he had remained for three hours. The people of Soudan must really be endowed with a remarkable amount of vitality to be able to tumble from such giddy heights and remain suspended, head downwards, for so many hours without suffering more than a temporary inconvenience.

MEN of superior virtue are ignorant of their virtue. Men of inferior virtue do not forget their virtue. Men of superior virtue practise it without thinking of it. Men of inferior virtue practise it with intention.

The Soldier's Alphabet.

A stands for Attention, the first word he knows,
And **B** stands for Bullet, to tickle his foes,
C stands for a Charge, which the Frenchmen all dread;
And **D** stands for Discharge, which soon lays them dead.
Next **E** begins Ease, at which he sometimes stands;
And **F** bids to Fight when our enemy lands.
G stands for General, Grape-shot, and Gun,
Which together combined must make Bonaparte run.
Then **H** begins Honour, to soldiers full dear,
And **J** stands for Justice, which next they revere,
But **K** bids them Kill, for their country and King:
L is the Love which the soldier will oftentimes feel,
And **M** bids him Mercy, when conqueror to deal.
N stands for Nation of Englishmen free;
And **O** for an Out-post—but ours is the sea.
Then **P** stands for Picket and for Pioneer;
And **Q** shews our enemies Quaking with fear.
Next **R** stands for regiment and roll of the drums;
And **S** for Salute when the General comes.
So **T** for Touch-hole and Trigger may stand;
And **V** for the bravest Volunteers of this land.
Then **W** whispers that war will soon cease;
And **X**, **Y** and **Z** will rejoice at the peace.

Quarter Days.

The days usually regarded in England and most Continental countries (but not in Scotland), as beginning the four quarters of the year, are Lady Day, March 25th; Midsummer Day, June 24th; Michaelmas Day, September 29th; and Christmas Day, December 25th.

CHRISTMAS DAY ON A THURSDAY.

If Christmas Day on Thursday be,
A windy winter you shall see;
Windy weather in each week,
And hard tempests, strong and thick.

The summer shall be good and dry,
Corn and beasts shall multiply;
That year is good lands for to till;
Kings and princes shall die by skill.

If a child that day born should be,
It shall happen right well for thee—
Of deeds he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech, and reasonable.

Whoso that day does thriving about,
He shall be punished without doubt;
And if sickness that day betide,
It shall quickly from thee glide.

How to Make Money.

Let the business of everybody else alone, and attend to your own; don't buy what you don't want; use every hour to advantage, and study to make even leisure hours useful; think twice before you throw away a shilling—remember you will have another to make for it; find recreation over your business; buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits; look over your books regularly, and if you find an error, trace it out; should a stroke of misfortune come over your trade, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance and they will disappear at last: though you should fail in the struggle you will be honoured; but shrink from the task and you will be despised.

Sonnet to an Old Clock..

I've ticked man in, I've ticked him out,
Through all the time that I have stood—
Two hundred years, or thereabout--
Mine's a hard case—of walnut-wood!
What are your years, compared to mine?
The hands that made my hands are clay;
Since first my face on man's did shine,
I've ticked my three-score thousandth day;
2,000,000 hours I've nearly clicked,
Of minutes near 5,000,000 score;
6,000,000,000 moments ticked,
And *stand* to *go* as maay more;
Man winds me up, and I go on—
I wind man up—egad! he's gone!

Carefulness in Old Age.

An old man is like an old waggon; with light loading and careful usage it will last for years, but one heavy load or sudden strain will break it and ruin it for ever. So many people reach the age of fifty or sixty, or even seventy, measurably free from most of the pains and infirmities of age, cheery in heart and sound in health, ripe in wisdom and experience, with sympathies mellowed by age, and with reasonable prospects and opportunities for continued usefulness in the world for a considerable time. Let such persons be thankful, but let them also be careful. An old constitution is like an old bone, broken with ease, mended with difficulty. A young tree bends to the gale, an old one snaps and falls before the blast. A single hard lift, an hour of heating work, an evening of exposure to rain or damp, a severe chill, an excess of food, the unusual indulgence of any appetite or passion, a sudden fit of anger, an improper dose of medicine; any of these or other similar things may cut off a valuable life in an hour, and leave the fair hopes of usefulness and enjoyment but a shapeless wreck.

Eggs for Burns.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe the pain and exclude the burned parts from the air. This simple remedy seems to us far preferable to collodion or even cotton.

A Yorkshireman's Love of a Horse.

A blood horse has been always an idol of Yorkshire men, who were the first to chronicle his deeds; and attendance on his race course is an honest, broad bottomed custom which they will never resign. Before the South Yorkshire line was opened, the Sheffielders, men and boys, thought nothing, year after year, of walking through the night to Doncaster, taking up a good position next the rails, which they never quitted from ten to five, and then walking the eighteen miles home again; and, till within the last fourteen years, a Devonshire man used always to make a St. Leger pilgrimage both ways on foot, and accounted for this strange whim on the ground that his "grandmother was Yorkshire."

It is in the North and East Ridings that the racing taste of the county is most especially apparent. Little oval country courses, dotted with white spots, and approached by wide rustic gates, through which generation after generation of country families—who vied with each other in importing the blood, and boasted a perfect bead roll of winners, from Buckhunter to Catton—have driven proudly in their day, open on you by the wideside in nooks where you least expect them. A bitted curvetting blood yearling meets you there still; but a sheeted regiment of racers with their saddle bags on their backs, and their tiny grooms at their heads, marching in Indian file, on their way to a meeting, is a sight which is rare in these railway days.

The inns all along the Great North Road, where, twenty years ago, the postillion had to sleep spur on heel, when a great division on the 20th of August was at hand, and the ostler muttered "horses on" in his dreams, are nearly all merged into farmhouses, but racing recollections will hover about them, albeit the bar snuggery has become a cheese room, and Herring's St. Leger winners, which once adorned their walls, are dispersed into all lands. These were the texts on which the jolly landlord discoursed without any bidding to favoured groups by the hour, till the mail bugle was heard in the distance, and the guard and the coachman bustled in to deliver themselves of the news, and receive "something hot" in exchange. "What's won?" was invariably the first question from April to November; and Boniface as invariably remarked to the company, "I told you so."

For racing news, and, in fact, for every other kind, guards were at that date as good as a telegraph. Only in 1843, a quiet clerical friend remarked to us that he could get no rest all night, in one of the Lancashire mails, because the guard would roar out "The Cure," in reply to some speaker, at nearly every house they passed. He looked seriously into this mystic and somewhat personal password in the morning, and found that a colt of the name had just won the Champagne Stakes; but even the satisfaction of knowing that sixty miles of querists had been put out of pain did not atone for his night's rest.

BEWARE of thinking your dwelling too small for you; beware of becoming disgusted with your lot.

THE most excellent arms are instruments of misfortune; they are not the instruments of the sage. He uses them only when he cannot dispense with them, and places above all things calm and repose.

The Portland Vase.

THIS celebrated relic of antique art was brought to this country by Sir William Hamilton in 1784, and sold by him shortly after to the Dowager Duchess of Portland. It continued in her possession till her death, in the following year, July 17th, 1785. A year later, at the sale, in Privy Gardens, Whitehall, London, of the contents of her museum, it was bought by her son, the Duke of Portland, at the price of £1,029, the sale extending over thirty-five days, the vase being the last of 4,155 lots.

Its fame, through the "Ædes Barberinæ," the works of Bartoli (Paris 1804), and Montfaucon (1719), the published travels of Brevil and Missou, and the reports of committees, connoisseurs, and men of letters, had long preceded it. It had been discovered in the seventeenth century, some time between the years 1623 and 1644, during the Pontificate of Urban VIII. (Barberini), beneath a mound of earth called Monte del Grano, about three miles from Rome, on the road to the ancient Tusculum. It was enclosed in a sarcophagus of excellent workmanship, and this in a sepulchral chamrer. An inscription on the sarcophagus, which was also covered with fine bas reliefs, showed it to have been dedicated to the memory of the Emperor Alexander Severus and his mother, Julia Mammœa, both of whom were killed in the year 235, during a revolt in Germany.

The vase—in height, 10 inches, in diameter in the broadest part, 7 inches—was deposited in the library of the Barberini family, and the sarcophagus in the Museum of the capital. For considerably more than a century the vase remained in the same place and possession; but about 1782 it was sold by the then head of the Barberini family to Sir William Hamilton, and by him, a little later, brought, as seen, to this country.

Wedgwood, who possessed a copy of Montfaucon's great work, in which was a plate of the vase, had, prior to its arrival in this country, made many attempts to copy it; and the indifferent quality of the plate led him to believe that he should not merely copy but excel the original. Learning, upon the death of the Dowager Duchess, that the vase was likely to be sold, he opened negociations with the Duke of Portland for its purchase; but these ended in an arrangement that the Duke should purchase, and then lend the vase for Wedgwood to copy. The vase, therefore, three days after the sale, passed into his hands, July 10th, 1786.

The material of which the vase was composed had, by Montfaucon and others, been considered to be a precious stone; but Wedgwood soon discovered it to be glass, the ground being a dark blue, so nearly approaching black as to appear of that colour, except when held in a strong light. On this had been fused a thick layer of white glass, which was then cut into the required designs by the skill and infinite of the gem-engraver. The excellence of the workmanship and beauty of the design soon convinced Wedgwood that his previous confidence was premature—that it was not easy, even if possible, to copy such a masterpiece; and that, if artists of sufficient skill could be found, £5,000 would not be a price more that sufficient for the execution of such a work.

A tree of large circumference sprang from a root as delicate as a hair; a tower of nine stories arose out of a handful of earth; a journey of a thousand leagues began by a step.

Precentor.

In most Cathedrals of old foundation in England the Precento ranked next to the Dean. In the more modern foundations th Precentor is usually a minor canon, and leader of the choir.

Mr. Mechi's Farm Management at Tiptree.*

1.—Size of Farm (including fences, ditches, roads, and buildings) 175 acres. Crops: Wheat, 55 acres; barley, 12 acres; oats, 14½ acres peas (for picking), 25½ acres; winter tares, 3 acres; mangel, 4½ acres cabbage, 3 acres; kohl rabi, 3 acres; red clover, 18¼ acres; Italia rye-grass, 14 acres; permanent pasture, 6 acres; fallow (none) total, 158¾ acres. Live stock: Cattle, 6; ewes, 80; lambs (hom bred), 120; ram, 1; farm horses, 6; total, 213.

2. Rotation of Crops on Light Land.—1. Red clover, mowed an then folded; 2. White or red wheat; 3. Barley, manured with 2 cwt of guano, and 2 cwt. of salt, rye-grass sown on the barley; 4. Italia rye-grass, irrigated, and several times folded; 5. Italian rye-grass, second year, folded, a portion mowed; 6. Peas picked for Londo market; 7. White turnips, after peas; superphosphated; 8. Wheat sown (after white turnips have been folded) in December; 9. Wheat sown with clover.

3. Rotation of Crops on Heavy Land.—1. Red clover, (mowed for hay, and then heavily folded); 2. White Wheat; 3. Revett Wheat, 2 cwt. of guano, 1 cwt. of salt; 4. Mangel or kohl rabi, very heavily manured and deeply cultivated; 5. Wheat, 2 cwt. of guano, 1 cwt. of salt; 6. Beans or peas (manured); 7. Wheat; 8. Winter tares, and followed by kohl rabi or cabbage, cabbage heavily manured; 9. Barley or oats, sown with red clover.

4. Peculiarities of Management.—Quantity of seed per acre:— Wheat, 1 bushel on heavy land; barley, 6 to 8 pecks; oats, 8 pecks.

Sheep are fed on the farm, and sold fat as mutton at 10 to 12 months old. Sheep and lambs always folded within iron hurdles on wheels, fold removed morning and evening. Sheep in fold always supplied with supplemental food—cake, corn, bran, malt culms, &c. Cattle always under cover, in covered and enclosed yards, either on paved floors, littered with straw, or on sparred floors in boxes. All green crops and grasses passed through the chaff-cutter, for horses and cattle, roots all pulped. Hay and straw are chaffed and mixed with other food. Sheep and cattle always have access to water. Steam power during the last 30 years used for driving mill stones, cake breaker, chaff-cutter, thrashing machine, irrigating pumps, sack lifting, and pulping. Horse power used for green crops in summer. Land was all drained and cultivated 30 years ago. Land now ploughed by steam power. No trees, and scarcely any inside fence. Rock salt always in horse and cattle mangers. A shrubbery for birds to breed in; plenty of poultry having free access to the corn fields.

* Tiptree is a hamlet in the County of Essex, and about 40 miles from London.

If he triumphs he does not rejoice. To rejoice at victory is to love to kill men. He who has killed a multitude of men ought to lament over them with tears and sobs.

Imitation.

What a waste of time it is for one man to spend half a life in imitating others, when by following out his own tastes and dispositions he would, with less trouble, acquire respect for his sincerity and independence! Whatever we do with spontaneity, is easy and pleasing in the doing, and profitable in the result. By following nature, we grow as it were towards the sun, fair and straight. A ship that runs with the wind, goes smoothly and swiftly on her course; but against it, how much tossing, how much loss of time. how much hard work and ever-recurring anxieties, none but the mariner can recount.

Equation of Time.

In Astronomy, the difference, expressed in mean solar time, between the true or apparent right ascension of the sun and its mean right ascension. It may be somewhat popularly defined as the difference between the times indicated by an accurately coustructed sun-dial and a well-regulated clock.

The equation of time arises from the combined operation of all the causes which tend to produce inequalities of the sun's motion in right ascension. The first of these is the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, in consequence of which the sun's motion in longitude is unequal. The second is the obliquity of the ecliptic, in consequence of which the arcs of the ecliptic and equator, counting from the intersection of these circles to the meridian, are in general, unequal. A third, but comparatively unimportant, cause arises from the perturbations of the moon and planets.

The equation of time is at its maximum about the beginning of November, when it amounts to about 16 minutes and 16 seconds; and is subtractive, that is to say: the clock is faster than the dial by that quantity. At four times in the year the equation vanishes, or the clock time and dial time agree. This happens about the 25th December, 16th April, 16th June, and the 1st of Septemher. But these epochs depending on the longitude of the sun's perigee, are subject to some variation. The equation is given in the *Nautical Almanack* for every day of each year.

Cramp.

Those who may be subject in the night-time to that excruciating pain called cramp will be doubtless glad to learn, that by tying any kind of bandage very tight round the leg, immediately above the knee, this unpleasant sensation will be instantaneously removed.

Commissioners of Sewers.

These Commissioners have been appointed by the Crown from very early periods, to enforce the law relating to the defences of the land against the sea, and inundation by land floods, and to the free course of navigable rivers. The law on the subject was extended and settled by the Statute of Sewers, 23 Henry VIII., cap. 5., and many subsequent Acts have since been passed.

The Commissioners are a Court of Record, and may fine and imprison for contempt, and have various powers of levying rates. The Land Drainage Act of 1861 contains some important provisions on the subject.

One year's Emigration from Great Britain.

(1876.)

The total emigration from the United Kingdom, including British subjects, foreigners, and others whose nationalities cannot be distinguished, amounted to 173,809 persons. Of these, 105,046 went to the United States, 17,378 to British North America, 35,525 to Australasia, and 15,860 to all other places.

An analysis of nationalities shows that of the total number above mentioned, 140,675 were persons of British origin, 84,540 of whom were English, 14,686 Scotch, and 41,449 Irish. Of the above emigrants, 518 embarked at Bristol, 13 at Cardiff, 24 at Dartmouth, four at Grimsby, 89,540 at Liverpool, 26,779 at London, 8,080 at Plymouth, 10,348 at Southampton, 15,070 at Glasgow, 39 at Greenock, 1,908 at Belfast, 17,374 at Cork, and 4,112 at Londonderry.

Southern Spain.

The People and their Pleasure Fairs

From the city of Cadiz the following particulars have been received: "In the middle of August, the intense and terrible heat greatly impeded business and travelling. Night is turned into day, the streets by day are deserted, and field labourers refuse to work under the scorching sun, which has brought the heat up to 166deg. in the sun. Hundrede are dying of heat, and the lowness of wages—many a man getting only 7½d. per day for 12 hours' work. On this men cannot live. It is in part due, doubtless, to the disbandment of 200,000 soldiery, which rendered the labour market overstocked. So fierce is the heat while I write (11 30 p.m.) that the two candles on my table have bent and twined like snakes, and flame downward, are guttering over the deal table. There is little to chronicle in the shape of news. The vineyards are not so promising as when I telegraphed to you six weeks ago, still the yield will be much superior to that of last year. The autumn fairs have commenced in good earnest; that of Cadiz, lasting 15 days, concluded on the 15th of August, and that of Port St. Mary commenced. These fairs are held at night; the jewellery, cloth, &c., sold is superb; and a more beautiful sight than the Andalusian fair can hardly be conceived. On the Alameda, or promenade, hundreds of wooden stalls are fitted up, and merchant and tradesman come from many distant towns and cities. At 8 p.m. the fair opens, the band plays; the whole world, poor and rich, turn out to buy, and a great amount of money changes hands—in fact, the good housewife lays up her stock of comestibles, cloth, jewellery, &c., for the year. These fairs certainly show a low state of organization of the country, but with their Chinese lamps, bands of music, fountains playing, and crowds in gaudy dresses, they are most pretty and picturesque."

Power of Attorney

Is an instrument in law, by which a person empowers another to perform certain acts for him, either generally, or for a particular purpose; such as to accept and negotiate letters of exchange, to receive dividends, &c. It is also an instrument by which a person authorises his attorney to appear and plead for him, and is termed a WARRANT OF ATTORNEY.

THERE is no greater calamity than the desire of acquiring.

"Poor Hammie."—The Sheriff's Tale.

"I don't see the good of them schools; never did like 'em—making ploughboys equal to farmers; it'll come to no good."

"Nay," said the benevolent chaplain, "its like the wheels of the old stage-coach, my friend; did you ever know the little ones overtake the larger ones, or the large ones leave the little ones far behind them? but strength and good stuff in both pairs is essential to the progress and safety of the stage. It is only on the little wheels running well, and working well and truly in their humble place under the carriage, that the public vehicle can take a single turn without turning over; and if an upset should occur, old friend, the big wheels, with all their stately rolling by the side of the coach, would come to the ground with the rest."

"Order, gentlemen!" cried a strong voice from the upper end of the room. "Silence for the High Sheriff!"

Hamilton Hearty, Esq., officially the first gentleman in the county for the year, arose to acknowledge the toast of the evening—his own health.

"My lords and gentlemen," said he, in clear metallic tones, like the voice of a man that wasn't ashamed of his sentiments, and didn't propose an apology for them—"by the favour of our gracious Sovereign, I have been promoted to a dignity, for which the partiality of my fellow-citizens had already qualified me, so far as any humble reputation or property, with which the public patronage has honoured me may be supposed to be some qualification.

"Gentlemen, I feel sensibly the honour you have done me, not so much in this recent and perhaps formal act of drinking my health, as in the long series of acts of kindness and confidence which constituted this last one but a natural sequel to the rest. God and my country have done so much for me, that any little return that I can make to His mercy and their bounty is my bounden duty. Gentlemen, I am about to propose as a toast, 'The land we live in,' and in doing so would beg to remark that ours is a land in which any man may live; its public motto is, 'live and let live,' and he who so looks to himself as not to overlook others, looking up for His blessing, who teaches us to look down upon no man, that man may live well in England. Happy land! that excludes none of its citizens from any even of the highest honours which they can fairly earn. In illustration, gentlemen, I beg your indulgence of an anecdote."

"Hear! hear!" exclaimed farmer, lawyer, chaplain, schoolmaster, ironmaster, and all the merrymasters, all in a breath, so

Poor Hammie, *continued.*

loudly that there was no hearing at all, till their lungs were exhausted.

"The sheriff's office brings him acquainted with many phases of the chapter of life. I knew an honest silversmith in this city who thirty years ago failed in business. He surrendered all he had to his creditors. At their first meeting they very feelingly returned him a little packet, which was endorsed with the name of his crippled son, 'Poor Hammie.' The family retired into obscurity, and there, like a ship-wrecked crew making the best of the long-boat, after they had lost their vessel, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, they ultimately pulled ashore. Poor Hammie's packet, like a steamer, was the secret that enabled them to make way against wind and tide.

"I said he was a cripple, gentlemen. Weak and sickly from his birth, the old merchant's affection had induced him to insure his life for the large sum of £5,000, with a view to secure a provision for the child, who was never likely to earn his own subsistence. The merchant was prospering at the time the insurance was effected, and for twelve years the policy had been paid before their troubles came. That assurance was the bitterest surrender the bankrupt made, but his sterling principle compelled it. Though it was like a living sacrifice of his son, he offered it, and He whose heavenly fire descended of old on the patriarch's sacrifice, kindled a reciprocating flame of sympathy in the creditors' hearts that moved them to return it. Poor Hammie's policy had increased in value from its four triennial additions of profit to £5,868. It was a touching indication how the whole family heart yearned over their lame brother—the remittances which reached home from young clerks in counting-houses, and exemplary governesses, Hammie's brothers and sisters, to help to secure as it fell due the premium on Hammie's policy. They had insured, too, their own lives for such slender sums as they could spare, that, if anything happened to them, it should be none the worse for their brother.

Thus Hammie's policy became the parent of theirs; Hammie's weakness grew to be the family's strength, and they lived by the Divine blessing on their efforts for their brother, 'to glory in his infirmity.'

"Their pity for him became involuntarily overruled into habits of economy for themselves. He was their embodied Savings' Bank, their little Joint-Stock Company, in which they all took shares, resolved to sink or swim together, and as the infirm boy leant upon

Poor Hammie, *continued.*

the arm of a loving brother, or a brave, beautiful sister, it seemed as if his impotence was only permitted as the shade in the sweet family picture, without which, like the angel unloosing Peter's irons, beauty would have lost the charm of its association with mercy!

"Were they tempted to any expenditure, however innocent or gratifying, the image of their pale-faced brother, which, in its quiet meekness, their attachment thought so comely, subdued them to deny themselves. If they toiled hard at times, it was not a love's labour lost, should it be something the better by-and-bye for poor Hammie. If they encountered inconvenience or annoyance here and there, one thought of how much Hammie had to bear helped them to bear it too. They had lost their mother early, but Hammie, as her last little one, seemed in his weakly childhood to be their only orphan, their own loss was so eclipsed in the heavier sense of poor young Hammie's. Thus, if at Christmas holidays, when the good man gathered his children round him from all quarters, any tender allusion tapped a tear to their mother's memory, each one betrayed the point at which they felt it most by the look across their 'minished' table at poor Hammie.

"Hammie, in short, my lords and gentlemen, seemed all the family,—father, brother, and sisters, all rolled up into one, like the leaves of a book, and the wonder is that they did not spoil him, and make his heart as crooked as his limbs. But he was twelve years old at the date of the family difficulties, resolved not to increase them by any of his own. He turned his hand to the trade, and turning his heart with it, turned out such an apprentice as soon supplied the place of a journeyman. He and his father grew so used to each other's working, that it was like two hands to the same tool, that made every stroke tell twice. Their trade was in gold and silver wrought in the highest style of art, and living the lives of hermits, they netted the first year above £100. The end of the second year the joint property of the family reached hard upon £300. Investing their savings wisely, the end of the fourth year they realized near £1,000, and at this juncture an old creditor of the house discovering their retreat, and sympathizing with their struggles, advanced a loan of £1,000 on the deposit of Hammie's policy, which in his sixteenth year was worth £1,068 more than the sum originally assured.

"On this capital the silversmith reopened his shop. Society gratified at once its vanity and sympathy by dealing liberally with him. His business rapidly extended, but he and Hammie wrought harder

Poor Hammie, *continued.*

than ever; not a son nor daughter relinquished their employments; and at the end of twelve years more, when the world supposed him rich, and called him miserly, the silversmith and his family worked hard together, and seemed as poor as ever. The secret was that he had been all along paying off his debts as he was able. 'I have no right,' said he, 'to use my creditors' money except for their service; I work for them till they are paid. I may be straightened at times to make these instalments, but so may they be to miss them. I dare not delay these settlements until enough has been accumulated to pay the whole at once; what is already realized might be lost by a fraud or other misfortune, or a speculation, or a law-suit, or I might alter my mind." 'What thy hand findeth to do, do it,' and the noble old man did it, like a martyr, wrestling daily for his principle with the hard bondage of debt, until he delivered it, like the classic maiden from the monster, and won his place among the heroes of moral story.

"It was a proud moment, my lords and gentlemen, at the last Christmas holidays, now twenty years ago, when the two spinster sisters that had never married came home for good, henceforth to be their father's housekeepers, that Hammie came limping in so fast, as if he had forgot his lameness. It was a proud moment, gentlemen, when Hammie came bustling in, his pale cheek reddened with exertion, and making up to the grave old man with a knowing smile that broke faintly through his slight blushes, like the sunrise on a wintry morning that seems to woo the sullen frost into the melting mood, and challenge him to make a day of it, and old frosty shakes his hoary locks at the sunbeams, as if he would like a run with the bright young things, only he was so stiff with the 'rheumatis.' "It was a proud moment, gentlemen," a third time said the Sheriff, a little moved, as a faint cheer trod softly round the table, like applause on tip-toe, as if it feared to interrupt the sentence, yet yearned to let out the emotion which had been struggling to make its exit these ten minutes. "It was a proud moment, gentlemen, when Hammie, kneeling before his venerable parent, tenderly and reverently placed in his tremulous hands the last receipt of the last debt their father owed, which had been paid that morning.

"Never went up to heaven a holier thanksgiving than that which the old man breathed from the jubilee depths of his emancipated heart, when he sighed, 'Bless the Lord, O my soul, for He hath helped me to this pass, that I have lived to say, Owe no man anything, but to love one another, for love is the fulfilment of the law!'"

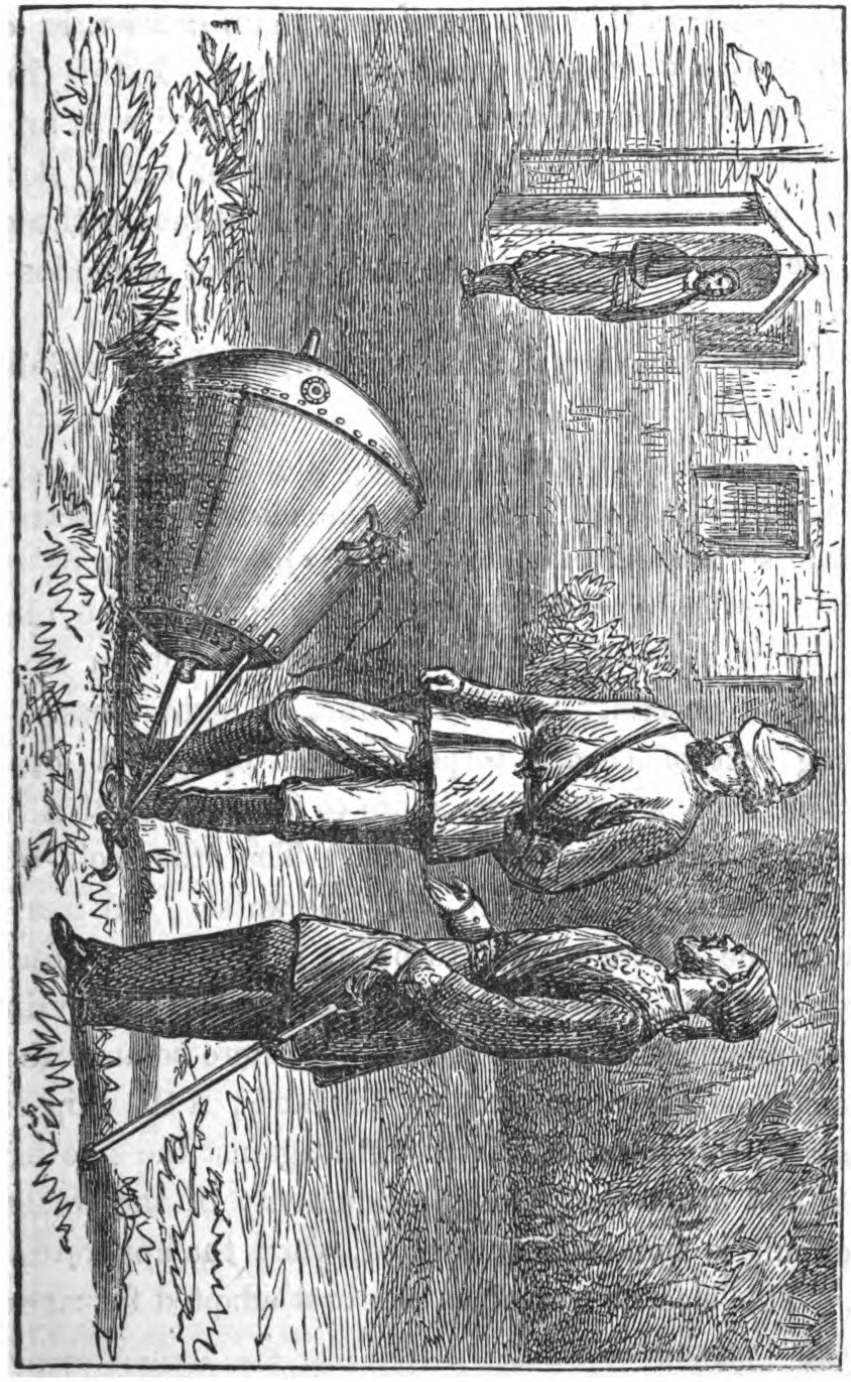
Poor Hammie, *continued.*

The heartiest round of applause greeted the Sheriff's tale; but it was repeated with a thundering vehemence, when he modestly added, dashing the spray of a tear from his eyelid, "That was a proud moment for all the family, my lords and gentlemen, and so is this moment. The upright Bankrupt died worth a quarter of a million; it was all his own; and his humble representative is not less proud of such a parentage than even of the great honour you have done him this day. Gentlemen, I am 'poor Hammie'!" A detonating burst of applause exploded through the hall, as if every finger on every hand was primed with percussion caps. The whole assembly rose from their seats, as if by some word of command, and relieved their hands, sore with clapping, by a continuous shout at the pitch of their voice. The grave trumpeters, who had been listening at the door, could keep their clarions from their mouths no longer, and relieved professional feelings by a full assize blast; even the waiters stole up napkins to their eyes, hastily wiping away drops there, "which were a liberty before such company, only they hoped the gen'lemen would excuse 'em." Old neighbours nodded over to one another sagacious nods of verification; as though if anybody doubted the story, let 'em ask them as know it all along; and peer and justice, squires and mayors, farmer, lawyer, chaplain, schoolmaster, ironmaster, and all the merry masters, rose out of their several conventional castes into feeling themselves to be "men and brethren of England." And when the sheriff ended with the grateful toast, "Gentlemen, the Land we Live in!" the voice of worthy farmer Mattock, converted to the propriety of making sheriffs out of men who had made themselves, shouted lustily from the far end of the table, "Three cheers for 'Poor Hammie' and 'The Land we Live in!'"

London Thieves.

Sergeant Kerley, the well-known detective, gave the following account of an elderly man, having the appearance of a shabby-genteel clergyman, who was charged at Bow-street for loiteting with an intent to commit a felony. Sergeant Kerley said the clerical aspect and attire of the prisoner were assumed for the purpose of putting the public off their guard. He was in the habit of walking along the street with a book in his left hand, but always with an umbrella suspended from his right hand. The umbrella was always partly open, and hung down as a convenient receptacle for any article of jewellery, watches, and money which his associates might acquire by robbery. A young woman of rather attractive appearance accompanied him on this occasion, and it was the custom when anything was 'realised,' for a signal to be given, and then the prisoner would walk quietly by in his usual meditative mood, and the stolen property was easily dropped into the open umbrella without exciting the slightest suspicion.

TORPEDO.



TORPEDO FISHED UP BY THE TURKS.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY, 1877.

THE torpedo is a submerged bombshell which is placed in the way of ships to be fired beneath them. They are of two kinds, one self-acting, which is equally dangerous to friend and foe, and presents the special difficulty that it is no easy matter to fish it up without an explosion; the other class are fired by electricity. The self-acting, of which there are many varieties, may in general terms be described as consisting of

Torpedo, *continued.*

an inverted cone of thin iron, containing gun-powder, in communication with which is a small case of lime. In this lime is a glass tube of sulphuric acid, which is connected with an iron rod projecting from the top of the torpedo; on a ship striking this rod, or any branch rod attached to it, it breaks the glass tube; the acid fires the lime, and the heat explodes the powder.

The electric torpedoes are of two sorts; one in which two observers, at separate points in the wire circuit connecting the torpedo with the electric battery, look along lines intersecting at the machine. Each maintains the electric connection at his station so long as an enemy's ship is over his line of view, and when both observers simultaneously connect, the electric circuit becomes complete, and the powder is blown up, the ship being of necessity where the lines of sight cross. The remaining sort of electro torpedo is self-firing. A covered wire is laid from a battery on shore to the outside of a metal cylinder in the middle of the torpedo. The other pole of the battery is connected by a wire with the water. An iron rod rises from the centre of the torpedo, with attached feelers. Its lower end has a certain play within the metallic cylinder. When an enemy's ship approaches, the shore communication is made complete by attendants on the land; if the ship strike the feel-rod, the lower end is brought against the side of the cylinder, and from the strong conductivity of the water the entire circuit is immediately formed, when the apparatus explodes. The electric torpedoes are best adapted for rivers or parts near the shore.

Royal Fancies.

The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is said to have the most valuable collection of laces in the world, one dress alone being valued at £4,000. The speciality of Queen Victoria is a fondness for Indian shawls and sapphires; the Empress of Austria is said to have an unrivalled collection of emeralds; and the Empress of Russia to stand unsurpassed in torquoises and pearls; while the finest collection of rubies belong to the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar.

The Life of Man.

How graphically the varied aspects of the leaf picture the various seasons of man's life. The tenderness of its budding and blooming in spring, when that rich golden green glints on it that comes only once a year, represents the bright beauty and innocence of youth, when every sunrise brings its fresh, glad hopes, and every night its holy, trustful calm. The dark greenness and lush vigour of the summer season pourtray the strength and self-reliance of manhood; while its fading hues on the trees, and its rustling heaps on the ground, typify the decay and feebleness of old age, and that strange, mysterious passing away which is the doom of every mortal. The autumn leaf is gorgeous in colour, but it lacks the balmy scent and dewy freshness of hopeful spring; and life is rich and bright in its meridian splendour; deep are the hues of maturity, and noble is the beauty of success; but who would not give it all for the tender sweetness and promise of life's morning hours? Happy they who keep the child's heart warm and soft over the sad experiences of old age, whose life declines as these last October days go out with the rich tints of autumn and the blue sunny skies of June!

Three Medical Systems.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Take a little rum—
The less you take the better—
Mix it with the lakes
Of Wenner and of Wetter.

Dip a spoonful out—
Mind you don't get groggy—
Pour it in the lake
Of Winnepiseogee.

Stir the mixture well,
Lest it prove inferior;
Then put half a drop
Into Lake Superior.

Every other day
Take a drop of water;
You'll be better soon,
Or at least *oughter*.

ALLOPATHY.

Take some calomel—
The more you take the better—
Mix it with a drop
Or two of cistern water.

Give some to your dog;
It will make him vomit,
And, may be, see stars,
Or, perhaps a comet.

Once in each half hour
Take a rousing portion;
Say a tumbler full—
If that suits your notion.

If you chance to die—
As you're almost sure to;
You may safely swear
That it didn't cure you.

SENSE-OPATHY.

Take the open air,
The more you take the better—
Follow Nature's laws
To the very letter.

Let the doctors go
To the Bay of Biscay,
Let alone the gin,
The brandy and the whisky.

Freely exercise—
Keep your spirit cheerful;
Let no dread of sickness
Ever make you fearful.

Eat of simple food,
Drink of pure cold water;
Then you will be well—
Or at least you *oughter*.

Fairy Rings.

Fairy Rings are the green circles commonly seen in pastures, and are caused by certain Fungi, chiefly a species of *Agaricus*. A patch of spawn spreads in every direction, and produces at its edge a crop of its particular fungus; the spawn exhausts the inner portion of soil, so that the spawn there dies, but the crop of fungi meanwhile perishes, and supplies a rich manure to the grass, which in consequence becomes of a vivid green. The spawn progresses outwards, and the process of exhaustion and renewal goes on, so that the ring increases in diameter year after year, till it is sometimes several yards across. There are other species of fungi or mushrooms which give rise to these mysterious looking rings.

Death of the Right Hon. R. A. Christopher-Nisbet-Hamilton.

The death of the Right Hon. Robert Adam Christopher-Nisbet-Hamilton took place on Saturday, 9th June, 1877, at his residence in Chesham Place, London, after a short and severe illness. The deceased gentleman was taken ill on the previous Thursday, and, in addition to his usual medical attendant, Sir Wm. Jenner and Mr. Prescott Hewett were called in. The very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, his relative, was with Mr. Hamilton at his death. The late Right Hon. Robert Adam Christopher-Nisbet-Hamilton was the eldest son of the late Mr. Philip Dundas (who was the fourth son of Lord President Dundas and elder brother of the first Viscount Melville) by a sister of Sir David Wedderburn, Bart. He was born in 1804, and married, 28th January, 1828, Lady Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, by his first wife Mary, only child of William Hamilton Nisbet, of Dirleton, county Haddington, by whom he leaves an only child, a daughter. He was admitted an advocate of the Scottish bar in 1826, in which year he entered the House of Commons as representative for Ipswich, which he sat for until 1830. At the general election in 1831 he was returned for the city of Edinburgh. In 1835 he was re-elected for Ipswich, but was unseated on a petition which alleged bribery, &c., and upon which occasion some of the agents of the unseated members were committed to Newgate. In 1837 he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the representatives for North Lincolnshire, and represented that division of the county up to 1857, when he retired from parliamentary labours. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from March to December, 1852, during Lord Derby's first Administration, when on accepting office he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire in 1859, and was for some years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lincolnshire. The deceased gentleman assumed the name of Christopher in lieu of Dundas in compliance with the will of the late Mr. George Manners, of Bloxholm Hall, and took the names of Nisbet-Hamilton on his wife succeeding to the (maternal) Belhaven and Dirleton estates in 1855.

Take Heed.

No matter how intimate you may be with the friend with whom you have business transactions, put your agreements in writing. How many misunderstandings arise from the loose way in which business matters are talked over, and when each party puts his own construction, the matter is dismissed by each party with the words, "All right; all right." Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for the lawyers and the courts. More than three-fourths of the litigation of the country would be saved if people would put down their agreements in writing and sign their names to it. Each word in our language has its peculiar meaning, and memory may, by the change in a sentence, convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing ideas are fixed, and expensive lawsuits are avoided.

To know, and to think that we know not, is the highest pitch of merit. Not to know, and to think that we know, is the common malady of men. If you are afflicted at this malady you will not be infected with it.

The Wonderful Dog.

A gentleman residing in the country had a wonderful dog, and though he never tried to get any money by the exhibition, he was very proud of showing off the tricks to such persons as might happen to call upon him. The dog would go at his bidding into the dressing room of his master, and fetch therefrom any article which was named by him. "Go and fetch my left slipper?" said the master: and the dog would fetch the left slipper. "Go and fetch me a pocket handkerchief?" and the article was forthcoming. "No, not that one—a silk one with blue spots," and back went the dog to return with the proper handkerchief. This was certainly very astonishing, and all doubters were convinced by the evidence of their own eyes. One day, however, the astonishment of everybody was considerably modified by the discovery of the fact that whenever the dog showed off there was a maidservant stationed in the dressing room, who overheard the order, and gave the required article to the animal. The owner of this marvel of canine sagacity used to preface his directions to the dog with "poor fellow, he is getting very old and deaf," and that was the pretext for calling out the order in a very loud tone.

The Elephant and the Nabob.

The favourite elephant of the grand vizier under Rajah Dowlah was the hero of a noble feat. This great nabob was about to make the diversion of a mighty hunt in the neighbourhood of Lucknow, where the game was rather plentiful. The preparations being completed, and a train of Indian nobility assembled, the procession of Nimrods began to move off for the field. After passing through a ravine, the gorgeous sportsmen entered a meadow, which was covered with sick people, who were lying exposed to get the benefit of the pure and fresh air, and they were so distributed as to obstruct the course of the beasts of burden. Rajah Dowlah was intent upon feeding his cruel eyes with the sight that the mangling of the bodies of the miserable creatures would produce, by compelling the huge elephants to trample them under foot. The grand vizier rode upon his own beast, and the nabob ordered the driver to goad him on, and he went at a quick pace, but when he arrived at the spot of the indisposed people, though in a trot, the sagacious animal stopped short before the first invalid. The vizier cursed him; the driver goaded him; and the nabob cried—"Stick him in the ear!" All, however, was in vain. More humane than his superior, the elephant stood firm, and *refused to violate his better feeling*. At length, *seeing the poor creatures helpless, and unable to move themselves out of the way*, he took up the first with his trunk, and laid him gently down again out of his path. He did the same with the second, and third, and so on, until he had made a clear passage, along which the retinue could pass without doing injury to any one of them. The brute and the man had made an exchange of their proper sentiments, and humanity triumphed gloriously in the brute.

THE saint seeks not to do great things; for that reason he can accomplish great things. He who thinks many things easy is sure to encounter numerous difficulties. Hence it happens, that the saint who esteems everything difficult, encounters no difficulty to the end of his life.

The Change of Climates.

Old people complain that the seasons are either warmer, or colder, or more rainy than when they were young. Their comments are often ridiculed, because most persons believe that no very marked changes have occurred, or ever will take place in a country where stability in nature seems to be a settled fact—that is, it snows in winter, rains in April, and trees have leaves in spring. But atmospheric alteration is certainly going on from age to age, more strongly evident in some parts of a country than in others.

Here are illustrations. Two thousand years ago the climate of Italy was far colder than now. The Loire and Rhone, in ancient Gaul, used to freeze over annually. Juvenal says the Tiber froze so firmly in his day the ice had to be cut to get at the water. Horace indicates the presence of ice and snow in the streets of Rome, and Ovid asserts the Black Sea freezes over every year.

So extreme was the cold at that far-off period in history, it stands chronicled by the ancients that in Gaul, Germany, Pannonia, Thrace, snow positively covered the ground so long as to prevent the cultivation of olives, grapes, and other fruits which are raised there at the present time in abundance. Ice or snow to any considerable amount would now be regarded as a phenomenon in Italy.

Intelligence in Birds.

A gentleman, who is a great admirer of birds, writes of swallows as follows:—"I passed a great part of my leisure one summer in watching a pair of swallows. After much consideration and reflection, they commenced building their nest under the projecting roof of a barn, then suddenly stopped, held a sort of consultation, and began a new nest under the same projection, but in another place. At first I could not understand why they did this; but upon examination I found that over the first nest there was a space between two boards through which dust sifted from the hay that rested on them. Of course this would inconvenience the young housekeepers, and so they chose a better place. House swallows usually leave but one small opening for ingress and egress, a necessary precaution against storms and wind; but this pair of swallows found these precautionary measures unnecessary, for they left their nest quite open. When the young swallows had grown large and strong, they often mounted to the border of the nest to await the coming of their parents. It was curious to see the anxious mother or father drive them from their dangerous position, and hasten to fill up the outer openings of their dwelling."

Sir Walter Scott: his Habits.

He rose about six; wrote from about half-past six till nine; breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven; wrote from eleven till about two; walked till about four; dined at five, partaking freely, though far from immoderately, of various wines; and then, as soon as the ladies withdrew, taking to cigars and hot whisky toddy; went to the drawing-room soon, where he inspired everybody with his passion for Scotch music; and, if anxiously asked, never refused to recite any old ballad or tell any good tale. The house was asleep by eleven. When called up for dinner, he was like any other comfortably undressed gentleman. But in the morning with the large coarse jacket, great stick, and bathern cap, he was Dandy Dinmont, or Dick Hatterick—a smuggler or a poacher.

The Adventure with a Lion.

The following is told on the authority of Mr. Moffat, the Cape missionary :—

A man having sat down on a shelving low rock near a small fountain to take a little rest after his hearty drink, he fell asleep ; but the heat of the rock soon disturbed his dreams, when he beheld a "large lion crouching before him. with its eyes glaring in his face, and within a little more than a yard of his feet." He was at first struck motionless with terror, but recovering his presence of mind, he eyed his gun, and began moving his hand slowly towards it, when the lion raised his head and gave a tremendous roar, the same awful warning being repeated whenever the man attempted to move his hand. The rock at length became so heated that he could scarcely bear his naked feet to touch it. The day passed, and the night also, but the lion never moved from the spot: the sun rose again, and its intense heat soon rendered his feet past feeling. At noon the lion rose and walked to the water, only a few yards distant, looking behind as it went, lest the man should move, when, seeing him stretch out his hand to take his gun, it turned in a rage, and was on the point of springing upon him. But another night passed as the former had done ; and the next day again the lion went towards the water, and while there, "he listened to some noise apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes." The man now seized his gun, but on first essaying to rise he dropped, his ankles being without power. At length he made the best of his way on his hands and knees, and soon after fell in with another native, who took him to a place of safety ; and, as he expressed it, with his "toes roasted." This man lost his toes, and was a cripple for life.

The habits of the king of beasts are not of that noble order naturalists formerly ascribed to him. In the day-time he will almost invariably fly from man, unless attacked, when his courage is that of mingled rage and despair. Mr. Moffat has seen the lion suddenly roused from his lair run off as timidly as a buck. It is said that even at night they do not like to seize a man from a party, especially if the persons exercise their voices ; and that the carcase of an antelope or other game may be preserved untouched by hanging some stirrups on a branch near, so that the irons may clash together when blown by the wind; a white handkerchief on the end of a ramrod is another receipt for effecting the same object. The lion is a stealthy, cunning brute, never attacking unless he has the advantage, and, relying on his vast strength, feels sure of the victory. The natives tell incredible stories of his sagacity, which would almost make him a reasoning animal. There are well-authenticated cases on record of lions carrying men away at night from the fireside, but these are quite the exception. They are gregarious, as many as twenty having been seen in a troop.

Be attentive to the end as well as to the beginning, and then you will not fail.

Bank of England Notes.

Few of the persons who handle Bank of England notes ever think of the amount of labour and ingenuity that is expended on their production. These notes are made from pure white linen cuttings only, never from rags that have been worn. They have been manufactured for nearly 200 years at the same spot—Laverstoke, in Hampshire, and by the same family, the Portals, who are descended from some French Protestant refugees. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are carefully counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is done by a most curious process within the Bank building. There is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be exactly like any other in existence. Consequently there never was a duplicate of a Bank of England note except by forgery. It has been stated that the stock of paid notes for seven years is about 94,000,000 in number, and they fill 18,000 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach three miles. The notes, placed in a pile, would be eight miles; or if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long; their superficial extent is more than that of Hyde-park; their original value was over £3,000,000,000, and their weight over 112 tons.

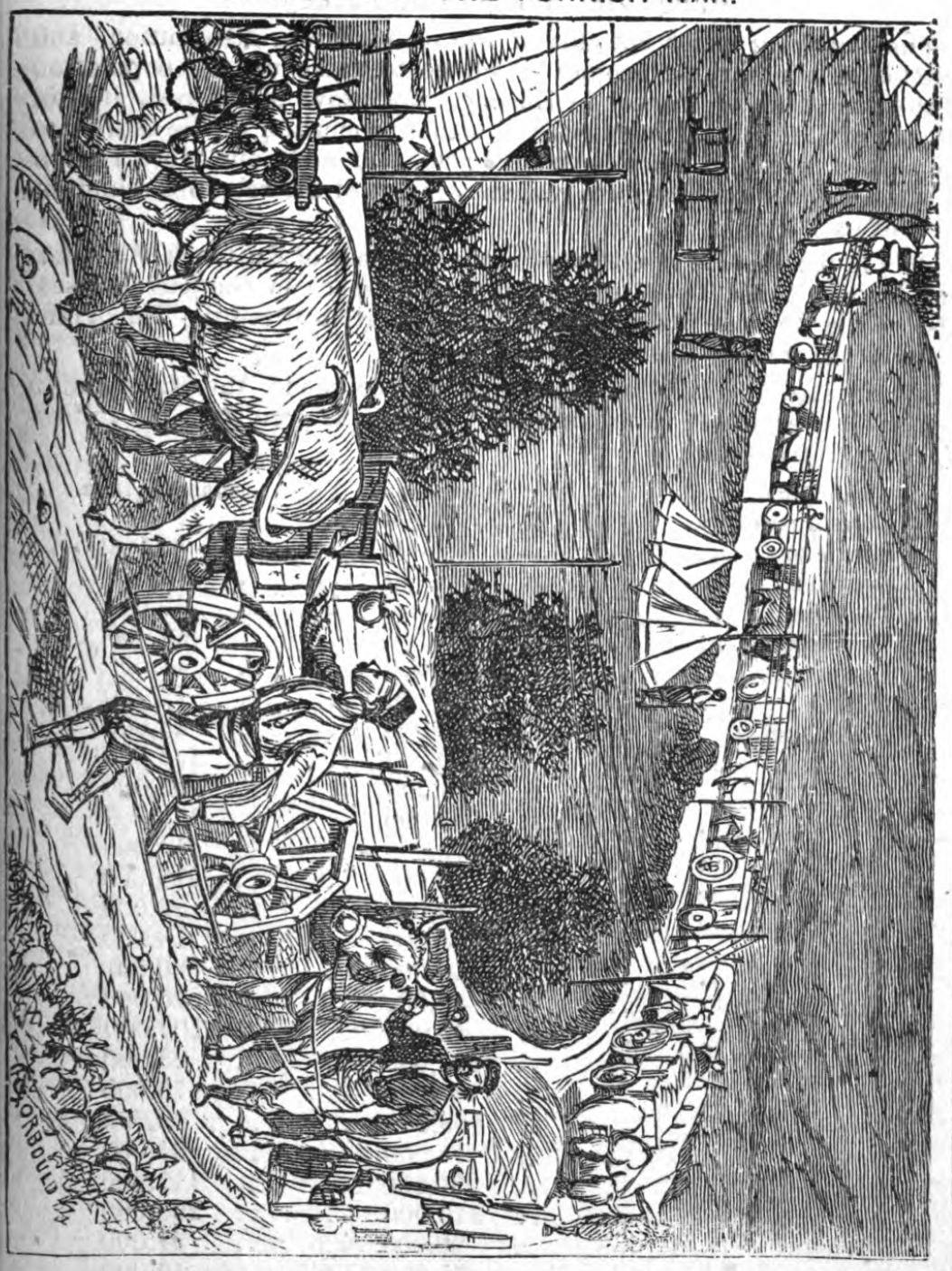
Treasure Trove.

It is not generally known that, under the provisions of its ancient charter, the Governor and Corporation of the Bank of England are obliged, not only to purchase at their fair value any precious metals tendered to them, but also to take charge of any gold or silver in ingots or plate that may be brought to them for safekeeping. From time to time plate chests have been deposited with this view in the vaults of the Bank, and many of them have been there so long that they are actually rotting away. On a recent occasion the servants of the Bank discovered a chest, which, on being moved, literally fell to pieces. On examining the contents a quantity of massive plate was discovered of the period of Charles II. This circumstance might not in itself be very interesting, but that there was found with the plate a parcel, which proved to be a bundle of old love-letters, carefully arranged according to their dates. An inspection of them revealed a correspondence of a tender and romantic description carried on during the period of the Restoration. The name of the writer was found to be Berners, and after considerable search among the archives of the institution it was found that a family of that name had been connected with the Bank about the time in question. Acting upon this clue, the directors prosecuted their inquiry, and being satisfied that a gentleman of the same name, now living, is the lineal representative of the owner of the plate and the love-letters, both have been handed to him.

The saint clothes himself in coarse raiment and hides precious gems in his breast.

The net of heaven is immense; its meshes are wide, and yet nobody escapes.

OX-CARTS IN THE TURKISH WAR.



OX-CARTS CARRYING MUNITIONS OF WAR IN TURKEY.

THIS illustration represents the Turks carrying provisions and material of war for the use of their armies during the terrible struggle in Bulgaria against the Russian invasion.

OSMAN PASHA, the defender of Plevna, was born in 1832, in Armassia, Asia Minor. He was educated in the military school of Constantinople.

Races and Religion in Turkey.

The following exact account of the composition, distribution, and religion of the various peoples which go to make up the population of the provinces of Turkey in Europe, may prove of interest, if not, indeed, of real value. It shows the actual proportion of the Turks to the subject races in the various districts, and adds one more reason to those already existing for a re-arrangement of the relations which at present exist.

Only in the Danube vilayets and in the Sandjaks of Rustchuk, Tultcha, and Varna do the Turks occupy any large space in compact masses. Also on the Rhodope Mountains, on the boundary between the Bulgarians and Grecks, are they tolerably numerous.

Notwithstanding all allowances that may be made, the Mahomedan element is everywhere in the minority, as may be seen from the following comparative table :—

Sandjaks.	Christians.	Mahomedans.
Constantinople	121,000	183,000
Serajevo	69,000	83,000
Svornik	168,000	123,000
Travnik	101,000	49,000
Novibazar	90,000	66,000
Banjaluka	177,000	44,000
Bihacs	105,000	72,000
Herzagovina	142,000	43,000
Monastir	250,000	126,000
Koritza	98,000	53,000
Prisrend	105,000	281,000
Uskup	119,000	110,000
Divra	19,000	225,000
Skutari	89,000	82,000
Janina	144,000	18,000
Previza	43,000	26,000
Argirokastro	88,000	75,000
Berat	32,000	109,000
Tirkhala	148,000	23,000
Salonica	87,000	70,000
Seres	133,000	86,000
Drama	18,000	94,000
Adrianople	230,000	117,000
Philippopolis	316,000	208,000
Slivno	90,000	81,000
Rodosto	75,000	40,000
Gallipoli	77,000	61,000
Rustchuk	234,000	331,000
Tultcha	83,000	136,000
Varna	32,000	89,000
Tirnova	223,000	150,000
Sofia	297,000	53,000
Widdin	297,000	61,000
Nissa	213,000	92,000
	4,513,000	3,460,000

Probate of a Will.

In Law, is the exhibiting of an original Will before a Court of Registry by the executor, and obtaining a *proved* copy thereof, which is termed obtaining *Probate*. The present Court of Probate was established in 1857 (20 & 21 Vict., cap. 77), with jurisdiction to grant Letters of Administration of the Effects of persons dying intestate, and Probate of the Wills of testators; the powers of the Ecclesiastical Courts in these matters being abolished.

The Court is presided over by a single judge, from whom an appeal lies direct to the House of Lords; so far as personal property is concerned, it has exclusive jurisdiction in all questions relating to the competence of a testator, or the due execution of his will. The probate copy of a will forms the authoritative instrument on which the executors act, the original Will being retained in the registry of the Court. This Court has been merged in the High Court of Justice under the new Judicature Act, 1873.

Early Rising.

It cannot be denied that early rising is conducive both to the health of the body and the improvement of the mind. It was an observation of Swift, that he never knew any man come to greatness and eminence who lay in bed of a morning. Though this observation of an individual is not received as an universal maxim, it is certain that some of the most eminent characters which ever existed accustomed themselves to early rising. It seems, also, that people in general rise earlier than they do now. In the fourteenth century the shops of Paris were opened at four in the morning; at present, a shopkeeper is scarcely awake at six. The king of France dined at eight in the morning, and retired at eight in the evening. During the reign of Henry VIII. fashionable people in England breakfasted at seven in the morning, and dined at ten in the forenoon.

Art and Nature.

Art is not learned by studying art. Great artists have never been great in the knowledge of art. Art is learned by studying nature. Great artists are the children of nature. A Burns does not derive his knowledge of beauty from sculptures of a Venus, or pictures of a Madonna, but from a daisy turned up by his ploughshare. Observation is the great purifier of taste. It teaches simplicity. The teachers of *belles lettres* direct the student to different models; for elegance of diction he must go to one writer, and to another for strength of style; the student of one set of writers will acquire a natural manner, while he must go to others for fervour and unction. Few, indeed, are the teachers who declare that no study of artists can teach art to him who has not acquired from observation that great essential—a standard knowledge of the simple and the true, the natural and the beautiful, which can be acquired only from a vigilant and profound study of *things* themselves. Years of thought, occupied solely with the study of theories of beauty, will not fit a man so efficiently for producing the emotion of the beautiful, as will one hour of thoughtful observation of the meanest object which inspires it—such as even a fragment of foam left by the receding sea on the sand, every globule of which exhibits in the sun all the simple colours of the iris.

VERA'S REVENGE.

A TALE.

By a Lincolnshire Lady, well-known in this County, and extracted from that excellent magazine entitled "The Family Herald," *which we can highly recommend for family reading. Any bookseller will gladly supply it, the price being 6d. per month.*

Erleswood, like all small towns, was very exclusive, very satirical, and very hard to please. The inhabitants formed themselves into cliques, and to admit a member from an inferior clique into one's own was fatal in the eyes of Erleswood. Moreover, every act, however small, was magnified, and, in passing from mouth to mouth, lost not one tittle in the telling; indeed so metamorphosed was the tale that if by chance it reached the ears of the delinquent again, he or she passed it by with supreme contempt, not understanding or believing that it could relate to them.

Such was the state of things when Brenda Mortlock and her mother came to live at Erleswood.

Brenda was an only child, and her mother's pet and darling. Mrs. Mortlock took up her abode in Erleswood, thinking that it would be pleasanter for her child to have the companionship of her cousins—for Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Mortlock's sister, lived at the Priory. But speedily did she discover her mistake. Mrs. Graham looked very coldly on Brenda's bright face and innocent, winning ways, and her daughter Vera scarcely condescended to notice her at all; and, had it not been for the fact that she had attracted the attention of Lady Fitzroy of Erle's Court, poor Brenda would have been a complete alien. But Lady Fitzroy took a great liking to the simple girl, whose manners were so unaffected and different from those of the Erleswood girls in general, who vied one with the other in courting the good graces of the Lady of Erle's Court.

When Vera heard that Brenda had been invited to spend a day up at the Court, she shrugged her shoulders, and raised her eyebrows scornfully.

"What curious tastes people have!" she remarked. But Lady Fitzroy always was peculiar, although she is very charming and pleasant."

Yet all Vera's unkind speeches and wishes did not hinder her cousin from spending a very happy day.

Launcelot Willet, Lady Fitzroy's brother, took a strange fancy to the naive, pretty girl, who made no secret of her admiration at all the grandeur she saw, and who yet was a perfect lady from the top of her golden-brown head to the sole of her dainty little foot.

"She is perfection in her way, Leonore," he said to his sister.

"Yes, she is a sweet little bairn," assented the lady. Then, as the young man made no further remark, she came forward to the recess from which he was looking out lazily at the star-studded heavens. "But don't lose your heart to her, Launcelot," she added laughingly.

"No fear of that," he answered merrily. "Such a catastrophe as that can never occur. I have no heart to lose, sister mine. But, if I could love, why might I not choose this simple little lily as well as one of the wild-flowers of Erleswood?"

"Heaven forbid that you should do that!" she cried. "There is not a girl in the whole of Erleswood worthy to be my brother's bride."

"I scarcely think they are of your opinion," laughed the young man, a trifle conceitedly.

"No, verily—they take but small pains to hide from you that you have but to ask to have. But you would never wed one of them, Launcelot?"—questioningly.

He stooped over her and kissed her pale cheek.

"Have no fear, dear, darling sister. I was not made for love and marriage. I have no wish for one or the other. And your little wood-violet is no more likely to win my heart than her gayer but less modest companions. I am doomed to a bachelor's life, Leonore. You will have to put up with me for a long time yet, dear."

The lady looked lovingly at him.

"I should be selfish to wish and foolish to expect that I could keep you with me always, Launcelot," she murmured, "but my life you cannot but suppose would be very dull without you."

Lady Fitzroy was a widow with one bright, beautiful boy of six years. Her husband had fallen on the battle-field; and from the day when he broke the sad news to his sister, Launcelot Willet had never left her. But grief did not make Lady Fitzroy selfish; and, although she mingled but little in the gaieties of Erleswood herself, she threw open her park and house to its inhabitants once every year, and "my lady's" garden party was the one theme that engrossed the thoughts of the fair maidens—and of their mothers also—for many weeks beforehand.

Launcelot Willet was one of the handsomest men for miles round, gentlemanly and rich. What wonder then that mothers sighed as they looked at their marriageable daughters, and wished that his eyes could be opened to their numberless charms?

* * * * * * *

"Brenda, is it not time to change your dress, dear child?"

At the sound of her mother's voice Brenda roused herself from the reverie into which she had fallen.

"Yes, mamma darling; then, glancing at the clock—"What can I have been thinking of? It is half-past three, and I ought to be at the archery-ground now;" and she hastened away.

Mrs. Mortlock's eyes followed her fondly, and a little smile of triumph lit up her face as she fervently hoped that Vera, haughty, domineering Vera, might be unsuccessful and her own little Brenda win the prize; for on this day was the contest at the Erleswood Archery Club, and an emerald-studded sheaf of arrows for brooch, and bows for ear-rings, were to be given to the "best shot."

Brenda was fond of archery, and had practised it when at school. She had been anxious to join this club; but dissenting voices had arisen, and Vera, who was one of the principal members, had said most decidedly, that she was not to be admitted. In her frank outspoken way Brenda had spoken of her disappointment to Lady Fitzroy; and by some means—Brenda never knew how—she had received a note enrolling her among the members. Unfeignedly delighted was the girl; and, believing that Vera had reconsidered her decision, she had thanked her in her own pretty, fervent way. Vera had received her gratitude with a cold smile, but had said not one word that could lead Brenda to suppose that her influence had not been used for the

desired end. But the fact of the matter was that Lady Fitzroy, annoyed at the exclusiveness of the Erleswood girls, had made it a favour to herself that Brenda should be admitted—and of course she was not denied. And now the grand day was come, and Brenda tripped back to her mother's side and kissed her fondly ere she started.

"Why do we not commence?" asked Vera Graham impatiently.

"All the members are not here," replied a gentleman by her side.

"Who is missing?" asked the girl.

"Your cousin, Miss Mortlock."

"Oh, she is never punctual!" asserted Vera pettishly. "But I don't see why we need wait for her; she is a new member, and scarcely likely to win the prize."

"But it would be extremely unfair to give her no chance of so doing," put in another voice; and Vera crimsoned with rage as Launcelot Willet thus expressed his opinion and almost immediately afterwards sauntered over the grass to join Brenda as she came rapidly towards them.

"I am afraid I am dreadfully late," she began breathlessly.

"Never mind," said the young man; don't hurry, or your hand will be unsteady."

"Oh, I am not likely to do any wonders!" she cried smilingly. Vera is the best 'shot' here—much better than any one else, unless it is Margaret Sinclair. She shoots very well, sometimes, but she is uncertain."

Launcelot Willet smiled encouragingly. He was by no means sure that either Vera Graham or Margaret Sinclair would win the prize.

Vera could not disguise her mortification when Brenda, escorted by her companion, came up to her.

"Brenda," she said angrily, "it is in very bad taste for the newest member to come so late! But some people never can learn etiquette!" she added spitefully.

A hot flush rose to the girl's cheeks, and she turned a distressed look on Launcelot, who inwardly fumed, though he wisely said nothing; but he constituted himself her cavalier for the afternoon, standing by her and handing her the arrows.

When the first round was over, Vera turned with a mocking bow to her cousin.

"What luck!" she said. "We are exactly equal so far."

Brenda smiled gladly. She would have been delighted to win the prize, but she never for a moment believed such a feat possible. In almost total silence the second round was shot, and then Vera exclaimed, with a slight quiver of her under-lip—

"Your good genius must surely be watching over you, Brenda, for you have actually scored one more than I have."

"Perhaps your hand is not steady," hazarded Brenda, who was astonished at her own good luck.

"I don't know why it should not be," retorted her cousin sharply.

The fact of the matter was that, although, strictly speaking, Vera had a far better aim than Brenda, she was so thoroughly out of temper, and so annoyed to see how all Launcelot Willet's attentions were monopolised, that her hand shook from simple rage and vexation. In the last round her arrows flew wide of the mark.

Taking sure and steady aim, Brenda, emboldened by success, shot

her last arrow right into the bull's eye. She had won. Congratulations followed from the gentlemen standing round, while wonder was depicted on the faces of the ladies. Vera, throwing her bow away, walked up to her, saying, in a voice that shook with anger—

"Well, I hope you are satisfied?"

"Indeed I am," replied the girl simply. "I never expected to shoot so well, but it is chiefly owing to my steady practice"—with a grateful glance at Launcelot.

To the surprise of the bystanders, and the vexation of Vera, the young man replied—

"I assure you, Miss Mortlock, it has been a great pleasure to me to practise with you."

"So you practised together, did you?" asked Vera, suppressed irony and anger in her tone. "Then that accounts for it. I did not think you were so mean and sly, Brenda."

"Oh, I am not, Vera!" replied the girl in real distress. "We may all practice at our own homes as much as we like. Is it not so?"—appealing to one or two of the competitors. "Of course, if I have transgressed any of the rules, I must forfeit the prize," she added wistfully.

"The prize is rightly yours, Miss Mortlock," said Launcelot soothingly. "Miss Graham, will you please look at rule nine? 'That any of the members may practise where they please within two days of the contest, except on the archery-ground itself'? And that we certainly never did—did we, Miss Mortlock?"

But all Brenda's pleasure in her contest was gone. She had mortally offended her cousin, and all the ladies looked coldly on her. If she could have known how pretty she looked at that moment, in the tight-fitting costume adopted by the club, with her golden hair coiled round her head beneath the little green velvet hat, perhaps she would not have been so surprised. Jealousy formed not a small portion of the dislike that rankled in the breasts of the non-successful competitors. Lady Fitzroy presented the prize, which was given by the Mayor and Corporation of the town. When the fortunate candidate was brought before her, she looked up in some surprise.

"My dear," she said kindly, "I never thought you had any chance, but I am not the less pleased that you have won." And she fastened the gold brooch studded with emeralds into the lace ruffle round the girl's neck, and looped the ear rings into her ears, and then she kissed the sweet blushing face as Brenda answered—

"Oh, Lady Fitzroy, I am sure it was luck! I did not deserve it a bit. Vera shoots so much better than I do generally."

Right glad was Lady Fitzroy, for she knew that Vera was bad-tempered, proud, and jealous of her pretty cousin, and she believed that Brenda deserved the prize. If she had known how Launcelot had hovered round Brenda all that afternoon, it might have caused her a qualm of uneasiness, but she did not guess it, and he was strangely reticent on the subject after they returned to Erle's Court.

But Vera could not forget her vexation and mortification, and Brenda heard of gaities going on at the Priory to which she was not invited, and she sighed, for she was young and loved pleasure.

* * * * * * * *

"Leonore, when are we to have our garden-party?" It had been a hot sultry day, and the evening air came in refreshingly cool and

sweet through the open windows, wafting in the scent of roses and briers; and Launcelot lazily pulled down a bunch of Guelder roses as he asked the question.

"Some time this month," replied Lady Fitzroy from her couch.

"Leonore, I will tell you what I have been thinking would be a great deal nicer than a garden-party."

"What is that?" questioned his sister curiously.

"A pic-nic to some pretty place. We might all go in waggonettes and carriages, and drive back late at night; it would be glorious!" he cried as a vision rose before him of Brenda sitting by his side as they drove through the moonlit lanes. It was a pleasant thought, and he energetically threw his roses away and strolled over to where his sister lay. "What do you say, Leonore?" he asked. "Would it not be nicer?"

"Well, I scarcely know," she made reply; "it would be a very fatiguing day. I think our garden-party has always been enjoyable, so I don't see why we should put aside the old plan."

"As you like," he replied carelessly, "but I am sure every one would enjoy a pic-nic much more than a garden-party. I know I should."

"In that case," said his sister, "we will have the pic-nic by all means." And so it was arranged, and a day fixed in the following week.

Launcelot stood by his study window that evening, long after his sister had retired for the night, and gazed out into the darkness, while a curious light shone on his features as he murmured—

"Oh, Brenda, Brenda, how strangely dear you have grown to me! And once I thought I had no heart to give to any one—I fancied I had buried all that long ago; but it has sprung into new life, ennobled and intensified, and—I love you, my little blossom!"

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"Oh, mamma dear, I am wild at the idea of going!" cried Brenda. "Will the time never pass? It must be ten o'clock."

"It is only twenty minutes past nine; you would get up early, you know, child," returned Mrs. Mortlock.

"But I could not sleep," said the girl, opening her large eyes. "I dreamt about going, and when I awoke I could not go to sleep again."

Mrs. Mortlock smiled. Although she took no part in gaiety herself, she could remember how much she would once have enjoyed such a day, and did not seek to check her daughter's delight. Mrs. Mortlock knew how much enjoyment lies in anticipation; and as she watched Brenda's sweet face the mother's heart yearned towards her darling.

At length the hour struck, and Brenda threw a scarlet shawl over her white dress, and stooped over her mother to bid her good-bye. Mrs. Fortescue had promised to take her under her protection, and the carriage was already at the door; so, with a whispered injunction to take care of herself, Mrs. Mortlock pressed a fond kiss on the girl's soft cheek. In high spirits was Brenda; her eyes sparkled and her heart beat as she and Mrs. Fortescue neared the lodge gates. In a few moments more they stopped before the flight of stone steps leading to Erle's Court.

Brenda had not been many minutes in the large drawing-room before Launcelot espied her. His face brightened as he approached.

"Miss Mortlock, I am going in my dog-cart. I wonder if you would like to go with me?"

Would she like it? Dim forebodings as to the propriety of so doing flashed across her mind; but these were speedily put to flight as Launcelot added—

"My sister has no objection, if you will consent."

"Oh, I should enjoy it so much!"

And so it chanced that when Vera, resplendent in an elaborate costume of gray and pink, was assisted into the waggonette, she beheld to her mortification Brenda's bright sparkling face lifted to her companion's, as Launcelot's gray mare trotted out on to the high-road.

"I never met such a forward girl in my life," cried Vera to her mother; "she is always pushing herself where she is not wanted."

But Brenda was wanted. There were few things that Launcelot Willet had ever enjoyed more than that sunny drive between the rose-crowned hedges, along the woodbine-scented lanes, his fair companion raising her sweet flushed face ever and anon as she gaily chatted away.

"I am afraid Mrs. Fortescue will not like my coming alone with you," she remarked at length.

"You are not bound to give an account to her, are you?" asked the young man carelessly.

"No, not exactly; but you see mamma left me in her charge."

"And don't you think I am quite as capable of taking care of you?" asked Launcelot, bending down and admiring the deep colour that came and went in her cheeks.

"Oh, yes, I do not doubt that!" she replied, with a quick upward glance, and a burning blush as she met his half-quizzical glance of admiration. "But——"

"But what? Now, Brenda, don't you be a fine lady with all manner of fancies to prevent your enjoyment."

Brenda! He had never called her so before; and her name had never sounded so sweet as now that it fell from his lips.

"And I mean to bring you back again too, he added—"yes, in spite of all the Mrs. Fortescue's in creation."

She did not demur. She only hoped he would gain his point. At present the drive was very delightful; but would it not be a thousand times more so in the cool, quiet moonlight?

All pleasant things sooner or later come to an end; and so did Brenda's drive. When she and Launcelot reached Welton Vale they found the rest of the company assembled, and dark looks and angry glances greeted the happy girl as she took her place among them.

"Upon my word, Brenda," sneered Vera, "I should think Mr. Willet must be disgusted with you. Actually to ride sixteen miles alone with a man you know little or nothing of! Of course he can but put it down to one thing, and believe that you are in love with him, and are angling for his riches and position. I know his opinion of fortune-hunters, for I heard what he once said to mamma about them."

A hot blush rose to Brenda's cheeks and tears filled her eyes. Had she been unmaidenly? Had she done wrong by coming? How delightful it had all been! But, oh, he surely could not think such cruel things of her! Vera said he had a contempt for girls who showed their love for him—and she must have done this; for if she had not liked him very much she would never have let him drive her. The tears dropped one by one on to her clasped hands. What must he

think of her? Vera knew more of the world than she did, and she had said nothing would have tempted her to do such a thing. How Brenda wished she had never come! Her heart was full to overflowing; she had committed a terrible breach of etiquette, and Launcelot would think her bold and unmaidenly. She crept in between Mrs. Fortescue and her daughter, wishing that she could hide herself from every eye, for what must they all think of her? Presently Launcelot, missing his little companion, came to seek her, and found her with a sad little face, listening patiently to Mrs. Fortescue's tales of how things were done when she was a girl.

"Brenda, you look bored. Come with me," he whispered, stooping over her. A light sprang into her eyes for a moment—a glad wistful light—and she then rose; then, remembering all her cousin had said, she sank back on the green turf again.

"No, thank you, Mr. Willet. I am very comfortable here."

But Brenda's little attempt at dignity was lost upon Launcelot. He guessed in a moment how things really were.

"How horribly jealous the Erleswood girls are!" he thought as he moved away. "They have been scolding her for driving with me, I'd bet any sum. Poor little girl, it's a shame! However it is of no use to make a scene here. I'll get her out of their clutches as soon as I can;" and he devoted himself to others of the company, while Brenda sat apart, her small oval face growing white and sad, and a shadow dimming the brightness of her brown eyes.

After luncheon there was a general discussion as to what places were worth seeing. The two principal objects of interest appeared to be some famous ruins two miles off, and a very curious old church, about the same distance in the opposite direction.

"We shall not have time to visit both places," said Lady Fitzroy, "so our best plan will be to divide into two parties, one of which will go to the ruins, and the other to the Abbey Church."

Brenda shrank from joining Launcelot's party, keeping close to Mrs. Fortescue, and declaring that she would much rather see the church. Not so Vera. From the first she had determined to go to the ruins under the escort of Launcelot Willet; but, divining her intention, he invited as many ladies as seemed disposed to go, and turned away without so much as asking Miss Graham which she preferred. Vera's heart swelled with anger at the omission, for that it was intentional she never for a moment supposed. The fact was he had taken a thorough dislike to the haughty jealous girl, and, bitterly chagrined at Brenda's refusal to accompany him, he somehow connected it with her cousin, believing that she had reproved and scolded Brenda for having absented herself from the rest of the party that morning, and that the poor little girl had taken it to heart.

It was a long walk to the church, and Brenda was very tired. She missed Launcelot's cheery tones and merry laughter, and, remembering how dark his face had grown when she refused to go with him, her heart ached, for she feared he was angry with her. Poor little Brenda! It was a day of misfortunes for her. At length the party reached their destination, and, worn out, she threw herself on the grass, declaring she could go no farther.

Vera smiled scornfully as she passed by.

"How affected you are, Brenda! I suppose you are not more tired than the rest of us."

Brenda started up, stung by the sneer, and followed the rest of the party into the church. It was a magnificent edifice, "Well worth the trouble of coming to see," said Brenda to herself, as she wandered from one chapel into another, pausing here and there to read a curious inscription, or to try to decipher the meaning of the stained glass windows. Peering curiously about, she discovered a little flight of steps which led to an old room in the wall, filled with ancient volumes fastened by chains. They were strangely mildewed and yellow, but invaluable, the old verger told them, and Brenda handled them reverently. There was not much here to interest the rest of the party, and they stumbled down the stairs again, sauntering out by twos and threes into the churchyard. Brenda followed them wistfully. She would like to have examined those old manuscripts and volumes much longer. They had almost all left the church save Vera, and she sat by the organ, lazily striking a note here and there.

"Oh, Vera!" cried her cousin, "are you going to play? I do so want to look at those books again. If I go up, will you call when you have finished?"

Vera looked at her curiously.

"You are an odd girl," she said. "Yes, I will call you; but I dare say I shall be only a few minutes. What can you find to interest you in that musty old room?"

But Brenda was already half-way up the staircase, and Vera played one after another of Mendelssohn's *lieder*. The melody rang through the aisles, making sweet echoes around her. She was a splendid musician, and money had not been spared to give her every advantage. Brenda believed Vera would be absorbed for a good half-hour when once she was seated at her beloved organ, and, relying on her promise to summon her, leisurely examined the curious things around her—large blocks of stone that had fallen from very various parts of the building, pieces of carving, grotesque figures and fancies. Suddenly perceiving how dusky it was growing, she started up, and ran down the steps.

"Vera!" she cried; but no one answered. "Vera!" and Brenda stood petrified, for the organ was closed, and not a human being was in the church. She ran to the door, but it was close locked.

A great dread fell upon the girl. She had been left behind, and perhaps might have to spend the night there. As this awful thought presented itself, she burst into tears and uncontrollable sobbing; but the echoes resounded so fearfully that she hushed her weeping. To her excited imagination it seemed that myriad spirit-tongues were mocking her woe.

"What am I to do?" she moaned, wringing her hands. I dare not stay here by myself. Oh! I could not; it all looks so weird and ghostly!"

The shadows deepened around her, bathing everything in a great gloom, from which the pillars and statues gleamed forth, white and fearful to behold. Brenda shuddered and hid her face in her hands. What could she do? Perhaps they would find she was missing, and come to seek her; but, if not—— "I think I should die before morning!" cried the poor child. And then she opened one of the heavy pew doors, and crouched down in a corner, laying her head against the crimson cushions, and hiding her face that she might not

From first to last what a day of disasters it had been! She had paid dearly for her drive with Launcelot Willet. Launcelot! A flood of joy rushed to her heart. He surely would miss her? Ah, no! For she remembered hearing Lady Fitzroy say that, if her brother and his party arrived first at the place of rendezvous, they were not to wait for the others, but to start at once. So, believing her to be with the others, he would of course do so. Heaven help her! For she saw no prospect of escape. And, as she had imagined, so it was.

Vexed and hurt by Brenda's assumed indifference, Launcelot with his party started before the others arrived, and the place of honour by his side was vacant, for, remembering how he had looked forward to that moonlit drive, Launcelot could not bring himself to ask any other to fill it—so, moody and silent he drove home alone. If any of Lady Fitzroy's party missed Brenda, they supposed she was in one of the other waggonettes, and no one for a moment dreamt that she had been left behind. When they reached Erle's Court, to the surprise of every one, instead of dismissing her guests, Lady Fitzroy asked them to remain, telling them that her brother thought it would be a pleasant ending to the day to have a little dance. Nothing loath, they all complied, and Lady Fitzroy, worn out with the unusual fatigue, went indoors to rest. As she lay on a couch by the open window, watching the dancers amid the trees, Launcelot strode into the room.

"Leonore!"—and his voice was harsh and full of pain—"where is Brenda Mortlock?"

"Miss Mortlock?" replied his sister, in unfeigned surprise. "I don't know, dear. Is she not on the lawn with the others?"

"No—and not one of them knows where she is. Miss Graham says she was in the waggonette with Mrs. Fortescue, but, when I asked the lady if that was the case, she declared she had never seen her since they left the church. Can she have been left behind?" Great drops of perspiration broke out on the young man's brow as he asked the question. The thought of gentle Brenda shut up in that ghostly church nearly maddened him. Then he rose.

"Where are you going, Launcelot?"

"Where am I going? To seek her—my little Brenda! Life would not be worth living without her, for, oh, Leonore! I love her as I never dreamed I could love!"

"I feared this," said Lady Fitzroy, bending her head.

"Why should you fear it?" he asked impetuously. "Is she not lovely and modest, and all that a true woman should be? But the moments are flying—I must not linger;" and he quickly left the room.

Lady Fitzroy pressed her hand over her eyes. Then this was to be the end of it! He had lost his heart to this little country girl, and would marry her. She chided herself for her selfishness, and yet no one but she could know how blank and desolate the future would be without Launcelot.

With his face white and set, Launcelot Willet galloped over the road to Welton Vale. His horse's hoofs rang on the ground with a cheery sound, while his heart beat high with mingled fear, hope, and love.

* * * * * *

Brenda had almost fallen asleep, worn out with her tears and her misery, when she started up, wide awake in a moment, for surely she heard a distant sound of a door opening. What new trouble was there

in store? Ah, yes, the door was creaking loudly, and surely opening, and some one or some thing was coming up the long aisle! What or who could it be? One moment's strained and terrified gaze, every nerve quivering with suspense, and Brenda uttered a wild cry of joy as she fell into Launcelot's arms.

Angry feelings swelled the young man's heart as he looked down on the trembling little figure, the pretty white muslin dress all crumpled, dusty, and torn, the Dolly Varden hat crushed out of all likeness to the coquetish little erection that had crowned her brown hair that morning.

"Brenda, my darling, how did this happen?" And then she told her tale—how that she had asked Vera to let her know when she had finished at the organ, and she supposed she must have forgotten, for she went away without her—and, oh, she had been so frightened! She knew it was silly, but she could not help it—nothing could really have hurt her, could it?—with a half-sob.

"And you were unhappy as well, little one?" said the young man. "Your cousin had told you that you had acted very wrongly in coming with me in the morning, and so you resolved to behave better for the future, bearing bravely the pain it would give you. Was it not so?"

"How did you know? Who told you?" asked Brenda innocently.

And then he gathered her close to him.

"Brenda, give me the right to watch over you always," he said; and she looked up radiantly into his handsome face, and did not say him nay.

So the day that had dawned so brightly, and then had changed to thunder-clouds, ended in brilliant sunshine, and Brenda was happy at last.

Reformatory.

A Reformatory is an institution for the reception and reformation of juvenile offenders under sentence for criminal offences. These appear to have originated in the efforts of philanthropic persons to establish places of refuge for such children after sentence. The statute 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 86, first authorised the sending of children under sentence to these private foundations. But criminal courts are now, by 20 & 21 Vict., cap. 55, enabled to sentence youthful criminals to detention in reformatories, which the magistrates of counties and districts are empowered to provide for this purpose, the parents being compellable, if able to provide for their maintenance and education. Under later Acts, criminal or neglected children, not previously convicted of felony, may be sent for education and training to an *industrial* school. Statute 24 & 25 Vict., cap. 113, &c.

I POSSESS three precious things; I hold and preserve them as a treasure:—the first is called affection (love of mankind); the second, economy; the third, humility. I have affection, therefore I can be courageous. I have economy, therefore I can expend largely. I dare not be the first, and therefore I may become (I am fitted to become) the chief of all men. But now, men leave affection to abandon themselves to courage; they leave economy to give themselves up to profusion; they leave the lowest place to seek the highest. These things lead to death.

Ancient Stones and Crosses.

In concluding the *Art Journal* series of "Ancient Stone Crosses of England," Mr. Alfred Rimmer says, "There are no remains of the crosses that formerly adorned Lincoln city; indeed this part of England is not by any means as rich in crosses as in other ecclesiastical remains. Boston and Grantham crosses seem to be remarkable for the height of their steps rather more than for any architectural features of merit. The latter has a high octagonal shaft on a flight of steps that diminish rather gracefully: and the shaft also diminishes until it reaches its proper thickness.

At Lincoln, however, is a fine old way-side conduit, which is fairly entitled to rank among the crosses of England, and even among the best of those. It is situated near St. Mary's-le-Wigford church, said to be one of the few Saxon remains in England. The cross is rectangular on the plan, and has angular buttresses; the paneling is of the 14th century, towards the latter part of that period, and is very graceful. It is the finest example of a well-cross left in England. The water which supplies the little basin is brought through leaden pipes from a distance of a mile; these pipes are more modern than the structure, having been laid down during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

There is no doubt that, from whatever cause, the crosses in all this part of England, and as far west as Shropshire, were those that suffered most. St. Mary's cross is situated in High-street, Lincoln, which is one of the finest old English streets left; the vast cathedral, from its height, seems to overshadow the city as we walk up towards it, and many are the remains of antiquity on each side as we go. The actual high cross of Lincoln, as it is properly called, was destroyed long ago. Remigius built a cross, which has perished; but he founded the see of Lincoln, having removed it from Dorsetshire. Hugh de Grenoble also built one or two crosses in Lincoln, which have perished; he succeeded Remigius, and after him Hugh de Wells and Bishop Wells built crosses that have had no better fate than their predecessors.

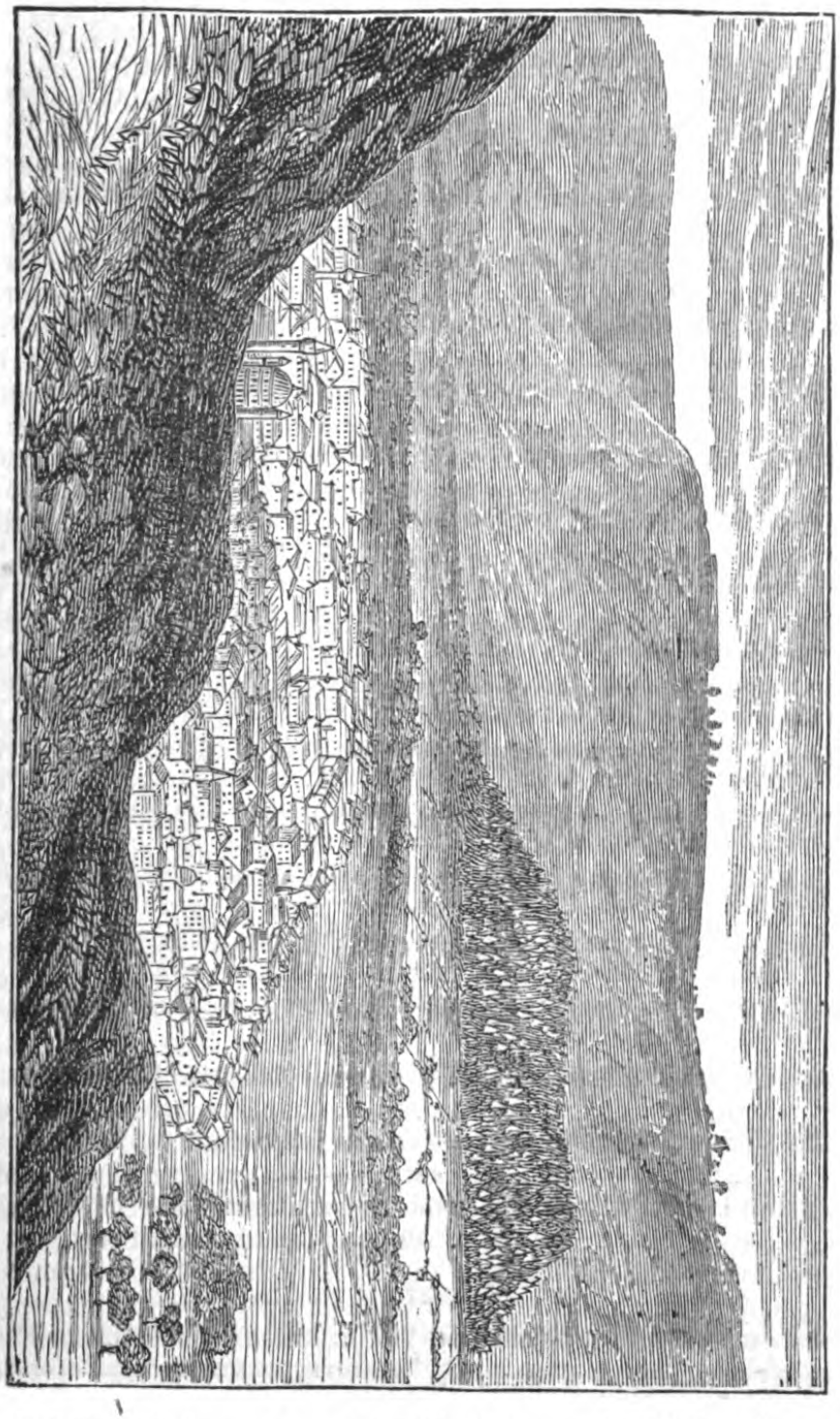
We cannot rise from a contemplation of the subject of these way-side or market crosses without wondering where the mantle of the old designers has fallen. The memorials or drinking fountains of modern days offer a very sorry contrast to their predecessors of old; and indeed they are really only successful in so far as they adhere to ancient models. What a treasure-house of design England has been; and yet it is fairly said and argued that the Turks, who used the monuments of Phidias for targets, and the soldiers of Cromwell, who broke down carved work, and, as it were, thought it a meritorious thing to defile temples, and in their own language, 'make Jerusalem a heap of stones,' have not been such deadly foes to art as the churchwardens of the 18th and 19th centuries. Every day, however, is increasing the general knowledge of ancient English architecture, and of course an appreciation of it."

Rennet or Runnet.

Rennet is the prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which, in consequence of the presence of pepsin, has the property of coagulating the casein of milk and separating it from the whey in the form of curd.

A moment's effort in controlling passion may often prevent days of sorrow.

A FORTIFIED TOWN IN BULGARIA.



RASGRAD

RASGRAD is a strong fortified town in Bulgaria, and is situated in a valley between Rustchuck and Shumla. It is the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces of the Danube. Ghazi Shumla (so-called from the fact of its having never fallen into the hands of the enemy) is another of these strongholds, and has stood successfully against seige and bombardments by the Russians in 1829.

An American Bear Story.

The hilly country of Cole and Osage counties, was, at one time, a favourite resort for game, and particularly for bears. A William Hamilton, residing near the Missouri Pacific Railroad, went into the timber about a mile off, to shoot squirrels. Not returning in the evening, his family became alarmed, as it was known bears had been recently seen in the neighbourhood. Several neighbours the next morning went in search of him. About 8 o'clock in the evening they found him up a leaning tree, 30 feet from the ground, fast and unable to extricate himself. After some trouble he was taken down, and it was seen that one foot and ankle were badly torn and bleeding.

He said that about 3 o'clock the previous day he came across a large black bear, and shot at, but missed him. The bear made for him with all his might. He ran, and, finding the bear gaining on him, threw away his rifle, and partly climbed and partly ran up a leaning sycamore tree, with the bear following right at his heels. The top of this tree had been broken off and was hollow. He thrust one of his legs in the hole to keep himself from falling, but soon found that his leg was fast. He tried to extricate himself but could not. The bear in the meantime had torn his boot off and was gnawing and eating the flesh from the foot and ankle. Mr. Hamilton took his pocket knife and cut at Bruin's eyes, but with one sweep of his paw the bear struck the knife from his hand, with a part of two of his fingers. Hamilton could now see no help, and gave up to die, expecting to be eaten up alive by the bear. But soon a happy thought struck him. That morning he had put some salt in his pocket to salt some cattle he had running in the timber. He took a small handful and sprinkled it in the bear's eyes. It had the desired effect. The bear shook his head, growled, and went down. He soon returned, however, but a little more salt drove him away the second time, and to Mr. Hamilton's inexpressible delight he trotted off into the forest.

That night Mr. Hamilton's sufferings were beyond expression, with one leg fast in the hole in the top of the tree, the other hanging out, torn and bleeding, and he not knowing what moment the bear would return and finish his work. He ascribes the preservation of his life to the salt he had in his pocket, and advises everybody before they go hunting in Osage county, to fill at least one pocket with salt.

The Highest Mountain in the World.

On arriving at Calcutta, in the beginning of 1855, Herr Herman Schlagintweit set out for the north-western provinces of Bengal, and, having reached Sikkin, continued his researches all along the Himalayas, with a view of ascertaining their height, and the characteristics of the places, from that until he came to the high mountain of Nepaul, which was lately called Mount Everest by Colonel Waugh, after his distinguished predecessor. This is the highest mountain in the world at present known, being considerably over 29,000 feet above the level of the sea. The natives have two names for it—one of them, Gorishanta, which is mythological, is to be found only in the Nepaulese, and the second name, Chingofanmara, is that by which it is known among the people of Thibet.

GREAT passions necessarily expose their possessors to great sacrifices.

[40 & 41 Vict.] **Destructive Insects.** [Ch. 68.

A.D., 1877.

An Act for preventing the introduction and spreading of Insects destructive to Crops. [14*th August*, 1877.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Great Britain.

Power to Privy Council to make Orders for preventing introduction of destructive insects.

1. The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (in this Act referred to as the Privy Council) may from time to time make such Orders as they think expedient for preventing the introduction into Great Britain of the insect designated as Doryphora decemlineata, and commonly called the Colorado beetle.

Any such Order, if the Privy Council think fit, may prohibit or regulate the landing in Great Britain of potatoes, or of the stalks and leaves of potatoes, or other vegetable substance, or other article, brought from any place out of Great Britain, the landing whereof may appear to the Privy Council likely to introduce the said insect into Great Britain, and may direct or authorise the destruction of any such article, if landed.

If any person lands or attempts to land any article in contravention of any Order under this Act, such article shall be liable to be forfeited in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by the Acts relating to the Customs are liable to be forfeited; and the person so offending shall be liable, according to those Acts, to such penalties as are imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by those Acts.

Power to Privy Council to make Orders for preventing spreading of destructive insects.

2. The Privy Council may from time to time make such Orders as they think expedient for preventing the spreading in Great Britain of the said insect.

Any such Order may, if the Privy Council think fit, direct or authorise the removal or destruction of any crop of potatoes or other crop or substance on which the said insect in any stage of existence is found, or to or by means of which the said insect may appear to the Privy Council likely to spread, and the entering on any lands for the purpose of such removal or destruction, or for the purpose of any examination or inquiry authorised by the Order, or for any other purpose of the Order.

Any such Order may, if the Privy Council think fit, prohibit the keeping, selling, or exposing or offering for sale, or the keeping of living specimens of the said insect, in any stage of existence, or the distribution in any manner of such specimens.

Any such Order may impose penalties for offences against the Order, not exceeding ten pounds for any

A.D. 1877.

2 & 33 Vict. c. 96.

offence; and those penalties shall by virtue of this Act be recoverable, with costs, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, and shall be applied as penalties recovered under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, are applicable.

Compensation for crops.

3. Where by any Order under this Act the Privy Council direct or authorise the removal or destruction of any crop, they may direct or authorise the payment by the Local Authority of compensation for the crop; and the Local Authority shall pay the same, subject and according to the following provisions:

(1.) In the case of a crop on which the said insect, in any stage of existence, is found, the compensation shall not exceed one half of the value of the crop.

(2.) In every other case the compensation shall not exceed three fourths of the value of the crop.

(3.) The value of the crop shall in each case be taken to be the value which, in ordinary circumstances, the crop would have had at the time of its removal or destruction.

(4). The Local Authority may, if they think fit, require the value of the crop to be ascertained by their officers or by arbitration.

(5.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold compensation if, in relation to the crop, the owner or the person having charge thereof, has, in their judgment, done anything in contravention of, or failed to do anything in compliance with, any Order under this Act.

Local Authorities and execution of Orders of Council.

4. The Local Authorities under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, with their respective districts, local rates, clerks, and committees, shall be in like manner Local Authorities for the purposes of this Act.

The Privy Council may, if they think fit, require a Local Authority to carry into effect any Order of the Privy Council under this Act.

The expenses incurred and compensation paid by a Local Authority in pursuance of any Order under this Act shall be paid by them out of the local rate.

Every local authority shall keep, in such manner and form as the Privy Council from time to time by Order direct, a record relative to proceedings in pursuance of any Order under this Act, stating the date of the removal or destruction of any crop or substance, and other proper particulars, which record shall be admitted in evidence.

Publication of Orders of Council.

5. Every Order of the Privy Council under this Act shall be published, if it relates to England, in the London Gazette, and, if it relates to Scotland, in the Edinburgh Gazette; save that, where the Order affects only specified lands, the insertion in the London or Edinburgh Gazette (as the case may require) of a notice of the making of the Order shall be sufficient.

Any Order of the Privy Council under this Act shall be published by any Local Authority, to whom it is sent by

the Privy Council for publication, in such manner as the Privy Council direct, and subject to, or in the absence of, any such direction, in such manner as the Local Authority think sufficient and proper to ensure publicity.

Exercise of powers of Act by Privy Council.

6. The powers by this Act conferred on the Privy Council may be exercised by any two or more of the Lords and others of the Privy Council, and, as regards the making of Orders affecting only specified lands, may be exercised by the Lord President or one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Ireland.

Application of Act to Ireland.

7. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply to Ireland, as if Ireland were named therein instead of Great Britain, but subject to the provisions of this section:

(1.) The powers conferred on the Privy Council shall be vested in the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors, of Ireland, acting by the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland.

(2.) The Local Authorities shall be the boards of guardians of the several poor law unions.

(3.) The expenses incurred and compensation paid by a Local Authority shall be paid by the treasurer of the union out of union funds, that is to say, out of any money in his hands to the credit of the guardians of the union, and if there is not sufficient money in his hands, then out of the money next received by him and placed to their credit.

(4.) Penalties (other than penalties recoverable under the Acts relating to the Customs) shall be recovered in a summary manner, and shall be applied according to the provisions of the Fines Act (Ireland), 1851, and any Act amending the same. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 90.

(5.) Orders shall be published in the Dublin Gazette.

General.

Orders to be laid before Houses of Parliament.

8. Every Order under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within ten days after the making thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within ten days after the next meeting of Parliament.

Expenses of Act.

9. The expenses of the execution of this Act, other than expenses and compensation paid by Local Authorities, shall be paid out of money to be provided by Parliament.

Short title.

10. This Act may be cited as The Destructive Insects Act, 1877.

To Keep a Stove Bright.

Make a weak alum water, and mix your "British Lustre" with it; put two spoonfuls to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, brush it with the mixture, then take a dry brush and lustre and rub the stove till it is dry. Should any part before polishing become dry as to look grey, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before. By two applications a year it can be kept as bright as a coach body.

The Mother's "Good-Night."

SEND the children to bed with a kiss and a smile;
Sweet childhood will tarry at best but a while;
And soon they will pass from the portals of home,
The wilderness ways of their life-work to roam.

Yes, tuck them in bed with a gentle "Good-night!"
The mantle of shadows is veiling the light;
And maybe—God knows—on this sweet little face,
May fall deeper shadows in life's weary race.

Yes, say it: "God bless my dear children, I pray!"
It may be the last you will say it for aye!
The night may be long ere you see them again,
And motherless children may call you in vain!

Drop sweet benediction on each little head,
And fold them in prayer as they nestle in bed;
A guard of bright angels around them invite,
The spirit may slip from the mooring to-night.

Advice to Consumptive People.

You want air, not physic. You want nutritition, such as plenty of meat and bread will give, and they alone. Physic has no nutriment; gaspings for air cannot cure you; monkey capers in a gymnasium cannot cure you, and stimulants cannot cure you. If you want to get well, go in for beef and out-door air, and do not be deluded into the grave by advertisements and unreliable certifiers.—DR. HALL.

Barley Water.

Wash two ounces and a half of pearl barley; boil for one minute in half a pint of water, which throw away; then pour on to the barley four pints of water; boil down to two pints, and strain. Flavour with sugar and lemon to taste. This is an excellent drink in cases of fever.

Lining for Coats.

It is not generally known that a brown paper lining will make an ordinary coat as serviceable as a great coat, and that an under-waistcoat of the same material is equal in service and value to a flannel shirt. Cotton wadding can also be got in sheets for a few pence, and if quilted in between the lining and the cloth of our garments, we have something as good as the costliest furs to keep out the cold.

Historical Epitaph.

A person of the name of Mary Scott was buried near the church of Dunkeld in 1728, for whom the following singular epitaph was composed, but never engraved on her tombstone, though it has been frequently mentioned as copied from it:—

Stop, passenger, until my life you read;
The living may get knowledge from the dead.
Five times five years unwedded was my life;
Five times five years I was a virtuous wife;
Ten times five years I wept a widow's woes,
Now tired of human scenes I here repose.
Betwixt my cradle and my grave were seen
Seven mighty Kings of Scotland and a Queen;
Full twice five years the Commonwealth I saw,
Ten times the subjects rise against the law;
And which is worse than any civil war,
A King arraigned before the subject's bar;
Swarms of sectarians, hot with hellish rage,
Cut off his royal head upon the stage.
Twice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down,
And twice the cloak did sink beneath the gown.
I saw the Stuart race thrust out—nay more,
I saw our country sold for English ore;
Our numerous nobles, who have famous been,
Sunk to the lowly number of sixteen.
Such desolation in my days have been,
I have an end of all perfection seen.

Lost Hours.

One person rises in the morning at half-past nine, another at six. If each live to be fifty years old, the one will have enjoyed sixty-three thousand, eight hundred, and seventy-five hours, or *two thousand, six hundred and sixty-one days*, more than the other. Let us suppose, that there are throughout Great Britain, one million, five hundred thousand persons, who rise at a quarter past nine, *or later*. Of these, perhaps, nine hundred and fifty thousand would, if they rose at six, be usefully employed. At this rate, fifty-six thousand, three hundred and forty-six millions, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand hours, or six millions four hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-two years of individual improvement are lost to society, every half century.—This is supposing, that these nine hundred and fifty thousand get up at a quarter past nine, whereas thousands do not leave their beds till eleven or twelve.

All this time is uninterrupted day, and composed of hours in which the intellect is far clearer and more fit for study, than the rest of the day.

It must be remembered, too, that nothing conduces more to health, and consequently to longevity, than early rising.

Suppose, out of the above number of persons, five hundred thousand should live four days longer than they otherwise would have done, viz. fifty-four years instead of fifty; according to the ratio above, here are *two millions* more years of actual existence, utterly wasted.

A String of Mottoes.

For Publicans .....Love me, love my grog.
For Cooks .....Onion is strength.
For Bakers.....Early to bread, and early to rise.
For Tailors .....True as the needle.
For Garotters .....Neck or nothing.
For Glaziers .....Diamond cut diamond.
For Opticians .....Mind your eye.
For Carpenters.....Cut your stick.
For Cobblers .....Never too late to mend.
For Shepherds .....By hook or by crook.
For Gunmakers .....Fire away.
For Surgeons .....Go it, you cripples.
For Cheesemongers .....High and mighty.
For Cabmen .....Hire and hire.
For Inmates of Bedlam...Out of sight, out of mind.
For Betting Men .....Where's the odds?
For Millers .....None so dusty.
For Fishmongers...Confession is good for the soul.
For Milkmen .....Chalk it up.
For Postmen .....True to the letter.
For Gunners .....Off like a shot.
For Hairdressers...Two heads are better than one.
For Violin Players .....Fiddle-de-dee.
For Pork Butchers .....The whole hog or none.
For Drapers .....Square your yards.
For Jewellers .....All is not gold that glitters.
For Woodcutters.....Chops and Steaks.

Why is a publican's trade a profitable one to follow?—Because, by conducting it with good spirit, he has more bar-gains than most others, and all the pull is on his side.

What animal has death no effect on?—A pig, because directly you have killed him you can cure him, and save his bacon.

Why is a cat on its hind legs like the great Fall of Niagara?—Because it is a cat-erect.

Beauty of Jewesses.

It is stated that Chataubriand, on returning from his eastern travels, was asked if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men, when he gave the following one:

"Jewesses," he said, have escaped the curse which alighted upon their husbands, fathers, and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabble who insulted the Son of God, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to infamy and the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Saviour, and assisted and soothed him under affliction. A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment, which she kept in alabaster vases. The sinner annointed his head with perfumed oil, and wiped it with her hair. Christ on his part extended mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother Lazarus. He cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the women of adultery. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy women accompanied him to Calvary, brought him balm and spices, and weeping, sought him at the sepulchre. 'Woman, why weepest thou?' His first appearance after the resurrection was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her 'Mary?' At the sound of his voice Mary Magdalene's eyes were opened, and she answered 'Master.' The reflection of some beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses."

Torksey, near Gainsborough.

In the Abbey Close at Torksey was found in January, 1825, a stone coffin with the cover in a perfect state, containing a human corpse; and close beside it was also found an urn or jar, containing two birds, but which when exposed to the air immediately decomposed. Several portions of the small divisions of a window, not above an inch and a quarter broad, containing coloured glass, were also found, which probably formed a part of the ancient Priory.

Fifteen Great Mistakes.

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly. It is a great mistake to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavour to mould all dispositions alike; not to yield to immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible which we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. But the greatest of all mistakes is to live only for time when any moment may launch us into eternity.

Oatmeal.

Oatmeal is not so popular with the English working classes as it ought to be, for when properly prepared it is one of the best and cheapest foods for a family.

The Duke and the Cow-Boy.

Duke. This must be the pretty black cow I bought yesterday. What a fine creature she is, and full of spirit! The poor lad who is running behind will never be able to manage her; that is quite clear.

Cow-boy. My good sir, pray help me to take this cow to the duke's, or I shall never get there.

Duke. Nonsense, boy, you must manage for yourself as you best can.

Cow-boy. My good man, if you will help me, I will give you half the money I get.

Duke. How do you know you will have any money?

Cow-boy. Ah! because the duke is so generous.

Duke. In that case I will help you with the cow.

[*When they reach the palace, the duke goes in by a private door.*]

Duke [*To his servant*]. Go and take this sovereign to the young boy who has brought the cow.

[*The duke goes out again, and waits in the road for the boy to come back.*]

Duke. Holloa, comrade, have you had anything given you?

Cow-boy. Yes; and there is sixpence of it for you.

Duke. What! did you only get a shilling?

Cow-boy. Pretty well, too, I think.

Duke. No, the duke is too generous only to have given that; there must be a mistake—let us go back again.

Cow-boy. But I don't want to complain, sir; I am quite content.

Duke. We will go back, I tell you; and you will see, without asking the duke, you will receive much more.

[*The duke rings the door-bell.*]

Cow-boy. But you ring loud enough to make all the glasses and plates in the palace dance again. We shall certainly be scolded.

Duke [*To the servant*]. Call all the servants together in the large hall. Now, my boy, tell me, do you know who gave you the shilling?

Cow-boy [*Almost too frightened to speak*]. Yes, sir, this one with the white apron.

The Duke and the Cow-boy, *continued.*

Servant. Your Grace, pray forgive me for my wicked theft.

Duke. You will leave my service. And for you, my boy, I will take you into the house; and it will be your own fault if you do not rise to a place of trust.

Cow-boy. But tell me, then, are you really the duke, and you are not angry that I asked you to drive the cow?

Duke. Yes, my boy, I am the duke; but I am not angry. On the contrary, I am very glad I have met you, since I have been able at once to detect a rogue and reward an honest lad.

Pyschological Definitions.

MAN.....A bubble on the ocean's rolling wave,
LIFE .....A gleam of light extinguished by the grave.
FAME .....A Meteor dazzling with its distant glare,
WEALTH .....A source of trouble and consuming care.
PLEASURE .....A ray of sunshine passing soon away,
LOVE .....A morning stream, whose memory gilds the day.
FAITH .....An anchor dropped beyond the vale of death,
HOPE .....A love star beaming o'er the barren heath.
CHARITY .....A stream meandering from the fount of love,
BIBLE .....A guide to endless joys above.
RELIGION .....A key which opens wide the gate of heaven,
DEATH.....A knife by which the ties of earth are riven.
EARTH.....A desert thro' which pilgrims wend their way.
GRAVE .....A home of rest, which ends life's weary day.
RESURRECTION...A sudden waking from some quiet dream.
HEAVEN .....A land of joy, of light, and love supreme.

Wit and Humour.

When an Earl was brought before Lord Chancellor Loughborough to be examined upon application for a statute of Lunacy against him, the Chancellor asked him, "How many legs has a sheep?"

"Does your lordship mean," said the Earl, "a live sheep or a dead one?"

"Is it not the same thing?" answered the Chancellor.

"No, my Lord," said the Earl, "there is much difference; "a live sheep has *four*, a dead one but *two*: there are but two legs of mutton, the others are shoulders."

To Clean Cloth.

A few drops of carbonate of ammonia, in a small quantity of warm rain-water, will prove a safe and easy antacid, etc., and will take out, if carefully applied, mildew and discoloured spots upon cloth. Iron mould may be removed by salts of lemon.

A Good Make-out Dish.

Wash and peel about six pounds of potatoes, cut them up and put them into a jar with almost as many onions and a few carrots, if you have any; add to this half a pound of any fat, pepper, salt, and a bloater or two, boned, cleaned, and chopped up; put to these a pint of water cover the jar closely, and bake an hour and a half.

Pea-soup.

In the all-important matter of food there is nothing more nutritious and warmth-giving than pea-soup and pease-pudding; yet, though the best split peas can be obtained at 60s. the quarter of 550 lbs.—that is about nine pounds to the shilling—how many poor housewives buy this life-sustaining pulse? If it seems not "genteel" enough for the pride which often goes—and usefully too—with poverty, there are lentils which can be bought for a very little more, and are yet the food of Eastern kings and queens; and, as among the best flesh and heat-givers known to man, are looked upon abroad, and not without reason, as far superior to the best wheat.

A Word to Boys.

We particularly recommend this to our readers. Get it by heart lads: Who is respected? It is the boy, who conducts himself well, who is honest, diligent, and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father, and obey him in whatever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who is kind to other little boys, who respects age, and who never gets into difficulties and quarrels with his companions. It is the boy who leaves no effort untried to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day—who is busy and attentive in endeavouring to do good towards others. Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who has respect for age, who always has a friendly disposition, and who applies himself diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards others, and if he is not respected and beloved by everybody, then there is no such thing as truth in this world. Remember this, little boys, and you will be respected by others, and will grow up and become useful men.

Thornback and Skate.

They should be hung at least for a whole day before they are dressed, and may be served either boiled, or fried in crumbs, being first dipped in egg.

The diet of a dairy maid, or "dey," as she was called, in early English times, is graphically described by Chaucer:—

"No wine dranke she, neyther white nor red;
Her bord was served most with white and blacke milk and brown bred,
In which she found no lacke;
Seinde bacon and sometime an egg or twey
For she was, as it were, a manor dey."

Bismark's description of Napoleon's surrender at Sedan.

I was called up, after about four hour's rest—having debated with Moltke and some French generals about the capitulation of Sedan till one o'clock in the morning—and told that the Emperor Napoleon was near, and wished to speak with me. I rode away, unwashed and unbreakfasted, and found the emperor in an open carriage, with six adjutants, on the Sedan road. Jumping from my horse, I saluted him as politely as in the Tuileries, and asked to have his orders.

He wished to see the king; I told him, as was the truth, that his majesty was ten miles away from the spot. On further inquiries as where he might go to, I offered the emperor my own quarters, at Donchery, not far from Sedan. The offer was accepted, and we rode onward in the silent morning, our group consisting of not more than nine persons—the emperor, his six Frenchmen, me, and my servant Carl.

Before we had got to Donchery, the emperor changed his mind, fearing we might meet with a crowd, and asked whether we could not step into a small cottage by the roadside which we were just passing. I sent Carl to inspect the place and was told it was poor and dirty.

"*N'importe!*" cried Napoleon; and we two ascended a narrow broken-down staircase, leaving the others below. In a small room, about ten feet square, with a deal table and two straw chairs, we sat for an hour.

What a contrast with our last meeting in the Tuileries, in 1867! Our conversation was necessarily difficult, as it was not possible for me to touch things that might be painful to one cast down by God's mighty arm. While we were talking, I despatched Carl to fetch some of our officers. I sent the first that arrived reconnoitring, and they were not long in discovering, a mile distant, at Fresnois, a small mansion, in a park. Thither I led the Emperor Napoleon, under an escort of our lifeguard that came up, and in another hour we had concluded, with General Wimpffen, French commander-in-chief, a capitulation which made the whole army prisoners of war."

Henry IV. of France, called "The Great."

Connection of the No. **14** with him.

He was born 14 centuries, 14 decades, and 14 years after the birth of Christ (1554); he came into the world on the 14th December; gained his most important victory (that of Ivry) on the 14th of March; and died on the 14th of May; having lived 4 times 14 years and 14 weeks; and there were 14 letters in his name, *Henri de Bourbon.*

Quince Cakes.

Boil the quinces till quite soft; rub them through a sieve, and to a pint of juice add three quarters of a pound of loaf sugar; mix all well together and make it scalding hot, but do not allow it to boil; drop it upon tins in the form of cakes, and dry them in a cool oven, and before the fire.

Chapped Hands.

It may be useful to know that the vinegar from the Vinegar Plant is a most effectual cure for chapped hands. It is momentarily painful, but that is all.

Wings against Steam.

On the 13th July, 1877, there was a race from Dover to London between the continental mail express train and a carrier pigeon conveying a document of an urgent nature from the French police. The pigeon was "homed" when a few weeks old to a building in the City of London, and was of the best breed known as "Belgian voyageurs." The bird was tossed through the railway carriage window by a French official as the train moved from the Admiralty Pier, Dover, the wind being west and the atmosphere hazy, but with the sun shining. For upwards of a minute the carrier pigeon circled round to an altitude of about half a mile, and then sailed away towards London. By this time the train, which carried the European mails, and was timed not to stop between Dover and Cannon-street, London, had got up to full speed, and was proceeding at the rate of 60 miles an hour towards London. The odds at starting seemed against the bird, and the railway officials predicted that the little messenger would be beaten in the race. The pigeon, however, as soon as it ascertained its bearings took the nearest homeward route in a direction midway between Maidstone and Sittingbourne, the distance "as the crow flies" between Dover and London being 70 miles, and by rail 76½ miles. When the Continental mail express came into Cannon-street station, the bird had been home 20 minutes, having beaten Her Majesty's Royal mail by a time allowance representing 18 miles.

The late Mr. Chapman, M.P. for Grimsby.

His death occurred at his residence, Hill-end, Mottram, Cheshire, after an illness of several months' duration, on July 18, 1877. Mr. Chapman (who graduated M.A., St. Mary Hall, Oxford, 1838) was first elected for Grimsby in the Conservative interest in 1862, and sat until 1865, at which election he was unsuccessful. He was, however, re-elected, after a contest, at the General election in February, 1874. He was a magistrate for Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was also Deputy-Lieutenant for Cheshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1855. As an active director of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway from its early days, he held successively the post of deputy-chairman and chairman, which latter position he resigned in favour of Sir E. W. Watkin, M.P., but retained his seat at the board up to the day of his death. He also was a director of the Bridgwater Navigation Company, and a trustee of the River Weaver. As lord of the manor of Hattersley, he took a kindly interest in the well-being of the village of Mottram, and some years ago presented the inhabitants with a free library, as being one among the many ways in which he endeavoured to promote the education and healthy recreation of the working classes, with whom he was brought into relation. He was in his 67th year, and leaves a widow, three sons, and one daughter.

Anybody can soil the reputation of any individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of. A puff of the idle wind can make a million of the seeds of a thistle, and do a work of mischief which the husandman must labour long to undo. Such are the seeds of a slander, so easily sown, so difficult to gather up, and yet so pernicious in their fruits.

Boston Post Office.—Despatch of Mails, and delivery of letters, &c. The latest time for posting at the chief office is given in column No. 1; with extra 1d. stamp, No. 2; Delivery in Boston, Nos. 3 & 4.

MAILS.	Aft. 1d. Fee. (1)	(2)	Morn. and Aft. (3)	(4)
LONDON, for delivery same evng. 11 30 a.m.	....	1135	7 0	1 0
Ditto, for delivery next morning	6 45	....	....	....
Ditto ..... ditto	9 0	9 20	....	....
Manchester, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....
Liverpool, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....
Birmingham, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	1 0
Nottingham, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7..0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at morning	9 0	9 20	....	....
Leicester, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....
Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield } For delivery next morning ..	5 30 9 0	5 35 9 20	7 0	10 0
Newcastle-on-Tyne, for delivery next morng.	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Hull, for delivery next morning	5 30 9 0	5 35 9 20	7 0	10 0
Peterborough, for delivery next morning ..	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Sleaford, for delivery next morning	9 0	9 20	7 0	....
Stamford....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	....
Spalding....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Cambridge, Wisbeach, Lynn....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	1 0
Grantham....ditto	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....
Horncastle	9 0	9 20	7 0	....
Alford, Spilsby, Louth, Grimsby	11 0	....	7 0	....
Scotland and Ireland, for delivery next morn	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	1 0
Lincoln, for delivery same day ....8 a.m...	....	8 5	7 0	10 0
Ditto, for delivery next morning	9 0	9 20	....	....

Mail Cart through Sibsey, Stickney, &c., to Mareham-le-Fen, daily, and to Horncastle on Sundays and Mondays *only*, at 5 a.m. Returns at 8 30 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Pen-st., Boston, contractor.*

Ditto, through Freiston, Benington, Leverton, Leake, &c., to Wainfleet at 5 a.m. Returns at 8 30 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Pen-st., Boston, contractor.*

Walking Post, to West Skirbeck, Wyberton, Frampton, Kirton, Sandholme, &c., at 6 30 a.m. Returns 5 20 p.m.—*E. M. Salter, messr.*

Ditto, to Cowbridge, Frith Bank, Thornton-le-Fen, Sandy Bank, New York, Langrick, and north side of the Witham to Boston, at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m.— *Thompson, Boston, messenger.*

Ditto, to Boston West, Brothertoft, Hubbert's Bridge, and Sleaford-rd. at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m.—*P. C. Jackson, Boston, messenger.*

Ditto, to Hawthorn Tree, Kyme Tower, Wainfleet-road, Boston East Hilldyke Bar, Kelsey's Bridge, at 9 a.m. Returns at 12 noon.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight and 2 in the morning.	Fair..	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain ..	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W... Rainy if S. or S.W.	Frosty if N. or N.E. Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair	Fair with frost

Moon's Rising and Sitting.

At 4 days old it sets at, and shines till, about 10 at night.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,
7 ,, ,, or near 1 in the morning.
15 ,, at full it rises about 6 in the evening.
16 ,, ,, at a quarter after 7 ,,
17 ,, ,, at half-past 8 ,,
18 ,, ,, about 10 ,,
19 ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,

Note.—This table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for—that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

Old Weather Rhymes.

After St. Bartholomew
Come long evenings and cold dew.

If St. Paul be fine and clear,
We shall have a happy year:

If St. Paul be thick with rain,
Then dear will be the price of grain.

When the sand doth feed the clay,
England woe and well-a-day:
But when the clay doth feed the sand,
Then it is well with Angle-Land.

THE great difference between a carriage wheel and a carriage horse is, that the one goes better when it is tired, and the other doesn't.

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve.
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug. 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	.. 8
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 14
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 28
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct. 5
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND FOURTH QR.

Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.		Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.	
		Morning.	Evening.			Morning.	Evening.
days.	days.	h. m.	h. m.	days.	days	h. m.	h. m.
1	16	7 0	7 20	8	23	12 45	1 5
2	17	7 47	8 7	9	24	1 36	1 56
3	18	8 39	9 0	10	25	2 36	2 56
4	19	9 31	9 51	11	26	3 37	3 57
5	20	10 21	10 41	12	27	4 37	4 57
6	21	11 11	11 31	13	28	5 30	5 50
7	22	11 57	12 17	14	29	5 54	6 14
				15	30	6 40	7 0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later.

Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Strapps ..	Carrier. .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Bicker	Pitts	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Billingborough .	Edwards..	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice*
Bolingbroke New	Evison	Carrier. .	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Baker	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Stennett ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
				p.m.	a.m.	
Ditto	Hayes	Mail Cart	daily	8.45	5	Threadneedle St
				a.m.	p.m.	
Bolingbroke Old	Bellamy ..	Carrier .	w	10	3	Ram
Bunker's Hill ..	Miller	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Shaw	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Claydyke	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Ditto	Atkinson..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington	Richman..	Carrier .	w&s	11	3	White Hart
Ditto	Hempsall .	Carrier	w&s	11	3	White Horse
DoningtonBridge	Edwards ..	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice*
East Fen	Cooper....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Fosdyke	Elsom	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Hall.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Freiston	Craven ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Hare	ditto..	w	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Wharrie ..	Omnibus	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Ditto	Bray	Van	w&s	10	3	Exchange
Gosberton	Leverton..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto Risegate.	Sewell....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Hagnaby Lock..	Parrinder..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington	Bancroft ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Taylor....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Helpringham ..	Taft.....	ditto..	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Hezzel ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ..	Trimingha	m. *ditto*	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ..	Carrier .	w	TU	12	White Hart
Horncastle Fen	Hasnip ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Keal West	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Kirton	Chapman	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Strapps ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Kirton Holme ..	Nailor	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South....	Hall.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Leake	Simpson ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Waggon & Horses
Ditto	Thorpe ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Parker....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Leverton	Cooke	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Wilkinson	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Dant.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Ram
Mareham-le-fen	Major	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Evison ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion

* Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "Golden Lion Inn," Boston.

Places.	Name.	Descrip. tion.	Days	Arr.	Dep	From what place.
Maryland	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice †
New Leake	Stamper ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York.....	Miller	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
North Kyme....	Lockey ..	Carrier..	w	10	2	White Horse
Pelham's Land..	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice †
Ditto	Trimingham	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Axe and Cleaver
Sibsey	Maddison.	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Simpson ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Harness	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto Northlands	Maddison	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sleaford	Taylor	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Ditto	Cook & Son	Carriers.	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Stickford	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Zealand ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Stickney	Leake	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sutterton	Strapps ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Sutterton Fen ..	Gadd	ditto..	w& s	10	2	Axe & Cleaver
Swineshead	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Tattershall	Fowler....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Wainfleet	Bray	Bus ..	w	10	3	Corn Exchange
Ditto	Reding ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	12	Falcon
West Keal	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Wigtoft	Sickley ..	ditto..	w& s	10	2	White Horse
Ditto	Healey ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Clarence
Wrangle	Dant	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Crawford..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Ingamells	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Ram

† Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.

FREISTON SHORE.—During the Summer months, conveyances run daily to and from Freiston Shore and Boston, starting generally about half-past two, and returning at seven p.m. Also from Boston station on arrival of excursion trains.



The "BOSTON" HARBOUR STEAMER makes tidal trips down the Haven for a few hours during the Summer Season at very low charges, and Children half fare.

TO HULL.—The Screw Steamers "Cuirassier" and "Fox" are despatched regularly with Goods between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston, taking Goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin, generally once a week. Apply to Messrs. Walker & Co., 180, High Street, Hull; and Ridlington & Son, Boston.

Post Office, Boston.

This Office is open from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m. On Sunday the Office is closed at 10 a.m.

There are *three deliveries* in Boston daily, viz:—7 a.m., 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. The letter-box is cleared for the town deliveries at 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. On Sundays there is only one delivery, at 7 a.m.—the letter-box remains open all day but is cleared at 8.15 p.m.

Town, Pillar, and Wall Boxes.

The Pillar and Wall boxes are cleared as follows:—Bargate Bridge, High Street, and South End, at 8.20 p.m.; Railway Station, 12.30 and 8.30 p.m.; Witham Place, 8.40 p.m. daily; Bargate Receiving-house, 8.50 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Fairs in Lincolnshire.

The Market Days are thus distinguished:—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.

lford. Whit Tuesday for cattle and sheep, July 31st for lambs, Aug. 24, for sheep, Sept. 17, for cattle and foals, Nov. 8, for cattle an sheep, *tu*

arton-on-Humber, Trinity Thursday for cattle, &c. *For hiring servants*, Wed. after Old May-day. *m*

elton, Isle of Axholm, Sep 25, chiefly flax grown in the neighbourhood.

oston, May 4, for sheep, May 5, for beasts; first Wednesday in Aug. for fat cattle; first Monday in September for foals, cattle, and sheep; November 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec 11, beast mart, *w s*

ourne. First Thursday in April. First Thursday after May 5. Last Thursday in Sept. Last Thurs day in October, *th*

rigg. Second Thursday in April, and August 5 for horses, cattle, and sheep. For *hiring servants* Friday before old May-day, *th*

urgh in the Marsh. 2nd Thursday in May and August, and Sept. 26, for cattle, &c. Fat stock markets are held on alternate Thursdays during the summer, *th*

urwell, Louth. Pleasure fairs are held on Old May-day and Old Martinmas-day

aistor, Friday and Sat. before Palm Sunday and Whit Sunday, Sept 16, and Sat after Oct 11, for horses, cattle, and sheep, *s*

aythorpe Feast. Last Sun. in May.

orby. New fair, Wednesday before Easter, August 26, for cattle, &c., Monday before Oct 11, for sheep, cattle, horses, foals. *Hiring of servants*, May 13 and Nov. 24.

rowland, Sept 4. Weekly market, for pigs on Thursday, and for meat vegetables, &c. on Saturday

rowle. For cattle, flax, &c., the last Mon in May, and Nov 23, or Old Martinmas-day. Markets every Mon. fortnight during Mar, April, and May, also weekly on Fridays

onington, May 26 for horses, beast, &c. Sept 4 for beast. October 17, for horses, beast, &c, *s*

Epworth, Isle of Axholme. For cattle, hemp, and flax, Thur aft May-day, and Thursday aft Sep 29, *th*

Falkingham. For cattle &c., Ash Wed. Palm Monday, May 12 & 13, last Friday in Sept, Nov. 22, *th*

Gainsborough. Easter Tues (3 days) Tues aft Oct 20 (3 days). When the 20th Oct falls on a Tues., the mart commences on that day. *Hiring of servants*, Nov 5, *tu*

Grantham. For cattle, horses, and sheep, fifth Mon in Lent, Easter Eve, Holy Thursday, July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*

Great Grimsby. Second Tuesday in April for horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, pigs, &c. Also the first Tuesday in October for ditto, *f*

Haxey, Isle of Axholme. Feast or pleasure fair, July 6th. On *Twelfth Day*, Jan 6th, the rustics amuse themselves with an ancient game, called *Throwing the Hood*

Heckington. First Saturday in Oct. The spring fair has become obsolete

Holbeach. May 17 & Sept. 17 for horses. Pleasure fair Oct 11 & 12, *th*

Horncastle. For cattle, sheep, &c., 5th Thur in Lent. Horse mart, June 21. Beast mart, June 22. The great horse Fair is now confined to ONE WEEK, commencing with the Horse mart on the *second Monday* in August: the *sheep* fair on the Thursday, and the *cattle* fair on Friday in the same week. Second Thursday in Sept, foals, &c. Oct. 28 and 29, *s*

Kirton Lindsey. Cattle markets are held on alternate Saturdays in spring and autumn, and there are large fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep on July 18 and Dec. 11th. *Corn Market* is held on Friday.

Lincoln. Fat stock market on every Tuesday. Spring fortnightly stock market commences on Thursday before fifth Sunday in Lent, and

List of Fairs, continued.

continues until the great April fair. The great April fair begins on the second Tuesday after April 13th, lasts four days; 1st and 2nd days for horses, 3rd day for sheep, 4th day for cattle. It is a large pleasure fair as well. July 5 for horses, beast, and sheep, and pleasure fair. Friday after Aug 12 is a large lamb fair. Friday after Sept 12 for horses, beast, and sheep. Great stock market on Friday before Sept 29. Oct 27th for horses, beast, and sheep. Hugh fair November 28th for cattle & sheep, *f*

Louth, April 29th for sheep, 30th for cattle and horses; Friday before September 18th; Friday before October 28th. November 23, (called the *Michaelmas* fair) for sheep, cattle, horses, &c. *Sheep market* every Friday during spring and autumn. *Fat stock market* every alternate Friday, *w s*

LongSutton. May 13, 14 for cattle, heep, and pleasure. Friday after september 25, for horses, cattle, S&c*f*

Market Deeping, 2nd Wed after Old May-day. Oct 10 for cattle, &c. Last Wed in July, chiefly wood, *w*

Market Rasen, 4th Tuesday in Lent is the spring cattle fair. Sept 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. *Hiring of servants* in May. *Races* Monday after Sept 25. *Steeple Chases* in March, *tu.*

Messingham & Kirton Lindsey. A pleasure fair on Trinity Monday,

Navenby, October 17 for horses, beast, sheep, and pigs. A *feast* on Thurs be fore E aste r. *Hiring ofervants* onMy-da y

New Bolingbroke, July 10 for pleasure and pedlery

Partney. For cattle and long-woolled sheep, Aug 1 and 25. Sep 18 &19. First Wednesday after Old Michaelmas-day

Saltfleetby, Ocotber 3

Sleaford Plough Mon, Easter Mon, Whit Mon, Aug 12, Oct 20, cattle fairs. Oct 1 cheese fai *m*

Spalding. April 27, June 29, Aug 28, Sept 25, and Dec 6. *Hiring of servants*, a few days before Old May-day and Martinmas, *tu*

Spilsby. Monday before Whit Monday and Monday after, if in May. First Monday after July 12, *m*

Spittal, November 25

Stamford. For cattle, sheep, & horses, Tuesday before Feb 13; Monday before Mid Lent; Mid Lent Monday; Monday before May 12; Monday after Corpus Christi day (old style); August 5; Nov 8. & 9, called St. Simon & St. Jude, *f*

Stow Green, near Billingborough station. First Thursday in July

Stow, Gainsborough, October 10 for cattle and foals

Stockwith West, Gainsborough. Sep 4 for horses and cattle

Swineshead, October 2, cheese fair.

Tattershall. For cattle, sheep, &c., May 15, 16, and Sept 25 and 26, *th*

Tetney, Grimsby. Feast or pleasure fair, 1st Monday after July 12

Wainfleet. For cattle, &c., third Saturday in May, and October 24, *s*

Winterton. For cattle, &c., Tuesday before Palm Sunday, and Sept 23. A feast or pleasure fair, July 6, *w*

Wragby, May 1 for sheep. Sept 28 and 29 for cattle, *th*

Winteringham Pleasure fair, &c., July 14

Torksey. Feast or pleasure fair on Whit-Monday

Horncastle August Fair.

"The Lord of the Manor having consented to the above fair being confined to One Week, for the future, the Fair will commence, as usual, the second Monday in August; the *Sheep* fair will be held on the Thursday, & the *Cattle* fair on the Friday."

List of Fairs, continued.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge, last Saturday in April, June 24, third Saturday in July, Sept 25, Nov 12, *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 12, *th*
Chatteris, last Friday in April, Friday before October 11, *f*
Ely, Holy Thur, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 22
Linton, Holy Thur, July 30, Sept 30, *th*
March, May 13, 20, October 28, *f*
Newmarket, Whit Tu, Nov 8, *tu s*
Reach, Rogation Monday
Royston, Ash Wed, Easter Wed, Whit Wed, first Wednesday in July, first Wednesday after Old Michaelmas day, *w*
Soham, May 9, *s*
Stowbridge, September 28
Thorney, July 1, September 21, *th*
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat before Palm Sun, Wednesday before Whit Sun, July 25, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton, July 31, Oct 6, Nov 24, *f*
Ashbourn, 1st Tuesday in Jan, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 2, 9, Dec 15 horses, sheep, pigs, *&c*
Ashover, April 25, Oct 15
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26, 1st Mon after October 10, 1st Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, Jan 28, May 12, Oct 31, *s*
Bolsover, last Fri in April, first Friday in Oct
Buxton, Monday before Thursday preceding Feb 14, March 28, April 29, Mon before 2nd Wed in Sept, Oct 28, *s*
Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in October, cattle, horses, cheese, *&c.*
Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 30, May 31, July 7, August 19, October 3, November 9, *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4, Fri before Midsummer-day, July 5, September 25, November 25, *s*
Crich, April 6, October 11
Cubley, November 30
Derby, Friday after Epiphany, Fri in Easter week, 3rd Friday after May 1, Friday in Whit week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, September 27, 28, 29, cheese, *f*
Duffield, Thurs after New Year's Day, March 1, *th*
Dronfield, Jan 10, April 25, July 15, September 2, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, *&c.* 2nd Tues in Sept, Oct 11, *f*
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tues, 1st Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes in Easter week, Oct 23, horses, cattle, *&c. s*
Tideswell, March 24, May 15, last Wed in July, 2nd Wed in Sep, Oct 29, *w*
Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, Easter Tuesday, May 12, July 8, Sep 8, 3rd Tuesday in November, for cattle and pedlery, *tu*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, Nov 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon, Tues before Easter. 2nd Tues in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri 1st Fri after Michaelmas-day, Dec 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, Dec 17
Yaxley, Holy Thurs, cattle *th*

List of Fairs, continued.

Leicestershire.

Ashby-de-le-Zouch, Shrove Mon, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, last Mon in Sept, Nov 10,
Belton, Mon after Trinity week
Billesdon, last Monday in Feb. first Monday in May, last Mon in August, first Mon in Oct., *f*
Bosworth Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar. 17, July 25, Michaelmas day, *s*
Hallaton, Holy Thursday, Thurs. three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 1st 2nd and 3rd Monday after Epiphany, Easter Monday, Monday before Whit Monday, Whit Mon, Monday after St Simon and St Jude, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, Jan 4, March 2, Palm Sat, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, 13, 14, June 1, July 5, Aug 1, Sept 13, Oct 10, Nov 2, Dec 8; *w s*
Loughborough, February 14, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, Aug 12, Sept 30, Nov 13 *th*
Lutterworth, Thurs. after Feb. 19, Thurs after March 10, Thurs after April 15, Holy Thursday, Thursday after July 23, Thurs before October 10, Thursday after November 10, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, lasts nine days, new fairs, Tues after March 2, Tues after Mid-lent Sunday, Tuesday before Nov. 22, December 8, *tu*
Melton Mowbray, Mon and Tues after Jan 17, March 13, Holy Thursday, Whit Tues, Aug 21, September 7, *t*
Mountsorrel, July 9, 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Septenber 18 and 19, *th*

Nottinghamshire.

Bawtry, Whit-week, Old Martinmas day *th*
Bingham, Tu and Wed before Feb. 13, 1st Thurs. in May, Whit-Th, May 31, Nov. 8, 9, *t*
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 20, *w*
Dunholme, August 12,
Eastwoood May 6, Oct 14, Nov 4
Edwinstowe, October 29
Farnsfield, Mon after October 11
Lenton, Wednesday in Whit Sun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, July 10, 2nd Thurs in Oct, *th*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Friday fortnight before Good Friday, May 14, Whit-Tues, Aug 2, Wednesday before Oct 2, cheese market; Wednesday after Oct 3, hops; Nov. 1, Monday before Dec 11.
Nottingham, Friday after Jan 13, Mar 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, May 7, October 2, 3, 4, *w, s*
Ollerton, May 1, last Fri in Sept *f*
Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thur in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c, 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday *s*
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Easter Tues. Tuesday before second Thurs in Oct., Statutes, Nov. 27.
Tuxford, May 12, Monday before October 2, *m*
Warsop, Mon before Whit Mon
Worksop, March 31, Oct 14, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday aft Feb 25, second Wed in April, Wed after June 22, Wednesday after Oct 11, December 11, *w*
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sept 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon aft July 6
Daventry, 1st and last Monday in Jan, last Monday in February Easter Tues, May 9, June 6, 7, 1st Monday in July and Sept, August 3, last Monday August, Oct 2, 3, 27, second Monday in Nov and December, *w*

List of Fairs, continued.

Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thurs before May 13, June 28, Thursday before May 12, June 22, Thurs before Aug 5, Oct 11, Dec 6, *s*
Kettering, Thurs before Easter, Friday before Whit Sun, Thursday before Oct 11, Thursday before Dec 21, *f*
King's Cliffe, October 29
Northampton, 2nd Tuesday in Jan Feb 20, Friday before the great Smithfield market, April 5th, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, 1st Thursday in Nov, (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19, *w f*
Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12, *th*
Peterborough, 3rd Mon in March, July 10, 11, new ram fair second Saturday in Sept, Oct 2, *s*
Rockingham, September 25
Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)
Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Tues before Aug 5, *tu*
Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, Tues before Oct 11, Oct 29
Weldon, 1st Thursday in Feb, May, August, and November
Wellingboro', Easter Wed, Whit Wed, October 29, *w*
West Haddon, May 2.
Yardley Hastings, Whit Tuesday

Rutland.

Oakham, Jan 17, Feb 14, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 5, June 2, July 4, Aug 11, Sept 8. Oct 13, Nov 3, Dec 8, *m s*
Uppingham, March 7, April 4, July 7, Sept 21, Nov 7, *w*

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, 1st Monday in Oct, 1st Monday after October 18, 1st Monday after Nov 2, *w*
Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after, till Michaelmas
Aldborough, September 4, *w*
Appletreewick, October 26 and 27
Askrig, May 10 & 17, 1st Thursday in June, Oct. 28 & 29, *th*
Askwick, Thurs before Whit Sun
Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb 28, May 13, October 11, *w*
Bawtry, Whit Thursday, Nov 22 *s*
Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Oct 11, 12, December 13, *th*
Bentham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday in Easter week, October 25
Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal mkts for cattle, Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday bef Sep 14, Wed aft Dec 25, *w s*
Bingley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*
Black Burton, Whit Monday
Bolton, June 28
Bradfield, June 16, 17, Dec 9, 10. *th*
Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16 (horse and cattle) 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)
Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 11, *m*
Brawby, 1st Mon after July 11, *m*
Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*
Brumpton, Nov 12
Bransburton, May 14, cattle market every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show, the nearest Wednesday to April 8, *w*
Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon aft Old Michaelmas day (for cattle) *m*
Cawood, May 13, Sept 23, Dec 19
Clapham, September 21
Coxwold, August 25
Dewsbury, Wednesday before May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11, *w*
Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 5 November 16, *s*
Easingwold, Ap 2, July 6, Sep 26, *f*
Egton, Tuesday bef Feb 15, May 13, Sep 4, Tuesday before Nov 22
Frodingham, July 10, October 2
Gargrave, Dec 11, 29
Grassington, March 4, April 24, June 29, September 26
Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tues in May, Aug & Sept, 2nd Tues in Nov.

List of Fairs, continued.

Grinton Good Friday, Dec 21
Halifax, June 24, 1st Sat in Nov *s*
Harewood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October *m*
Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sep 28, *tu*
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Hedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m s*
Helmsley, May 19, July 16, Oct. 2 November 5, 6, *s*
Hornsea, August 13, Dec. 17
Huddersfield, Mar. 31, May 14 October 4, *tu*
Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April, (for cattle, &c.), October 11, *t f*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sep. 25 and 6 following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tueesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, Oct 29, *tu*
Ingleton, Nov 17
Keighly, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettywell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, Aug 21, November 12
Kirby-Moorside, Whit Wednesday, September 18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13 Wed after Mar 12, May 6, Wed aft Aug 12, Tuesday aft Oct 11, Wednesday aft Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in Feb, May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon to Sat before Palm Sun, Whit-sun Eve, Sat before July 12, Oct 11, Saturday before November 23, *t s*
Marsden, April 25, July 10 Sep 29
Marsham, Sept 17, 18, *tu*
Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
Northallerton, February 14, May 5 Sept 5, Oct 3, 2nd Wednesday in October, for cheese, *w*
Otley, Wednesday in Easter week, and two succeeding fortnights; Whit-Wednesday; 1st Monday after Aug 3; Friday before Old Martinmas, and following Fri, *f*
Partington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*
Penistone, Thursday before Feb 28, November 3, *tu*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before May 13, Sept 25 Monday before Nov 22, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 8 (show of horses), Feb 24, Dec 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Saturday after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after Feb 13, Saturday before Palm Sun, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sept 12, 1st Saturday in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays aft the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday before Palm Sun. 2nd Friday before May 13, Fri before Aug 24, 2nd Friday before Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, Sept. 25, *s*
Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug 25, 26, 27. *m*
Ripon, Thursday after Jan 13, May 13, 14, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15, *m*
Scarborough, Holy Thur, November 22, *th*
Secbergh, March 10, Oct. 29, *w*
Selby, Easter Tuesday, Monday after June 22, October 11, *m*
Settle, Tues bef Palm Sunday, Th before Good Friday, and every other Fri till Whit Sun, April 21, June 2, Aug 18 to 21, Tues after October 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Whit Tu and Wed, last Mon and Tu in Nov, *tu s*

List of Fairs, continued.

Sherbourn, Mar 25, Sep 29, *f*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sun eve, Aug 6, Nov 20. 22, *s*
Slaidburn, Feb 14, Apr 15, Aug 1 October 20
Snaith, last Thurs in April, Aug 10, 1st Friday in Sept, *th*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and October 24, for cattle
Stokesley, Sat before Feb 14, Palm and Trinity Sun, and Saturday before Oct 19 *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2. If the 1st Dec falls on a Saturday, the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wed in April, May, and October, *w*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 5, August 3, 4, 5, October 28, 29, December 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tu, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15,
Topcliffe, July 17, 18, Oct 8
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11 12, *th*, *f*
Weighton, May 14, Sept 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 10, Thurs bef Nov 22, *th*
Whitby, Aug 25, Nov 11 *s*
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, Aug 2, Oct 19, 20, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Men, July 10, August 12, November 22. Principal market every other Thursday in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before Dec 25, *s*

Probable Duration of Life, from 1 to 70 Years of Age.

Years Old.	Expectancy Years	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years	Years Old.	Expectancy Years	Years Old	Expectancy. Years.
Birth	38¾	18	43	36	30½	54	18¼
1yr	44¾	19	42¼	37	29¾	55	17¾
2	47	20	41½	38	29	56	17
3	50	21	40¾	39	28¼	57	16¼
4	50¼	22	40	40	27¾	58	15½
5	51¼	23	39½	41	27	59	15
6	51¼	24	38¾	42	26½	60	14½
7	51	25	38	43	25¾	61	14
8	50¼	26	37¼	44	25¼	62	13¼
9	49¾	27	36½	45	24½	63	13
10	49	28	35¾	46	24	64	12½
11	48	29	35	47	23¼	65	11¾
12	47¼	30	34½	48	22½	66	11¼
13	46½	31	33¾	49	22	67	10¾
14	45¾	32	33	50	21¼	68	10¼
15	45	33	32½	51	20½	69	9¾
16	44¼	34	31¾	52	19¾	70	9¼
17	43½	35	31	53	19		

A rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather.

A red sky in the morning, bad weather or much wind.

IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

The most Certain Preserver of Health, a mild, yet speedy, safe, and effectual aid in cases of Indigestion and all Stomach Complaints, and, as a natural consequence, a Purifier of the Blood, and Sweetener of the whole system.

INDIGESTION is a weakness or want of power of the digestive juices in the stomach to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter for the proper nourishment of the whole system. It is caused by everything which weakens the system in general, or the stomach in particular. From it proceed nearly all the diseases to which we are liable; for it is very certain that if we could always keep the stomach right we should only die by old age or accident. Indigestion produces a great variety of unpleasant sensations; amongst the most prominent of its miserable effects are a want of, or an inordinate appetite, sometimes attended with a constant craving for drink, a distension or feeling of enlargement of the stomach, flatulency, heartburn, pain in the stomach, acidity, unpleasant taste in the mouth, perhaps sickness, rumbling noise in the bowels: in some cases of depraved digestion there is nearly a complete disrelish for food, but still the appetite is not greatly impaired, as at the stated periods of meals persons so afflicted can eat heartily, although without much gratification; a long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants, general debility, and incapacity for exertion. The minds of persons so afflicted frequently become irratable and desponding, and great anxiety is observable in the countenance; they appear thoughtful, melancholy, and dejected, under great apprehension of some imaginery danger will start at any unexpected noise or occurrence, and become so agitated that they require some time to calm and collect themselves; yet for all this the mind is exhilarated without much difficulty; pleasing events, society, will for a time dissipate all appearances of disease; but the excitement produced by an agreeable change vanishes soon after the cause has gone by. Other symptoms are violent palpitations, restlessness, the sleep disturbed by frightful dreams and startings, and affording little or no refreshment; occasionally there is much moaning, with a sense of weight and oppression upon the chest, nightmare, &c.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the symptoms of this first invader upon the constitution, as in a hundred cases of *Indigestion* there will probably be something peculiar to each; but be they what they may, they are all occasioned

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

by the food becoming a burden rather than a support to the stomach; and in all its stages the medicine most wanted is that which will afford speedy and effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and give energy to the nervous and muscular systems—nothing can more speedily, or the more certainly, effect so desirable an object than *Norton's Extract of Camomile Flowers*. The herb has from time immemorial been highly esteemed in England as a grateful anodyne, imparting an aromatic bitter to the taste, and a pleasing degree of warmth and streugth to the stomach, and in all cases of indigestion, gout in the stomach, windy colic, and general weakness, it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as very useful and beneficial. The great, indeed only, objection to its use has been the large quantity of water which it takes to dissolve a small part of the flowers and which must be taken with it into the stomach. It requires a quarter of a pint of boiling water to dissolve the soluble portion of one drachm of camomile flowers; and, when one or two ounces may be taken with advantage it must at once, be seen how impossible it is to take a proper dose of this wholesome herb in the form tea; and the only reason why it has not long since been placed the very first in rank of all restorative medicines is that in taking it the stomach has always been loaded with water which tends in a great measure to counteract, and very frequently wholly to destroy the effect. It must be evident that loading a weak stomach with a large quantity of water merely for the purpose of conveying into it a small quantity of medicine must be injurious; and that the medicine must possess powerful renovating properties only to counteract the bad effects likely to be produced by the water. Generally speaking this has been the case with camomile flowers, a herb possessing the highest restorative qualities, and when properly taken, decidedly the most speedy restorer, and the most certain preserver of health.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are prepared by a peculiar process accidently discovered, and known only to the proprietor, and which he firmly believes to be one of the most valuable modern discoveries in medicine, by which all the essential and extractive matter of more than an ounce of the flowers are concentrated in four moderate sized pills. Experience has afforded the most ample proof that they possess all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the herb has been esteemed; and, as they are taken into the stomach unencumbered by any diluting or indigestible substance, in the same degree has their benefit been more immediate and decided. Mild in their operation, and pleasant in their effect, they may be taken at

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

any age, and under any circumstance, without danger or inconvenience. A person exposed to cold and wet a whole day or night could not possibly receive any injury from taking them, bnt, on the contrary, they would effectually prevent a cold being taken. After a long acquaintance with a strict observance of the medicinal properties of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, it is only doing them justice to say that they are really the most valuable of all TONIC MEDICINES. By the word tonic is meant a medicine which gives strength to the stomach sufficient to digest in proper quantities all wholesome food, which increases the power of every nerve and muscle of the human body, or, in other words, invigorates the nervous and muscular systems. The solidity or firmness of the whcle tissue of the body, which so quickly follows the use of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, their certain and speedy effects in repairing the partial dilapidations from time or intemperance, and their lasting salutary influence on the whole frame, is most convincing that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle, of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength sufficient to resist the formation of disease, and also to fortify the constitution against contagion; as such, their general use is strongly recommended as a preventative during the prevalence of malignant fever or other infectious diseases, and to persons attending sick rooms they will be found invaluable, as in no one instance have they ever failed in preventing the taking of illness, even under the most trying circumstances.

As *Norton's Camomile Pills* are particularly recommended for all stomach complaints or indigestion, it will probably be expected that some advice should be given respecting diet, though after all that has been written upon the subject, after the publication of volume upon volume, after the country has, as it were, been inundated with practical essays on diet, as a means of prolonging life, it would be unnecessary to say more, did we nôt feel it our duty to make the humble endeavour of inducing the public to regard them not, but to adopt that course which is dictated by nature, by reason, and by common sense. Those persons who study the wholesomes, and are governed by the opinion of writers on diet, are uniformly both unhealthy in body and weak in mind. There can be no doubt that the palate is designed to inform us what is proper for the stomach, and, of course, that must best instruct us what food to take and what to avoid: we want no other adviser. Nothing can be more clear than that those articles which are agreeable to the taste were by nature intended for our food and sustenance, whether liquid or solid, foreign or of native production; if they are pure and unadulterated,

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

no harm need be dreaded by their use; they will only injure by abuse. Consequently, whatever the palate approves, eat and drink always in moderation, but never in excess; keeping in mind that the first process of digestion is performed in the mouth, the second in the stomach; and that, in order that the stomach may be able to do its work properly, it is requisite the first process should be well performed: this consists of masticating or chewing the solid food, to break down and separate the fibres and small substances of meat and vegetable, mixing them well, and blending the whole together before they are swallowed; and it is particularly urged upon all to take plenty of time to their meals and never eat in haste. If you conform to this short and simple, but comprehensive advice, and find that there are various things which others eat and drink with pleasure and without inconvenience, and which would be pleasant to yourself, only that they disagree, you may at once conclude that the fault is in the stomach, that it does not possess the power which it ought to do, that it wants assistance, and the sooner that assistance is afforded the better. A very short trial of this medicine will best prove how soon it will put the stomach in a condition to perform with ease all the work which nature intended for it. By its use you will soon be able to enjoy, in moderation, whatever is agreeable to the taste, and unable to name one individual article of food which disagrees with or sits unpleasantly on the stomach. Never forget that a small meal well digested affords more nourishment to the system than a large one, even of the same food, when digested imperfectly. Let the dish be ever so delicious, ever so enticing a variety offered, the bottle ever so enchanting, never forget that temperance tends to preserve health, and that health is the soul of enjoyment. But should an impropriety be at any time, or ever so often committed, by which the stomach becomes overloaded or disordered, render it immediate aid by taking a dose of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, which will so promptly assist in carrying off the burden thus imposed upon it that all will soon be right again.

It is most certainly true that every person in his lifetime consumes a quantity of noxious matter, which if taken at one meal would be fatal; it is these small quantities of noxious matter which are introduced into our food, either by accident or wilful adulteration, which we find so often upset the stomach, and not unfrequently lay the foundation of illness, and perhaps final ruination to health. To preserve the constitution, it should be our constant care, if possible to counteract the effect of these small quantities of unwholesome matter; and whenever, in that way, an enemy to the constitution finds its way into the stomach, a friend should immediately be sent after it, which would prevent its

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

mischievous effects, and expel it altogether; no better friend can be found—no, none which will perform the task with greater certainty than NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. And let it be observed that the longer this medicine is taken the less it will be wanted, and it can in no case become habitual, as its entire action is to give energy and force to the stomach, which is the spring of life, the source from which the whole frame draws its succour and support. After an excess in eating or drinking, and upon every occasion of the general health being at all disturbed, these PILLS should be immediately taken, as they will stop and eradicate disease at its commencement. Indeed, it is most confidently asserted that by the timely use of this medicine only, and a common degree of caution, any person may enjoy all the comforts within his reach, may pass through life without any illness, and with the certainty of attaining a healthy OLD AGE.

On account of their volatile properties, they must be kept in bottles; and if closely corked their qualities are neither impaired by time or injured by any change of climate whatever. Price 13½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* each, with full directions. The large bottles contain the quantity of three small ones, or PILLS equal to fourteen ounces of CAMOMILE FLOWERS.

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GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS

Is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c., and by its Balsamic and Healing qualities render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humour, pimpl , or eruption; and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful.

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FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

The Value of this Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of Society for upwards of fifty years.

Its extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which, in outward appearance, so closely resemble the Original as easily to deceive even careful observers. The proprietor, therefore, feels it due to the Public to give a SPECIAL CAUTION against the purchase of such imitations.

All purchasers are, therefore, requested carefully to observe that the words **"John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey,"** are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, in **White letters on a Red Ground,** without which none are genuine. The true STEEDMAN is spelt with *two EE s.*

Prepared only at Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Packets, 1*s.* 1½*d., and* 2*s.* 9*d. each.*

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		Per Bottle. s.	d.
Brandy	from	3	0
French Brandy, Pale	,,	4	8
Ditto ,, Brown	,,	4	8
Gin	,,	2	0
Rum	,,	2	8
Whiskey	,,	3	0
Hollands	,,	3	0

		Per Bottle. s.	d.
Sherry	from	2	0
Port	,,	2	0
Champagne	,,	3	0
Sparkling Moselle	,,	3	0
Sparkling Hock	,,	3	0
Still ditto	,,	3	0
Claret	,,	1	4

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Prepared by the Patentee THOMAS FORD, Chemist, Holloway, who requests the public to observe that the Genuine Improved Pectoral Balsam of Horehound has the outside wrapper printed in Red Ink, and signed by the Patentee in Black ink; and, as a further protection to purchasers, the name of his agent, "*Mr. Edward's*, 157, *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., late of* 67, *St. Paul's*," is engraved on the Government stamp. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

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Chas. Luker,
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Witness—W. J. Sparrow."

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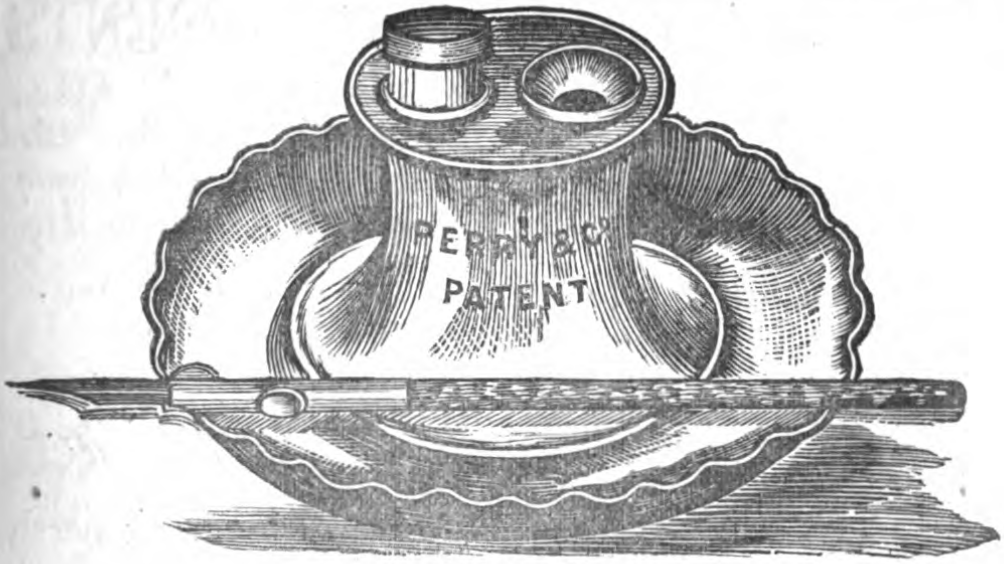
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A certain cure for Leprosy and Scurvy, Scalds, Burns, and Chilblains; Sore and Chapped Lips, Breaking out of the Mouth and Nose, Ulcerated Legs, Bruises and Cuts, Abscesses and Blotches on the Face, Sprains, Scald Head, and Ringworm. This invaluable Ointment never failed during many years experience in curing the above-named complaints, even when of the most dangerous description and considered hopeless. The Proprietor strongly recommends it to *Emigrants*, Captains of Ships, and seafaring persons, as it will keep for any length of time and in any climate. *Notice.*—The proprietor, T. F. Goddard, of Highgate, has appointed "*Mr. Edwards*, 157, *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., late of* 67, *St. Paul's, London*," his sole Wholesale Agent, whose name will appear on the Government Stamp. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d.

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Effectually cures Tooth-ache, Tic, Nervousness, Debility, Indigestion, &c.

SWEETING'S TOOTH-ACHE ELIXIR preserves the Teeth, stops Decay, and gives Tone and Vigour to the nerves.

SWEETING'S TOOTH-ACHE ELIXIR is the Finest Nervine Tonic ever discovered!

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From Mrs. Potson, Bad Homburg, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

"I take Sweeting's Elixir, not for Tooth-ache or Tic, but as the only medicine that I have ever met with that supports and strengthens, while it calms shattered nerves. It is like life to a person who cannot take one teaspoonful of any stimulant whatever."

2, Eliza-place, Eliza-street, Belfast, July 17th.

"Mr. M. Sweeting,—Dear Sir,—I cannot refrain from adding my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your invaluable elixir; it has made life another thing to me.—Yours very truly, W. J. DEVERS.

"Mrs. G. F. Earle finds the Elixir most valuable to her children in cases of Tooth-ache." Linnæus House, Hull, April 10th.

39, Preston-street, Bradford, November 21st, 1876.

"Mr. Martin Sweeting,—Sir,—I beg to say I have suffered most acutely from Tooth-ache and Tic during the past month, but last Friday was induced to try your Elixir, and having used three bottles am cured. I send you this spontaneously, because I am so glad to have become free from these really distressing pains.—Yours respectfully, THOS. BRUCE."

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WHAT THE PROFESSION SAY RESPECTING

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

To Mr. Page D. Woodcock. Manchester, *June 13th*, 1877.

Sir,—I have found your Pills to be an excellent preparation for the Constipation and Flatulency, so common in both sexes, of a sedentary habit. They possess great advantages over many other Pills. Their uniformity in strength, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of their action, should commend them to the favourable consideration of those who require a Tonic to assist digestion, relieve Wind in the Stomach, exert a special influence on the Liver, and also the peristaltic motion of the Bowels, resulting from Chronic Indigestion and lack of Assimilation. The more my experience in their varied applicability extends, the more their beneficial effects appear, and many households have found a great friend in your preparation, so for as regards the promotion of a healthy digestion. Their favorable action are all the most sanguine could wish for.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

THOS. FOSTER KER, Surgeon.

Author of "Voices for Progress," "Observations on Perfumery," etc., etc. Late Surgeon to the National Steamship Company's screw steamers "Pennsylvania" and "Helvetia."

Sufferers from Wind on the Stomach, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick head-ache, Heart-burn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Cholic, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Liver Complaint, Skin Eruptions, &c., &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of this most excellent Medicine.

They are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors, throughout the Kingdom, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 Stamps, according to size, to Page D. Woodcock, "Lincoln House," St. Faith's, Norwich, (formerly of Lincoln,) and they will be sent free by return of post.

John Morton, wholesale & retail Agent, Boston.

TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM

TOOTH-ACHE, TIC-DOLOREUX, RHEUMATISM,

(WHEREVER SITUATE,)

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATIC GOUT, PARALYTIC AND OTHER NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DEAFNESS.



HENRY'S NERVINE is with the utmost confidence recommended as the most speedy and unfailing Remedy ever brought before the public.

My Dear Sir, ROCHDALE, April, 1870.

Nearly a year ago I was a martyr to Tic, and at last was driven to that terrible resource—to a druggist,—" to take my own Physic," I flirted with Tonics, I coquetted with Cathartics, I tried all sorts of remedies. " Dabbled, and dribbled, and squirted in," but all was of no avail, I concluded that Tic had permanently taken up its abode with me, and that " what can't be cured must be endured."

One Saturday evening, however, with a prospect of a busy night before me, and as a matter of course, Tic worse than usual: I thought of " HENRY'S NERVINE," I applied it, felt immediate relief; continued to apply it, and took a bottle to bed to use during the night, but lo! the fiend had departed, and " Richard was himself again," and as I have had no return, I now write to thank you, and scarcely need assure you that I shall strongly recommend it to all sufferers from Tic.

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES HAMILTON ROTHWELL.

To Mr PAGE D. WOODCOCK.

One of the most interesting chemical discoveries of the present day is the production of a vegetable preparation which possesses the remarkable property of instantaneously allaying nervous pain by its merely touching the seat of pain. To those who dislike drinking nauseous remedies, we can confidently recommend *Henry's Nervine* as a most valuable and certain cure for nervous complaints, especially those affecting the head and facial nerves.—*Court Express.*

Hundreds of cases of cures could be obtained, all testifying to the magical effects of HENRY'S NERVINE.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Medicine Vendors.—Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, ST. FAITH'S, NORWICH, who will send it Post free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps.

John Morton, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston.

One Dose Relieves! One Box Cures.

Perfect freedom from Cough in five minutes after taking

WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS,

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, and removing Phlegm, &c.

READ THESE REMARKABLE TESTIMONIALS.

STONEY LANE, GOOSNARGH, near Preston.

Dear Sir,

I write these few lines to you to let you know of the wonderful Cures I have got by taking "WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS." I had tried I think a score of Cough Medicines of all sorts, without doing me any good at all. I was troubled with a very bad Cough during the night, and tickling in my throat; I had been in this way for nearly two months, and found that I was getting worse every day; I also had a very great hoarseness, while I could hardly speak, also night sweats very bad. At last a Druggist presuaded me to try a box of your Pills and I can truly say the first dose did me more good than all the Cough Medicines I had taken before; I only got a 1s. 1½d. Box, and now I have not the slightest Cough at all, and the night sweats are gone, and I can sleep well. I can truly say the Pills were worth a Guinea a Box to me, for I think I had paid nearly 10s. to get cured of my Cough, and could not. I hope you will use this Testimonial for the benefit of others as you think proper.

To PAGE D. WOODCOCK. I remain, yonrs truly,

JAMES ALSTON.

Dear Sir, 48, BURY STREET, HEYWOOD.

Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the unspeakable benefit I have received from your Cough Pills; I was suffering from a most distressing Cough, and could not sleep, could not go up or down a hill without continually resting, and having a dreadful fit of Coughing, Doctors gave me up, and at last I was recommended to try a box of your Pills, which I obtained from your agent, Mr. Beckett, Chemist, Market-place; the result was magical: after taking them the Cough entirely left me. I have now peaceful nights, sleep well, breathe easily, and can walk about with the greatest case.

You can make use of this in any way you think proper, for the benefit of sufferers such as I have been. Believe me, yours truly,

To P. D. WOODCOCK, Esq. BENJAMIN CROPPER.

These Pills may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; or enclose 14 or 33 Stamps to the Proprietor, P. D. WOODCOCK, "Lincoln House," ST. FAITH'S, NORWICH, and they will be sent Post free.

TWENTY CURES NURSE  THOUSAND BY LILLY'S

ROYAL FEMALE PILLS!!

For Disorders and Irregularities in the Female Constitution.

These Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome Disorders to which the Female sex is liable.

In Dropsy, General Debility, Pains in the Loins, Swelling of the Feet and Legs, and in all cases depending on Debility, or *taking cold*, they invariably afford relief. They produce a good appetite, with increased vigour of constitution, and give to the complexion that clear, rosy hue characteristic of female health and beauty.

Where females are obliged to sit much, or keep late hours, they should not omit to take these Pills, which may be truly said to be the best Female protector.

They are the best preservative against that fearful complaint consumption, and will cure it if not very far advanced.

During the "change of life" they are the most valuable medicine that can be taken, relieving, after only a few doses, from Giddiness in the Head, Indigestion, Faint Perspirations, Coldness of the Feet, Flutterings at the Stomach, &c., and all those various symptoms common at that period of life.

Young Persons will find these Pills invaluable.

They may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; the 2s. 9d. boxes contain *three* small ones. Should any difficulty occur in obtaining them in remote places, enclose 15 or 36 stamps to the Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Norwich, and they will be sent, free by post, to any part of the United Kingdom.

WOODCOCK'S

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Will cure Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Chronic Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Tic-Doloreux, without causing the least pain in the Head, Sickness, or impairing the Constitution, which is the effect of many powerful and advertised Medicines.

The success of these PILLS has exceeded the most sanguine expectations They have effected thousands of extraordinary cures, after the most eminent Physicians and every other Medicine had failed. They are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for these painful disorders, and are fast superseding the use of every other.

Prepared by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, St. Faith's, Norwich and sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

The most Certain Cure for ENGLISH CHOLERA
AND
BOWEL COMPLAINTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
IS A FEW DOSES OF
WOODCOCK'S
ANTI-CHOLERA DROPS

For Looseness of the Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Sickness, Windy Pains, Disordered Bowels from eating Fruit, Vegetables, &c.

Its virtues in ENGLISH CHOLERA are unrivalled. A single dose generally allays the most acute pain, and diffuses a healthy action through the whole system. For SPASMS, WINDY CHOLIC, CRAMPS, &c., no medicine equals it.

Most Extraordinary Cure of SPASMS by Woodcock's Anti-Cholera Drops.

Cumberworth, near Alford, Jan. 20th, 1853.

Sir,—I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you of the great benefit I have received by taking your Anti-Cholera Drops. I have been afflicted with spasms for a long time, having very violent and dangerous attacks about every month. I can assure you it was hard work to keep straight with the doctor. I was advised to try your Anti-Cholera Drops, and after taking *one dose* was wonderfully relieved. I have occasionally felt a slight attack since, but by taking a dose or two the spasms have quickly dispersed, and I am at present in perfect health. Please to excuse this simple testimony: I would say more, but words cannot express their real value. I give you my name and address, that any one may make inquiries either personally or by letter. I shall be happy to answer them.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

To Mr. P. D. Woodcock. GEORGE GRANTHAM.

Hundreds of Cures of Bowel Complaints like the following could be produced.

Amos Jackson, son of James Jackson, Nag's Head Inn, Flaxengate, Lincoln, found relief the *first* dose, and was quite cured the *third* dose. Also Charles Atkinson, a neighbour, cured on taking the *fourth* dose.

This never-failing remedy for Bowel Complaints of every description ought at all times to be had in readiness, and no housekeeper ought to be without it. It is an excellent remedy for Pain in the Stomach, Wind or Flatulency, and its properties as an effectual Cure for Bowel Complaint, Diarrhœa, or looseness in the Bowels, with or without pain, as well as a certain preventative to Cholera, can be attested by hundreds who received benefit by using it.

Sold by the Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, "*Lincoln House*," *St. Faith's, Norwich, and all Medicine Vendors, in bottles at* 1*s.* 1½*d. and* 2*s.* 9*d. each.*

Buy a bottle, it is useful for almost everything; if you are seized with Bowel Complaint, it will stop it in half an hour.

JOHN MORTON, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S BOTANIC EYE OINTMENT.

A sovereign and valuable restorer and preserver of the sight, removing *Inflammations, Bloodshots, Scorbutic Humours, Shooting Pains, Dimness, Swellings in the Eyelids*, and numerous other diseases to which the Eye is subject; it also preserves the Sight against the injuries arising from extreme heat or cold. (Composed of Vegetables.)

Lo! its just praise is heard from every mouth,
In the bright regions of the sunny *South*,
And, pouring as a gladsome torrent forth,
The sound re-echoes from the chilly *North*:
Its praise comes floating o'er the *Western* wave,
And *Eastern* breezes tell its power to save;
But grateful Britain loudest shall proclaim
Its healing virtues to perpetual *Fame*.

One of the greatest philanthropists of the age, in his remarks on the sufferings of mankind, observes that "A man could never misplace his charity in relieving the blind; for," he adds, "of all the sufferings we are doomed to undergo, this is the greatest;" and, as such, it merits our compassion and our relief, as far as in us lies, to administer it; for who, that is in full possession of this great blessing, can withhold the tear of compassion from him who has been deprived of it, and at the same time not feel grateful that he is not so afflicted—that he is blessed with sight—that he can behold the bright orb of day in all its beauty and splendour, and, with the Poet, exclaim in the language of joy and adoration—

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good;
Almighty; thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair! thyself how wondrous then;
Unspeakable! who sitt'st above the heav'ns
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works.

But let us reverse the picture; let us behold the state of the man who is deprived of sight; let us view his case in the most favourable light—accompanied with wealth, and, as far as he can, enjoying the then few comforts of life—and is he not compelled to say—

Deprived of sight, Heavens choicest gifts are vain;
For me no early primrose decks the plain;
No cheering dawn o'er my lone path can rise.
No glowing sunset, with its million dyes;
No stars shine out, no moon bestows its ray,
But one long night that looks in vain for day.

The discoverer of this invaluable Remedy for many years confined its utility to the afflicted in the immediate vicinity of his residence, and numerous are the persons who now come forward and bear testimony to the incalculable benefits they have derived from it. At the earnest solicitations of friends, and amongst them several Professional Gentlemen, he was induced to give it more extended publicity; and has now the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that its utility is extended all over the country, relieving the sufferers not merely in the cottages of the Poor, but in the mansions of the Rich.—Directions for use with each pot.

Mr. Wallis, of Wilford, near Nottingham, was nearly blinded for upwards of two years, during which time he tried a variety of prescriptions, but without deriving the slightest benefit; having heard of Bostock's Botanic Eye Ointment, he was induced to give it a trial, and before using two pots his sight was completely restored. The above cure was communicated personally by Mr. Wallis to Mr. C. V. Wilcockson, Long Row, Nottingham, to whom reference is permitted.

Sold in pots at 1s. 1½d., *and* 2s. 9d., *by all Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Chemist, "Lincoln House," St. Faith's, Norwich. Observe; None are genuine without the words "Page Woodcock, Norwich," printed in White Letters on a Red Ground on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps, to prevent fraud.*

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S ANTISCORBUTIC OINTMENT

For the Cure of Ring-worms, all Scorbutic Eruptions, Abscesses, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Tumours, Full Throats, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Itch, Chilblains, Scurvy, Evil, &c., and all Eruptions of the Skin; and if used in time, will be found a valuable application for that dreadful disorder the Fistula, as well as Cancer & Erysipelas, with all Scrofulous Diseases.—In Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Some of the above-mentioned dreadfully afflicting maladies have defied the skill of the most eminent Surgeons for many years; and hundreds of our fellow men, after undergoing the most painful operations, have been pronounced by the Faculty incurable, and have spent the remainder of their lives in the greatest misery, until the kind hand of death put an end to their sufferings. All alike are doomed to suffer—the peasant and the prince—as a proof of which, let us enter the abode of Royalty, and who cannot remember the sufferings of George the Fourth, the uncle of our most gracious Queen, who for many years suffered from the Scrofula; or, as it is called, "The King's Evil," in consequence of the sufferings of the Royal Family. And need I say, all that money or interest could command, all the skill of the Medical Profession of this and other countries was brought into action, and the Royal sufferer was often heard to say, "He would not wish his greatest enemy so great an evil."

"For what are gems, or gold, or wealth,
If unattended by the boon of health:
Behold yon couch, whose splendid curtains sweep
In crimson folds, where grandeur's doomed to weep;
Where the dim lamp sends forth its faint perfume,
And vassals noiseless pace the gorgeous room;
Where skill and medicine, brought from every land,
In vain attempts to hold pain's torturing hand.
Oh! could they know the wond'rous healing power,
By Bostock wrested from each hidden flower,
To form the Ointment, which has power to heal
The direst pains earth's suffering sons can feel,
Glad would they hail it as a gift sent down
From that bright world, where suffering is unknown."

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