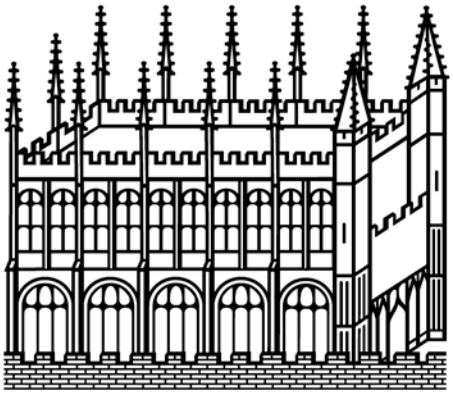


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ALMANACK

FOR

1866:

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A Brief Sketch of the History of Bedford,

THE POPULATION OF THE TOWN;

The BOROUGH AND ITS REPRESENTATION;

The Churches of Bedford;

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THE HARPUR SCHOOLS;

The Britannia Iron Works; The Bridge; The General Infirmary; The Bedford House of Industry; The Gaol; The Assembly Rooms; The Working Men's Institute; The Corn Exchange; The Shire Hall; The Cemetery; The Members of Parliament; The Borough and County Magistrates; The Corporation; The Trustees; The Burial Board; The Militia; Bankers; County Court; Fairs; Post Office; Carriers;

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COMPILED BY

THOMAS ALLEN BLYTH,

Fellow of the Royal Geological Society of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Preceptors; and Assistant-Master, Bedford Preparatory Commercial School.

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Introduction.

PROMPTED by the want of an inexpensive ANNUAL DIRECTORY OF BEDFORD, the Compiler and Publisher have ventured to lay the following pages before the Public.

They beg to tender their sincere thanks to the various gentlemen who have kindly revised the proof sheets. Notwithstanding the efforts used to render the work as complete as possible, they cannot indulge the hope that some errors or omissions have not occurred.

Bedford, December, 1865.

The following addition to the account of Howard Chapel arrived too late to be placed in its proper position.

"The church at Howard Chapel was formed in the year 1772. It was composed of persons who originally were members of the Christian society assembling at the Old Meeting. Among the most distinguished of these was John Howard the Philanthropist, who contributed very largely toward the erection of the new meeting, now called, after his name, 'HOWARD CHAPEL.' It was not until the year 1775, or 1776, that the chapel was ready for divine worship. The trust deeds were not prepared until the year 1777, which corresponds with the date on the front of the chapel."—*From a concise History of the Church, published* 1840.

A BRIEF
Sketch of the History of Bedford.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, is situated in the Archdeaconry of Bedford, Diocese of Ely, and Norfolk Circuit. It is divided into five parishes—St. Paul's, St. Peter's, St. Mary's, St. John's, and St. Cuthbert's. The parish of St. Paul has recently been divided into two Ecclesiastical Divisions—St. Paul's and that of Holy Trinity. The Trinity Church is a Chapel of Ease to St. Paul's. The principal street in Bedford is almost a mile long, and, on account of its passing through four parishes, is called High Street St. John's, High Street St. Mary's, High Street (which is in St. Paul's parish), and High Street St. Peter's. This street is well paved and lighted with gas, and very much has been done during the last few years to enlarge and improve the appearance of its shops. There are a great many private families residing here, who have been attracted by the advantages arising from the great public endowments which Bedford possesses, especially the great benefits and economy in education which the noble and celebrated Harpur Schools afford. The principal manufactures carried on here are agricultural implements, straw plait, and pillow lace. The manufacture of pillow lace is still carried on, though not near to such an extent as it was 10 or 20 years since. The straw hat and bonnet manufactory has been opened about six years, and it is expected that another will soon be established. The Britannia Iron Works of Messrs. J. and F. Howard, which were commenced in 1857 and completed in 1859, have seldom been surpassed in extent and beauty of design. Messrs. E. Page & Co., Victoria Iron Works, are also very extensive manufacturers of various agricultural implements and machinery.

The ancient history of this neat, pleasant, and healthy borough and market town, like that of most other ancient towns, seems to be involved in much uncertainty. Its ancient

BRITISH name was—it is maintained by some—*Lettidur* or *Lettuy-dur*, which signifies *beds*, lodgings, or inns on a *ford*; though others have stated that they believe this to be only a modern forgery. Some suppose it to be a ROMAN town—the *Lacto-durum* of Antoninus; whilst others (and amongst them Camden) declare that this is not the case. Nevertheless, no one has ventured to dispute the identity of Bedford and the SAXON *Bedicanford*, known afterwards as *Bedanford*, both of which names mean "the Fortress on the *Ford*," and were doubtless given to it because of its situation at the ancient ford on the river Ouse. In the *Saxon Chronicle*, of the year 571, we find the following passage:—"This year Cuthwulph fought against the Britons at *Bedicanford*, and took four towns—Lygeanburg (probably Leighton Buzzard, though some say Lenburg), and Egelesburg (Aylesbury) and Bennington (Bensington, Oxfordshire), and Egonesham (Ensham, Oxfordshire). And in the same year he died." This passage has therefore proved that Bedford is a very ancient town. In this battle the Britons were defeated by the West Saxons, under the command of Cuthwulf, brother of Ceawlin, third king of Wessex, with considerable loss.

Offa, the celebrated king of Mercia, seems, from some cause or other, to have maintained a very high opinion of Bedford; and when he died in 784, at Offley, in Hertfordshire, he was buried here, because he had expressed a wish to be interred at Bedford in preference to his newly-erected Abbey of St. Albans. From the writings of Stowe it appears that "he was buried in a Chappele which then stoode on the bank of the river Ouse, without the towne of Bedford, which chappelle, with the sepulchre of the king, the river hath swallowed up." Mathew Paris gives a similar description, and adds—"Although it be diligently sought after, like a thing of fate, or enchantment (*res fatalis*), is not found." Of course the story of the appearance of Offa's tomb in the water is entirely fabulous; but the same tale has often been related of ancient towns, cities, and buildings, and, amongst others, those in the Asphaltic Lake, or Dead Sea.

Leland asserts that St. Ethelbert was buried in the monastery of Bedford, but Tanner thinks that, as there is no confirmation of this statement, it is a mistake for Offa.

King Edward, son of Alfred, visited our town in the year 919, as it appears from the following extract from the *Saxon*

Chronicle for that year :—" This year came King Edward with his army to Bedanford, before Martin-mass, and received that city in surrender, and to him returned nearly all the Burgesses who had before obeyed him, and having staid there four weeks he ordered a fortification to be erected on the south side of the river before he departed thence." It was he who annexed a village on the south side of the river, called Milksgate, which now forms part of the town of Bedford.

From the *Saxon Chronicle*, dated 921, we learn that :—" At the same time the Pagans from Huntandune and the East Angles having gone out, built that fortification at *Temesford*, which they inhabited and strengthened, for they had left the other at Huntingdon, thinking that from this (*inde*) by battle and contest they should hereafter recover a great portion of the land. They advanced, after that, till they came to Bedanford, but the men who were within came out to meet them, and fought with them, put to flight, and killed a *good great* part of them."

Bedford is mentioned no more in the *Saxon Chronicle* till the year 970, when, alluding to the *Monastery* here, it states that—" This year died the Archbishop Oskytel, who, at first, had been consecrated diocesan bishop of Dorkeceastre :* and afterwards, by the consent of King Edward and his nobles (or Council, according to Ingram,) he was consecrated Archbishop of Eouerwic.† He was 22 years (translated *winters* by Ingram) bishop, and died on the night of All Hallow-mas, 10 nights before Martin-mas, at Tame. And the abbot Thurkytel, his relation, conveyed the bishop's body to Bedanford, because he himself was the Abbot there at that time."

In 1010, our town seems to have been of such importance as to attract the devastating inroads of the Danes, who, having succeeded in making frequent and fatal invasions into every part of the kingdom, "burned Theodford (Thetford) and Grantabrycge (Cambridge); and afterwards they advanced south to the Thames, and the horsemen went to meet the ships (which had just been built by the Saxons) ; and, afterwards, having got out to the west, they went to Oxfordshire, and Bucingamscire, and thence along the Use, until they came to *Bedanford*, from thence to Temesanford, burning whatever places they came to."

* Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, whence the see was transferred to Lincoln in 1070, by St. Remigius of Fischamp.

† York.

In 1016, another expedition was made by Canute, through Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire, and thence to Huntingdon, Lincoln, &c.

In the reign of William II, Bedford Castle was erected by Pain (or Paganus) de Beauchamp, to whom the king had given several manors in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and upon whom he had conferred the title of Baron. The first siege that this castle sustained was in the year 1137, when Milo de Beauchamp, and his brother, hearing that King Stephen had bestowed their sister in marriage together with the whole Barony of Bedford, which had belonged to Simon de Beauchamp, their father, unto Hugh Pauper, brother to the Earl of Leicester, garrisoned Bedford Castle, which was then a fort of great strength, environed with a mighty rampier of earth, and a high wall, within which was an impregnable tower. The king, not being able to get it by assault, brought his army before it on Christmas Eve, and after a long and hard siege obtained it by surrender through the mediation of his brother, Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester: Milo de Beauchamp and his soldiers marching out upon honourable terms. This is according to Dugdale's account. Camden, however, on the contrary, states that Stephen took the castle with great slaughter.

In 1190, the office of Governor of the Castle of Bedford was sold to Simon de Beauchamp for £100.

In 1216, William de Beauchamp, who at that time possessed the Barony of Bedford, joined the insurgent barons against King John, in support of the glorious struggle for Magna Charta. The royal partizans, hearing that William de Beauchamp had received the insurgent rebels as friends in Bedford Castle, besieged it, and, after holding it for seven days without receiving relief, they surrendered it. After this the castle was granted to Fawkes de Brent (or more properly Falcs de Breaute), as a reward for his services; who, it is stated, pulled down the Collegiate Church of St. Paul, Bedford, in order to enlarge and fortify his castle. This he seems to have done by order of the king, for a charter of the first of Henry III. grants the church of Tindene to the monks of Newenham, as a compensation for his father having ordered St. Paul's Church to be pulled down to fortify the castle. An abbess of Elstow, however, hearing of the sacrilege, took the sword out of that saint's image, and would not replace it until justice had overtaken the offender.

In 1224, Falcs had no less than thirty-five actions at law against him at one time for violently displacing landholders and seizing their possessions. He seems to have been a brutal and rapacious person, and, presuming on the almost impregnable strength of the castle, now set all law at defiance, and began to seize the estates and take away the goods of his weak neighbours without consideration or mercy. For some of these offences he was fined £3,000 by the King's Justiciaries Itinerant at Dunstable; but, in contempt, sent a body of soldiers, seized Henry de Braidbrock, the chief judge, and brought him to Bedford Castle, where he was kept a close prisoner with great severity. This so displeased King Henry III. that he himself besieged the castle in person, but it was not, as Matthiason says, "until sixty days of the most obstinate defence against all the machinery which the art of war could then produce, and having the outer and second ramparts carried by assault, that he was induced to surrender; in the terms of which his life was to be spared by the king, on condition of giving various other castles into the hands of the monarch, and suffering the pain of banishment for life. His brother, who had violently seized the judge, was immediately hanged, with various others who were implicated in the rebellion. The greater part of the fortifications were demolished, the stones being used in the building of the bridge, and the remaining part restored to the possession of William de Beauchamp." The site of the castle, with the Swan Hotel, now belongs to His Grace the Duke of Bedford.

We said it was Pain de Beauchamp who erected Bedford Castle: it was his wife, Roisa, who founded that rich and extensive Monastery of Newnham, which formerly stood on the same side of the river as the castle, abont a mile below Bedford. It was built in 1165 for Black or Regular Canons. There are now no remains of this building except the walls, but from these we can form no idea of the building. It appears, however, to have been endowed with large possessions, for we find that in the year 1291, when Pope Nicholas IV. taxed the English monasteries, the valuation of Newnham was £89 11s. 8½d., which was considered a very large income in those days. Even the Priory Church (in which were interred the remains of one of the wives of Lord Latimer, and one of Edward Clynton, Esq., who married a Duchess of Norfolk) has long since been demolished.

About the year 1200, Simon Barescot (or Basket), Alderman of Bedford, founded the Caldwell Priory, about a quarter of a mile west of Bedford, on the south bank of the Ouse, for the brethren of the order of the Holy Cross or Holy Sepulchre. The site was given by Robert de Houghton, and the priory was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In course of time the order of the Holy Sepulchre falling to decay, it seems to have been occupied by Austin Canons; for, at the time of its suppression by Henry VIII., it was stated to be a priory of the last order, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. Its clear income was stated to be £109 8s. 5d.

About 1290, Mabel de Pateshull, Lady of Bletnesho (now Bletsoe), whose family was connected by marriage with the Beauchamps, founded the Priory which formerly stood on the north-west of Bedford, for the Francisan or Grey Friars. Only a very imperfect idea can one form, from its present appearance, of the sanctity and great estimation in which the priory was held. The revenues of this monastery, when suppressed, were estimated only at £3 15s. 2d., clear annual value. The endowment was therefore by no means rich: and it was chiefly dependent on the prebends of Bedford and Caldwell Priory. On the south side of the Church, which is said to have been large and handsome, the *Foundress* was interred in an arched tomb, in the middle. In front of the high altar *Queen Eleanor* was buried under a flat stone, on which was a crowned (?) brass image; on the north side, *one of the Lords Mowbray*, a descendant of the Beauchamps, was interred; and in the choir, *Richard Hastings*, Chamberlain to King Edward III.

The Elstow Abbey, the ruins of which stand south-west of Bedford, about a mile distant, formerly an Abbey of Benedictine nuns, was founded by Juditha, Countess of Huntingdon (the wife of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon), in the reign of her uncle William the Conqueror, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, in honor of whom it was first called Helenstow Abbey. Notwithstanding the considerable rights and possessions which it held, it was endowed by Malcolm King of Scotland, and Earl of Huntingdon, with the third penny of certain tolls collected from the town of Bedford. The Barony of Bedford, it appears from Matthiason was about this time held feudatory to the

Earldom of Huntingdon. At the dissolution the revenues of this abbey (we are told by Cooke) were valued at £284 12s. 11¾d. Matthiason states that its income was estimated at £325 1s. 1¾d.

The Population of the Town.

The population of this town has very much increased of late years, as may be seen from the following figures. In 1801 it was 3948; 1811, 4605; 1821, 5466; 1831, 6959; 1841, 9178; 1851, 11,693; 1861 (the last return), 13,412. The present number of inhabitants is about 15,000. The number of houses in 1851 was 2472; 1861, 2934. Number of males in 1851, 5402; Females, 6291: Males in 1861, 6223; Females, 7189.

The following Table shows the number of Residents in each Parish, in the Years 1851 *and* 1861, *with the increase during the ten years :—*

Parishes.	1861.	1851.	Increase.
St. Cuthbert	787	663	124
St. John	465	453	12
St. Mary	1869	1670	199
St. Paul.....	7409	6709	700
St. Peter	2882	2198	684
Totals ...	13,412	11,693	1719

The Borough and its Representation.

Bedford is a very ancient Borough and Corporation by prescription, its first charter on record being that of Henry II. His son Richard, who succeeded him as king, confirmed their mercantile guild and ancient privileges; and by him new privileges and immunities were granted, similar to those enjoyed by the burgesses of Oxford. The borough has returned two representatives to the House of Commons since the twenty-third year of Edward I.'s reign. But in the reign of King James II. the mayor and aldermen were removed from their respective offices by royal mandate, for having neglected to elect two Burgesses to serve in Parliament: because of this neglect the members were chosen by his majesty's ministers. In the year

1690, the right of election was determined to be in the freemen burgesses (whether resident or not), and inhabitants (householders not receiving alms); but by an act of the 2nd of William IV. cap. 45, the former non-resident electors, except within seven miles, have been disfranchised, but the constituency has not otherwise been altered, nor have the limits of the borough (containing 2164 acres) undergone any change. At the first general election, under the above-mentioned act, the number of £10 householders registered was 975, and of freemen 597, of whom 961 polled. The present number of electors (including freemen) is about 1140.

The Churches of Bedford.

The Church of St. Paul.

This very ancient and fine old edifice, which is a spacious and handsome Gothic structure of the fifteenth century, is the principal church in the town. History informs us that there was, long before the Norman Conquest, a collegiate church in Bedford, dedicated to St. Paul; and Parry tells us that the "Canonici de Bedforde" are mentioned in Domesday Book next to the "Canonici de Lundun," but whether it stood on or near the spot occupied by the present church, cannot now be ascertained. Turner states that the present edifice does not stand upon the same site as the former; he evidently believed that the church was adjacent to the castle, for he mentions as a reason for making the above statement, that Faukes de Breaute is said to have pulled down the church of St. Paul in order to rebuild, fortify, and enlarge the castle. But the general opinion maintained by those who have investigated the subject is that the old church did stand, or at least might have stood, in St. Paul's Square, for Faukes no doubt wanted the materials, and not the site, of the church.

The south chancel contains an altar tomb erected to the memory of Sir William Harpur, the founder of the Bedford Schools, with the effigies of himself and his last wife. The floor of the north chancel is nearly paved with the tombs of vicars of the church, some of the inscriptions upon which are very elegant. The tower contains a fine peal of eight bells, the tenor bell weighing 28 cwt., and a set of musical chimes, which perform

for about five or six minutes every three hours (at 3, 6, 9, and 12 o'clock) day and night. These chimes have six changes, which are generally altered every week—they were put up in the year 1754. The tower contains an excellent clock, having four faces, each being 24 feet in circumference; this clock cost £400 and was added to the church in 1812.

For some time past the attention of the town has been directed to the unsafe condition of the octagonal stone spire and other parts of the edifice. It has been decided, after much deliberation, to commence the work of restoration, at a cost of between £10,000 and £11,000, a large amount of which has already been raised. Mr. Robert Palgrave, of Pall Mall, is the architect.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 11 a.m., 3 and 6½ p.m. Daily service at 10½ a.m. Wednesday evenings, 7½. Rev. M. F. Sadler, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, vicar. Organist, Mr. John Nunn.

The Church of Holy Trinity.

The Trinity Church was opened in 1841. It is a very neat building, and is a Chapel of Ease belonging to St. Paul's, from which it was separated for ecclesiastical purposes in 1860. The tower, which stands at the north, contains the clock and only one bell. The interior of this church is very elegant: the gallery occupies the east, north, and west sides; the northern portion contains the organ. The communion table is situated at the north side of the church.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 11 a.m., 3 and 6½ p.m. Wednesday, 10½ a.m.; Friday, 7 p.m. Lecture at the School Room, Roise street, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 p.m. Rev. R. W. Fitzpatrick, M.A. incumbent; Rev. F. Bannister, B.A., curate; Mr. P. H. Diemer, M.R.A.M., organist.

The Church of St. Peter.

This ancient edifice, though certainly inferior in architecture to St Paul's, is worthy of notice, particularly as it retains a fine Saxon arch at the south entrance. Its low square tower, which stands between the church and the chancel, is rather too massive for the size of the building; it contains the clock and five small bells: the lower part of the tower is used as part of the church. The chancel contains a mural tablet to the memory of Susanna,

the wife of Thomas Knight, who died in the year 1754, about nineteen years of age, with a poetical inscription relating to her beauty and virtues. The octagonal font is one of considerable antiquity, in a state of rather good preservation. It has very handsome tracery of two kinds of roses, which, as some suppose, represented the Houses of York and Lancaster. There are also roses in lozenges, quatrefoils, and the arms of the Hazeldines, of Goldington, a Cross fleury. The windows in the chancel are tastefully decorated with stained glass. The east window contains *Ecce Homo* (by Guido), *St. Peter, The Supper at Emmaus*, and *The Scourging of Christ.* It likewise contains an ancient figure of a chalice with the Host, taken from the ruins at Radwell Hall. On the north side of the chancel there is a small lancette window, containing St. Paul, a Porticullis, an Eagle and Child, a Falcon, the arms of the Isle of Man, and other designs. During the last twenty years this church has been enlarged twice: it was enlarged in 1846, at the cost of £1,100; and in 1859 at £700.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Rev. G. A. Burnaby, rector; Mr. Robert Rose, organist.

The Church of St. Mary.

The parish of St. Mary was inclosed by an Act of Parliament passed in 1797, when an allotment of land was made to the rector in lieu of tithes. The total amount of land, which then belonged to this parish, lying in open fields was computed at 400 acres: the rector of St. John's was entitled to the tithes of about twelve acres, for which an allotment was also made. St. Mary's Church is in the perpendicular style of architecture. Its tower, an old Norman structure, containing six small musical bells and a clock with chimes, stands between the nave and chancel, supported on arches. The north transept is of the same date. There is a gallery at the west end, in which the boy's school is seated. The organ is on the floor at the east end of the north aisle. On the floor of the nave is the brass effigy of Robert Hawes, Alderman, and thrice Mayor of Bedford, dressed in his robes: it bears the date of 1627. The principal monuments in the chancel are those of Dr. Giles Thorne, rector of this church and St. Peter's,* Archdeacon

* St. Peter Dunstaple.—"Before the year 1400, it was a separate parish; it was afterwards consolidated with St. Mary's, the service being

of Buckingham, and chaplain to Charles II.; Rev. Williiam Cummings; and the Rev. William Done, Archdeacon of Bedford, and Prebend of Lincoln. A new south aise was added in 1853.

A new parochial school has recently been erected on a site presented by the rector, formerly a portion of the churchyard of St. Peter Dunstable. The school is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. Peter Dunstable.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 11 a.m., 3 and 6½ p.m. Rev. T. Bouwens, rector; Revs. C. Brereton and E. G. Bayly, curates. Miss H. W. Barker, organist.

The Church of St. Cuthbert.

This modern cruciform structure is said to have been originally founded by King Offa, about A.D. 772. The former building (according to Parry) was a small and mean structure, having a low nave and chancel under one roof, and a wooden turret in the centre, with a clock and bell. Its interior was extremely humble, and contained nothing remarkable, except the remains of a Saxon font. The present edifice, which is a very good specimen of the Anglo-Norman and Latin crucifix styles of architecture, with open seats, was erected on the site of the above mentioned structure, and was consecrated on the 8th of July, in 1847, by the Bishop of Ely. It cost 2000 guineas, and held 450 persons. The communion plate was given by the late Thomas Wooldridge, Esq., and the organ, the books for the reading desk and communion service, as well as the painted window, were presented by gentlemen living in the neighbourhood.

The enlargement of the church consists of north and south aisle, the latter, on account of its close proximity to the street, having an apsidal termination to the west, in which the font is placed. The effect of this, both internally and externally, is very pleasing. Each aisle opens to the nave by two wide arches, resting upon slight granite columns of great strength. The columns, which abut on the north-west and south-west angles of the tower, being detached from the solid piers supporting it, the

performed at each on alternate weeks. and the books and ornaments removed from one to the other. In 1545, the parishioners were permitted by Sir Edward North, Chancellor of the Augmentations, to pull down St. Peter's Church, on condition of applying the materials for the repair of St. Mary' (to which they had lately added a new aisle), in repairing the bridge and mending the streets."—PARRY.

obstruction to sight and sound usually occurring in the case of a central tower is much diminished; and the skill exercised by Mr. Penrose, in making the additional space available for the purposes of public worship, is recognised by every one who was acquainted with the church in its original form. The cost of the enlargemnet, together with a new organ built by Mr. Hadfield, Hackney road, London, amounted to between £1600 and £1700.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6½ p.m.; Wednesdays, during Lent, at 7 p.m., in the church. Rev. Charles Trollope, rector.

The Church of St. John.

The ancient monastic institution, known as "The Church and Hospital of St. John (the Baptist), is said to have been founded in the tenth century by Robert de Parys, and endowed for a master and two or more co-brethren, or priests, who were to pray for the founder's soul. Matthiason tells us that "the earliest date of this institution given is 980; but that of the register of Lincoln being evidently a mistake or interpolation (A.D. Millo Nono Centesimo LXXX), a great deal of difference has arisen relative to its real date. It is most probable that the different dates refer to separate endowments; and that about the year 1280, which Lysons gives for its origin, it was considerably enlarged for the reception and support of the poor freemen of Bedford, by the munificence of one of the St. John family; and that previous to that period it was merely a Bede-house or oratory: the conditions of its enlargement being that the inmates were to pray for the soul of this benefactor, John St. John, his family, and descendants. From this provision for the poor freemen of the town, it would appear that from this period the hospital was under the protection of the Corporation, as the church and hospital had been united long before the Reformation, about which time an attempt was made to deprive it of its ancient character, and to seize the church as parochial into the king's hands. On this occasion, according to a MS. in the British Museum, it sets forth its title and claim to be exempted from confiscation; showing that for 400 years it had been an hospital, and the church used as the hospital church; that it had a common seal of which no other church was possessed; and that many of its donations and legacies had been

made prior to Edward the First. This date established its existence previous to the endowment of the St. Johns; it is therefore probable that the date of 980 is the correct one. An ancient manuscript is also mentioned, prescribing the 'co-piers' to be of the order of St. Augustine, and the alms-men to wear red crosses."

The church has only one aisle, with pews on each side, about the middle of which, on one side, stands the pulpit, and, on the other, the desk. It has likewise a small open chancel at the east end; and a neat tower of comparatively rather large dimensions at the west end. The entire length of the church from east to west, is 117 feet: the height of the tower is 67 feet. The tower contains only one bell, towards the purchase of which the Duke of Bedford presented the parish with a very liberal subscription in 1826. The windows of the church are all on the south side, excepting that of the chancel: they are plain, but light in their appearance; the latter is large and fine for the size of the church. The living is a rectory in the gift of the Corporation.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 11 a.m., and 6½ p.m. Rev. Henry Pearse, M.A., rector.

The Chapels of Bedford.

Bunyan Meeting.

From the records of the church, which has, for so many years past, assembled in this chapel, it appears that the *Church* was first formed by John Grew, John Eston, Anthony Harrington, and nine others, who, "dissatisfied with the superstitions and persecuting practices of the Prelates in that day, were earnestly concerned to edify themselves and propagate the truth." Amongst these was the celebrated John Gifford, who was chosen to be their pastor, or elder, in 1650, but died Sept. 21st, 1656. It was by this remarkable man that a communion was formed, which was to be open to all believers, without any restriction as to name or sect: such is the constitution of the church at the present day. He was succeeded by Mr. Burton, who, like Mr. Gifford, was a baptist, but he died in June or July, 1660. It appears that during his time Bunyan was a deacon of the church, for at a meeting held by it on June 27, 1657, this office was

transferred from him to John Fernie, because he could no longer discharge its duties aright, in consequence of his being much employed in preaching. In November, 1660, Bunyan's long imprisonment commenced.

In October, 1663, the Rev. Samuel Fenn and the Rev. Benjamin Whiteman, both of whom were members of the church and of the baptist denomination, were ordained joint pastors.

In the year 1672, John Bunyan, brazier, and his friends, purchased a dilapidated "Barn" with a piece of ground adjoining it, somewhere near the site of the present chapel, of Josias Ruffhead, for £50. "This barn," said the Rev. John Jukes, when preaching one of his last sermons in the Old Meeting before it was pulled down, "was doubtless the building for which the license was granted, and which was afterwards permanently occupied by this church as its place of meeting until the present structure was erected: it was in fact the real Bunyan Meeting." It is said to have been licensed (on the 9th of May, 1672) to be a place for the use of such as did not conform to the Church of England, who were of the persuasion commonly called *Congregational*; license was also given on the same day to "John Bunyon" to be a teacher of the congregation allowed to worship in that place, or in any other, licensed according to the Royal Declaration. And these, it is supposed, were the very *first* instances, in which such licenses had been given to any dissenter from the Established Church in this country. According to the stone, situated in the porch of the present building, exactly opposite to the large entrance, Whiteman, the colleague of Samuel Fenn, died in 1671. John Bunyan was appointed to occupy his place on the 21st October of that year. From the time of his release from prison, until his death, Bunyan appears to have laboured uninterruptedly, and with much zeal, diligence, and success. Branches of the church were evidently established at Cotton End, Kempston, Gamlingay, and Hawnes. John Bunyan died on the 31st August, 1688, at the age of 60. He ministered at Bedford 32 years, and during that period suffered 12 years imprisonment.

The Rev. Ebenezer Chandler succeeded Bunyan on the 18th of December, 1691. He died June 24, 1747. It was in his time that the building called the "Old Meeting" was erected: it was built in May and June, 1707, by subscription, at a cost of £400. It was plainly built of brick, it had a triple ridge

roof abutting towards the street, a small porched entrance at the front, which faced the north (as the present building), and a vestry at the back, which reached to Castle Lane. The pulpit was situated on the eastern side of the building, which was not occupied by the gallery, and had two windows of good form and considerable dimensions, one on each side of it. The chapel was densely furnished with pews, which faced the pulpit, and formed right angles with the entrance, and had an extensive gallery on three sides, but so near the ceiling, on account of the lowness of the roof, as not to be very pleasing to the eye of the spectator, and doubtless not very beneficial to the health of the congregation. This building contained 120 pews, and was capable of accommodating 800 persons.

Mr. Chandler was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Sanderson, who had come as his assistant in 1737, and had been ordained as his co-pastor in 1740. He died on the 24th of January, 1760, and was succeeded by the Rev. Joshua Symonds. A separation took place during the pastorate of Mr. Symonds, and the separating party built Howard Chapel. In 1770, the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P., presented to the congregation two handsome chandeliers and six score guineas and a half towards the restoration of the chapel, and John Howard, Esq., the Philanthropist, (who was formerly a member of the church) gave a new pulpit and seventy pounds; and the people raised £177. Mr. Symonds died November 23rd, 1788. The church then consisted of 127 members.

Mr. Samuel Hillyard, was ordained June 12th, 1792: he died March 4th, 1839. At a special meeting of the church, held on December 5th, 1839, the Rev. John Jukes was unanimously elected pastor.

In the year 1849 it was found necessary for the safety of the congregation to pull down the chapel, and to build a new one. The present edifice was built upon the same site, at the cost of £4,300, and was first opened for divine worship February 20th, 1850. Thomas Jobson Jackson, Esq., was the architect, and the first stone was laid by Mr. Hindley, M.P., May 2nd, 1849. It is a strong, well-built, spacious, and handsome building. It contains about 125 pews, and is capable of seating 1150 persons. The pulpit is placed on the south side of the chapel, instead of the east, as in the former building, and the roof is very high

The first gallery occupies the east, the north, and the west sides of the building; a portion of the north side is set apart for the accommodation of the female scholars belonging to the school, while the entire upper gallery which occupies only the north side of the chapel is appropriated to the use of the boys. The eastern and western sides have each six fine looking windows upstairs, and six smaller windows downstairs. The large chandelier, which is suspended from the ceiling, aided by about 18 or 20 smaller lights in different parts of the chapel, affords sufficient light at night. Bunyan's chair is preserved in the small vestry. The Rev. John Jukes and the Rev. John Brown, B.A., are the present pastors. Mr. Brown was elected on the 31st of March, 1864, in the place of the late Rev. Joseph James Insull.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 10½ a.m., 2 and 6 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m.

The Wesleyan Chapel.

The illustrious John Wesley first visited Bedford on Monday, October 15, 1753, and preached on St. Peter's Green on the following day, at 7 a.m. and at 5 p.m. On Saturday, July 20, 1754, he paid his second visit, and on the following day preached near St. Peter's Green. His third visit was on Tuesday, April 12, 1757; and in his journal he states that there was "no open wickedness of any kind to be seen in Bedford." On Friday, March 10, 1758, he preached the assize sermon at St. Paul's Church, to a "very large and attentive" congregation. Sir Edward Clive was the judge, and the text on which the sermon was founded was from Romans xiv. 10,—"We shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ." On Friday, November 23, 1759, he preached in a corn chamber lent by Mr. Alderman Parker: in this building, and on this day, it may therefore be said that the first Methodist congregation assembled for worship. On March, 16, 1762, a piece of freehold ground, originally vested in the churchwardens and overseers of St. Paul, was purchased for Mr. Wesley and his followers, and on Monday, October 10, 1763, Mr. Wesley preached in the New Room, at Bedford, for the purpose of raising subscriptions towards the erection of a chapel. He visited our town many times afterwards, and the first Wesleyan Chapel in Bedford was built in

Angel street (now called Harpur street) in 1766. The next was erected in 1805 in its place; and the present chapel was built in 1832, and enlarged in 1842.

Hours of Divine Service —Sundays, 10½ a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.; Wednesday, 7 p.m. Revs. T. A. Rayner, superintendent; J. Lees, G. T. Taylor, and J. Ingram. Organist, Mr. John Pinny.

Wesleyan Chapel, St. Mary's.

The foundation stone of this chapel was laid in the presence of an immense assembly, by John Howard, Esq., J.P., Alderman of Bedford. Mr. Robert Palgrave, 11, Pall Mall, East, is the architect. It will be opened early in the Spring.

The Moravian Chapel.

The Moravian, or United Brethren, have had an establishment in Bedford ever since the year 1740. They at first met for Divine worship in a small chapel fitted up on the premises of Mrs. Okely, in High street, who, together with the late Mr. T. Pearson, bore the chief part of the expense. This chapel was succeeded in the year 1751 by a larger building, erected in the parish of St. Peter's. In May, 1864, it was found necessary for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing congregation to pull down this building, and to erect a more commodious one upon its site. The foundation stone of the present building was laid June 20, 1864, by the Rev. W. Mallalieu, and it was opened for Divine worship on the 9th of March, 1865.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 10½ a.m., 3 and 6½ p.m.; Tuesdays, 8 p.m.; Thursdays, 7 p.m. Revs. John Lang and A. Oates, pastors.

Howard Chapel.

This strong-looking brick building was formerly called the *New Meeting*, to distinguish it from the Old Meeting, or Bunyan Chapel: it was erected in 1775, and enlarged in 1849. The church worshipping here owes its origin to a change of sentiment which took place in the Rev. Joshua Symonds, the minister of Bunyan's Church, with respect to baptism; he having been previously a pædo-baptist. A division in the church followed, and the disapproving party erected a separate place of worship, and received much assistance from the benevolent Mr. John

Howard, well-known as "The Philanthropist." It is only right that we should add that, though a separation took place from the mother congregation, a very friendly feeling has always existed between the two churches. The chapel has a simple quadrangular form, the four sides of the roof verging to a point, the apex being mounted with a ball. The interior is very neat, and consists of four sections of very high pews, having a gallery to three of its sides, and the pulpit on the fourth, facing the front entrance. The chapel stands back a short distance from the street, having a small burial ground in front, with an open iron gateway, and a school-room, erected in 1862, at the back.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 10½ a.m., and 6 p.m.; Mondays and Wednesdays, 7 p.m. Rev. William Alliott, pastor. Miss Claydon, organist.

Baptist Chapel, Mill Street.

This chapel was erected in the year 1793 by a party from Bunyan Meeting. Several ministers occupied the pulpit up to the year 1815, when the Rev. Thomas King was elected to the pastorate; he died October 13th, 1847, having held the office for the period of 32 years. In 1849, the Rev. Hugh Killen was chosen to the vacant pulpit, and during his ministry the chapel was twice enlarged. In the month of August, 1865, the Rev. R. Speed (of the Metropolitan Tabernacle College,) was unanimously elected pastor. This chapel will seat 700 persons. The entrance is down a narrow passage, adjoining Messrs. Page & Co.'s Works. For a long time past the congregation worshipping here have felt this inconvenience, and a few months ago possession was obtained of the premises fronting the chapel, with the view, at no distant day, of erecting a more convenient and suitable place for worship.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 10½ a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.; Mondays and Wednesdays, 7 p.m. Rev. R. Speed, pastor.

St. Mary's Baptist Chapel.

About the year 1852, the congregation worshipping here, who are Particular Baptists, assembled for Divine service at a house in Castle lane, after which they removed to Matthews' Chapel, Conduit street. In 1861, subscriptions were raised towards the erection of a place of worship, and the present elegant little

structure, designed by Mr. John Usher, and which cost £900, was opened for public worship, June 13, 1862.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 10½ a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.; Mondays, 7 p.m. Mr. J. Crampin, pastor.

Providence Baptist Chapel, Castle Lane.

Erected in 1833. Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 10½ a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.: Mondays and Wednesdays, 7 p.m. Mr. John Thornber.

Matthews' Chapel, Baptist.

Opened in October, 1864. Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 10½ a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.: Mondays and Wednesdays, 7 p.m. Rev. H. Killen, pastor.

Primitive Methodist Chapel.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel is situated in Hassett street, Priory terrace. Bedford was missioned by the Hull Circuit in the year 1839, when a small chapel was taken, built by Mr. Clements. In 1849, during the ministry of the Rev. J. Parrott, the chapel was enlarged to its present size. Bedford continued a mission station until the year 1855, when it was formed into an independent circuit. It now contains nine chapels, in the surrounding villages, and 450 members.

Hours of Divine Service.—Sundays, 10½ a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.; Tuesdays, 7 p.m. Ministers: Rev. James Langham and Edwin Young.

Zion Chapel, Lurke Lane.—Erected in 1854. Service, 10½ a.m., 2 and 6 p.m. Thursdays, 7 p.m.

19, Adelaide Square.—Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., at Mrs. Godfrey's.

Apostolic Church, Gwyn Street.—This place was rebuilt in 1862. Service on Sundays at 10 a.m., 3 and 6 p.m. Mondays, 5 p.m.; Tuesdays, 7½ p.m.; Thursdays, 6 a.m.; Fridays, 5 p.m.; and Saturdays, 5 p.m. Rev. D. Cartwright.

R. Catholic, 48, Offa Street, *Holy Child Jesus and St. Joseph.*—Mass on Sunday at 10 a.m., Cat. at 3 p.m.; Bened. at 7 p.m. Mass on Holidays at 9 a.m., on Weekdays at 8 a.m. Bened. on Thursdays at 7½ p.m. Rev. John Priestley Warmoll.

The Harpur Schools.

Sir William Harpur, Knight, the founder of these noble institutions, was the son of one William Harpur, a man in very humble circumstances, and was born in Bedford in 1496. At an early age he was sent to London to learn the business of a tailor: and such were his perseverance and behaviour, that he rose step by step in society and in wealth, until he became one of the chief officers of the Merchant Taylors' Company—one of the most wealthy of the London guilds. We learn from Henry Machyn, also a "marchand-tayller" of that guild, in his Diary, published by the Camden Society, that on June 15, 1556, "master Harper, altherman, marchand-tayller, was chosen shreyff." The same writer informs us that "In 1561, on the xxix day of September was nuw mayre electyd master Harper, marchand-tayler, on Myghellmas day." Sir William was twice married. His first wife, Dame Alice, who was buried in St. Paul's Church, Bedford, was, it is stated by some, the daughter of Cæsar Adelmare, doctor of medicine of the University of Padua, a member of a distinguished family at Treviso, twelve miles from Venice, and the father of Sir Julius Cæsar, the eminent Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Rolls, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Privy Councillor in the reign of James I. and Charles I. Other maintain, however, that Dame Alice was not the daughter of Dr. Adelmare, though she was doubtless related to him, for he had three daughters, named Margaret, Elizabeth, and Anne, and they were married to Mr. Nicholas Wright, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Pecke. Sir William Harpur's second wife, Dame Margarett, was a native of Bedford, but very unlike his former kind, affectionate, and noble hearted wife, for she proved to be very obstinate, selfish, and even unjust. Sir William died February 27, 1573, aged 70 years. His remains were taken to Bedford, and deposited, in accordance with his dying request, in the chancel of St. Paul's Church, where his widow, Dame Margaret, was afterwards buried.

"The Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonality of the town of Bedford" finding that certain towns had received grants of Free Schools, petitioned King Edward VI., in the 6th year of his reign, 1557, for license to erect and establish a free and perpetual Grammar School in this town: to this request the king

readily complied, and granted, by the "*Letters Patent*," bearing the date of August 15th, the license desired; but it was not until 1566, the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, that the first steps were taken to carry out the provisions of the Letters Patent. In that year, Sir William Harpur, who was then Alderman of the City of London, and Dame Alice, his wife, founded the Free Grammar School at Bedford, and conveyed it by an indenture, styled "*The Deed of Gift*," to the "Mayre, Baylyfes, Burgesses, and Commonaltye of the towne of Bedford, in the county of Bedford;" which indenture is dated "the too and twentyth daye of Aprell in the eighthe yere of the raygne of our soveraygne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god of England Ffrance and Ireland quene defendor of the faythe xc." Hence we see that the property was given by Sir William Harpur to the Mayor and Corporation of Bedford by "The Deed of Gift," *during his life*, and not by will at his death, as some persons believe. At that period the yearly value of the entire property in London and Bedford was £40, which sum was sufficient in those days for the purposes of such a school. In the very year in which the Deed of Gift was made the whole of the "thyrtene acres and one roode of meadow wythe ther appurtenances of the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harpar and dame Alyce lyinge in the parysshes of seynt Androw in Holborne in the countye of Myddl," was leased to Richard Barron for £12 a-year. In 1668, some encroachments having been made upon the property, it was found to consist of only 12 acres, 1 rood, 13 poles, the whole of which land, which formerly belonged to the monastery of Charter House (then dissolved), were leased by the Mayor and Corporation of Bedford for the term of 41 years, at the yearly rent of £99. A reversionary lease of the same property was granted in 1684 to Dr. Nicholas Barbon, for 51 years, at the increased rent of £150 per annum, to take place at the expiration of the former lease. The annual income of this property at the expiration of the reversionary lease, which took place in 1760, was found to have increased to about £3,000.

In consequence of the granting of these leases, a great number of houses and buildings were erected, forming the following streets, courts, &c.:—Bedford Street, Bedford Row, Bedford Court, Princes Street, Theobald's Row, North Street, East Street, Lamb's Conduit Street, Queen Street, Eagle Street, Boswell Court, Green Street, Harpur Street, Rishbell Court,

Hand Court, Gray's Inn Passage, Featherstone Buildings, Three Cups Yard, East Mews, Harpur Mews, &c. In 1763, the royal assent of King George III. was given to an Act of Parliament for extending the objects of the charity. In 1792, the act was repealed and another passed.

In the year 1767, the trustees found it necessary to rebuild the Grammar School (the original having become much dilapidated). The present building (minus the portion added in 1861) was erected. This portion of the school, previous to the enlargement, consisted of two rooms, one above the other, each of which are about 40 feet in length, and 20 in breadth. It is formed of stone with wrought quoins, and a pediment in the centre. The windows, which are rather fine, are in the Elizabethan style. Over the door, in a niche, is a statue of the founder, carved in marble: he is depicted in the robes of an Alderman, and on the pedestal beneath the statue is the following inscription;—

"Ecce viator! CORPOREA Effigies
GULIELMI HARPUR Equitis Aurati;
Scholæ istius
Quam cernis amplam et ornatam;
Munificentissimi Fundatoris.
Si ANIMÆ Picturam spectare velis,
In Chartâ Beneficiorum invenias
Delineatum."

Translation.—Behold traveller! the BODILY Resemblance of SIR WILLIAM HARPUR, Knight; the very munificent Founder of this School, which you perceive is spacious and adorned. If you wish to behold the picture of his MIND, you may find it delineated in the Record of his Benefactions.

In the 7th year of King George IV.'s reign, on the 26th of May, 1826,—"An Act for the better Management and Disposition of the Estates given by Sir William Harpur, Knight, and Dame Alice, his wife, for a free and perpetual School in the town of Bedford, and other purposes, and of the Rents and Profits thereof"—was passed; and according to this act is the Foundation managed at the present day.

In 1831, that very handsome range of buildings, in the Tudor style of architecture, situated in Harpur Street, Bedford, and consisting of the Commercial (and formerly the Preparatory

Commercial,) the General Preparatory, and the Girls' Schools, as well as a Blue-coat Hospital for the board and education of poor boys and girls, the Tower, a Committee Room, and the Clerk's Office and House, were erected at a cost of upwards of £25,000.

About the year 1860, the Grammar School having been for some years totally insufficient for the requirements of the masters and pupils, some alterations in the arrangements became absolutely necessary. The new school, according to the plans of Mr. James Horsford, was erected in 1860-61, and the building having been formally handed over by the Mayor, John Howard, Esq., to the Rev. F. Fanshawe, M.A., the Head-Master, the school was opened with a public ceremony on Wednesday, April 17, 1861. The new building cost £6,753 2s. 8d.

In 1861, a new building was erected for the Preparatory Commercial School, at a cost, including fencing and diversion of Horne Lane, of £1,541.

The right of admission to these schools is thus stated in the 5th clause of the "Schedule to the Scheme":—"Admission to any of the said schools, other than the General Preparatory or Girls' and Infant Schools, shall be and the same is hereby limited to the children of inhabitant householders, or deceased inhabitant householders of the said town, whose settlement (not being a settlement acquired for purchase by pecuniary consideration) shall be in either of the parishes of the said town: that the children of inhabitant householders in the said town, not having resided in the said town for one year, shall also be admissible, on payment to the trustees of such sum or sums, not exceeding the sum of ten guineas, as the trustees from time to time, by any general rule or regulation, may determine for admission of the child or children (whether one or more) of such inhabitant householders, in addition to any other sums already made payable in respect of such admission, but such payment shall only confer the right of admission to and continuance in the school for one year of the child or children in respect of whom, or for whose admission such payment shall be made as aforesaid: that the children of all persons permanently residing in the said town shall be admissible to the Girls', Infant, and General Preparatory Schools; that no boys shall be admitted into any of the said schools for the first time who shall be under the age of

eight years, or have attained the age of fifteen years (except in any Preparatory or Girls' or Infant School, in which the children may be admitted at any age which the trustees in their discretion shall from time to time adjudge proper and appoint), nor shall the respective masters or mistresses be obliged to admit any child, into either of the schools, after he or she shall have quitted the same, or been removed therefrom, for the purpose of being placed out in the world, without the discretion of the said trustees."

In addition to the Schools the Charity also provides a Hospital for twenty-six poor boys and girls; sixty-five Almshouses for decayed housekeepers; Marriage Portions for poor maidens; and Apprentice Fees for poor boys of the age of fourteen years.

The present annual expenditure is about £15,000.

The Britannia Iron Works.

These works, which form a very extensive and magnificent block of buildings, were commenced in 1857, and finished in 1859. They were designed by Mr. Robert Palgrave, of Westminster. One of the shops alone occupies an acre of ground; and such is the extent of the whole works, that they have been pronounced, not only as the largest, but also the most complete agricultural implement works in the world. Some idea may be formed of the amount of work executed in these buildings when we state that about 10,000 finished implements of various kinds, besides several thousand tons of castings, are sent out annually from this manufactory, in which upwards of 600 men are employed.

The buildings are entirely on the ground floor; the roofs of the workshops, of which there are six, being each 52 feet span; they are covered with buff tiles, which have been found to secure an agreeably cool temperature during the summer months. Light is admitted into the shops through the roof, in which are inserted 29,000 glass tiles with light iron frames. The whole range of buildings, comprising workshops, offices, stores, sheds, and lodges, together with implement yard and wharf, occupy a space of about 15

acres. These works were raised at a cost (including the purchase of the land upon which they stand, which is certainly one of the most convenient and picturesque sites that could have been selected) of about £35,000. The grounds are bounded on the north by the river Ouse, which is navigable to the sea; on the south by the Kempston Road; on the west by Caldwell Priory; and on the east by the Midland Railway, a branch of which, as well as one from the London and North-Western and Cambridge Railway, runs *into* the works. A line of railway is laid down the middle of each of the shops, from east to west, with turn-tables in the centre, which connects the line of each shop with one running through the whole of the works from north to south. Besides these, there are lines to the coal, coke, and iron warehouses on the river side, to the painting shop, and to the forwarding warehouse. The entire works are also surrounded by a tramway.

The rule of the firm is "piece-work;" the iron is melted, the ploughs made and painted, and even the goods are packed by this system of measurement. As regards this system, Mr. James Howard said, in a lecture which he delivered first in the Working Men's Institute, Bedford, and afterwards to the shoemakers on strike, at Northampton:—"I like the system of piece-work, as it enables the workmen to earn higher wages, and the master pays for no more and no less than is done. I never had any difficulty in getting the work done by the piece. I hear there are difficulties in other trades; but I think they would vanish when the system came into operation. 'Tis worthy of remark and consideration, that those trades have made the greatest progress where piece-work has been the rule. It gives the industrious and skilful man a great advantage over the lazy and unskilful man. It also sets the energies of mind to work to find out readier and quicker methods of getting over work. Over-time may do with you slow day workmen; but 'tis no advantage to men by the piece. I have had a somewhat extensive experience, and have invariably found as the result of over-time, continued for any lengthened period, a large number of men on the sick list. I believe if men worked ten hours a day, they would do more in a year than if worked twelve hours."

From the railway, these works form a conspicuous object; and when beheld at a distance they have a very imposing appearance.

Their frontage, entrance, and chief offices, are even worthy consideration on the score of design. They are in the form of a square, and, as the visitor will readily admit, have been constructed with considerable architectural skill. The foundry department contains three large cylindrical iron erections, which form the melting furnaces. They have a platform to which the iron and fuel, required for feeding them, are hoisted by steam power. Below is a spout or trough through which the liquid metal runs, in a glowing stream, into a ladle mounted on wheels and running on the tramway. Everything is as manageable, too, as if pouring milk from the pail into the coolers of the dairy. Standing beside a dozen ranges of about twelve moulds, or chills, for casting ploughshares, you may see a man and boy at each set or range, working as if for life and death, when—quick as thought—out spring dozens of shares of the well-known and clearly outlined form, lettered, and complete. Man and boy appear to have a separate job for either hand, and, as you stand musing on the sight of activity, the same scene is repeated. The arrangement for making and hardening the ploughshares has been patented by Messrs. Howard, and certainly nothing can be more complete and efficient. Of a more noisy character is another job going on close at hand, the shaping and fitting of steel mould-boards on large iron blocks, so as to obtain perfect exactitude among all the turn furrows of the pattern or patterns in hand. The dressing department consists of a row of massive grindstones, six feet in diameter. From them sparks are flying as the mouldboards are being smoothed against their rapidly revolving discs. The motive power of the works—a very powerful and massive compound (high and low pressure) engine—is worthy of more than a passing glance. Securely bedded on a foundation of solid masonry, you may stand within an inch of the basement and hardly recognise the fact of such a force beside you; and, being wholly enclosed in a room of plate glass, the internal arrangements of which are kept in a drawing-room style of neatness, the whole effect is as fine as can be imagined. The steam has to be conveyed some distance from the boilers, one or both of which can be used at the same time. Just over the boilers is a 10,000 gallon cistern, for supplying the wants of the boilers, forges, grindstones, foundry, and offices with water, as well as a resource in case of fire. Beyond the engine and under the same span, are lathes of

every description, fitted to cope with the largest steam windlass appurtenances, or the smallest wants of the common plough. The forging-house has large steam hammers and rows of forges. One steam-driven fan-blast, revolving many thousand times a minute, supplies the whole lot, and the workman has only to open or shut off the wind according as his heating requires. The fitting-house completes the range, and is adjacent to the painting-shed, so that no plough, or part of a plough, has to go over the same ground twice. Here are plough-frames, mould boards, and other fittings stacked up by the hundred, all ready for "making-up." The floor of the forwarding-house is paved with irregularly shaped blocks of wood, making a pleasant, soft, and springy floor, on which fractures, or accidents to castings would not be likely to happen. Here the export packing is managed, the shares and smaller articles going in barrels, and the larger parts in oblong boxes or cases. Then there are the pattern stores, in which duplicates of all castings made here are kept alphabetically arranged in endless multiplicity; the paint stores, the paint grinding, &c., the fire engine, stabling, general store-shop, and others. The offices are admirably arranged. From the door-step to the iron safes there is the same easy and artistic proportion of parts and adaptation of means to an end. Separate offices for separate clerks, with private access for each, gives an amount of effective elbow-room not often seen.

By applying at the offices the visitor may obtain admittance into this world-renowned agricultural implement manufactory.

Amongst the hundreds of illustrious persons who have visited it may be mentioned that noble hero General Garibaldi, who, accompanied by his eldest son Menotti Garibaldi, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget (Equerry to the Queen), General Eber, Alderman Mechi, Col. Peard ("Garibaldi's Englishman"), and several other English and Italian friends of the general, paid a visit on the 15th of April, 1864, a day long to be remembered by the inhabitants of Bedford.

The Bridge.

The former bridge, the predecessor of the present one, which was considered by Dr. Boarde, physician to Henry VIII., as one of the "fayre stone bridges" of England, was built in the

beginning of the 13th century, on the same site, it is supposed, as a more ancient one. It was 330 feet long, and only 13½ wide, and had a parapet 3½ feet high, which was rebuilt with the materials of St. Peter's Dunstaple. Some have affirmed that this bridge was built with the stones of the demolished castle. It consisted of five arches, and on each side of the centre arch was a tower or gateway. That on the north side projected on the west over the river on an arch, and had stairs descending to the water: this was used as the Town Jail.

In this jail did the immortal Bunyan suffer twelve long years of imprisonment; and with him were confined no fewer than sixty others, including two baptist ministers, named Wheeler and Dunn, who were suffering for the same cause. It was this jail in which the hands of the Illustrious Dreamer ministered to his own and his family's wants, by making long-tagged thread laces, which employment, it is said, he learned after he was shut up in prison, for that very purpose. It was this jail, the management of which the jailer committed to Bunyan, knowing how entirely he might be trusted. It was this jail in which he was a prisoner, when Gifford's Church elected him as their pastor, he having been allowed, through the kindness of the jailer, to regularly attend the meetings of the church and congregation during the three previous years. It was this jail in which he wrote many valuable works, which have directed, reproved, instructed, and comforted many thousands; and, as an anonymous writer observes, "will leave a fragrance on his name to the end of time;" the chief of which were his "Holy City," "Christian Behaviour," "The Resurrection of the Dead," "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners," and his most highly and justly celebrated work, entitled "The Pilgrim's Progress." And it was this foul dungeon, the discovery of whose abominations, even a century afterwards, first started the benevolent John Howard, in his "circumnavigation of charity."

The south gatehouse was used as a magazine and storehouse for the arms of the county militia, and any troops that happened to be quartered in the town. These gatehouses were pulled down in 1765, and with them the town jail; after which a temporary jail was fitted up under the town-hall. The Messrs. Lysons tells us that "a new jail was afterwards built in St. Lloyd's (St. Loyes'), near the almshouses; but, being found inconvenient, was taken down, and another erected to the N.W.

of the town, near the road to Kettering, where a new county jail also was completed in the year 1801, towards the building of which the late Mr. Whitbread left a legacy of £500."

From what we can now ascertain, it appears that on one side of this bridge and adjoining it, was the free chapel of St. Thomas, which was founded by the townsmen in the beginning of the 14th century, for a priest who united in his person the offices of Chaplain and Bridge-Ward, enjoying the endowment, with probably other offerings and perquisites. He was to repair the bridge at his own expense. From an old record, dated 1343, it seems that the appointment of the warder was disputed in that year between the Corporation and the Crown. It was then endowed with "2 messuages, 17 shops (shopæ), 3 acres of land, and 7s. rent in Bedford." Parry informs us that this chapel is supposed to have ceased to exist before the Reformation.

In 1813, the present bridge, which stands on five elliptical arches, was erected on nearly the same site as the former, at the cost of £15,137, towards which liberal donations were made, particularly by the late Duke of Bedford and the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq.; the remainder was defrayed chiefly by public tolls, which were levied until the year 1834. It was built of stone, from Bramley Fell, in Yorkshire, and the arches are both faced and lined with Portland; the upper part has a lofty parapet, supported with an open balustrade, or pilasters, of the same material. It is 306 feet long and 30 broad.

The General Infirmary.

The General Infirmary was instituted in the year 1801, and the neat, spacious, and substantial building, on the Ampthill Road, was erected in 1803, from funds principally bequeathed by the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P., in 1797, who left no less than £8000 (which with interest in 1801 amounted to £9436) towards its first establishment. The sum of £1,000 was given to this institution by Lord Hampden; and in 1826 the Marquis of Tavistock presented £2,000 towards the enlargement of the building. Besides these, £60 were given annually to this institution by the most noble Francis, late Duke of Bedford, which subscription is still annually paid by the present Duke. The expenses incurred in the erection of the building in 1803,

amunted to £6,150; and it was then intended to accommodate 50 patients. In 1826, however, it was found necessary to considerably enlarge the building, so as to accommodate 30 additional patients, which was done at an expense of £4,000. In 1848, the Fever Hospital was added, which was opened on the 24th of June of that year.

Grand Visitor, the Duke of Bedford; President, William Henry Whitbread, Esq.; Treasurer, Thomas Barnard, Esq.; Chaplain, Rev. Henry Pearse; Physician, George Wharton; Surgeons, William Thurnall and Henry Wilson Sharpin; House Surgeon and Secretary, William Greaves Johnson; Matron, Mrs. Musselwhite; Dispenser, James Bunker.

The House of Industry.

It was about the year 1790, that, under a local Act of Parliament, this land was purchased for the erection of a suitable structure; the rest of the land to be appropriated for the employment of the poor in agriculture, gardening, and manufactures. The very large and neat brick building, which has since been erected, was commenced in 1794 and completed in 1796. On the right is a chapel for the inmates of the house. The outbuildings on the left consists of wash-houses, &c. The main building is 136 feet long, and is capable of accommodating about 200 persons.

Chairman, Charles Longuet Higgins, Esq.; Vice-chairmen, G. Hurst, Esq., and John Thomas, Esq.; Surgeon, Charles Edward Prior, M.D.; Chaplain, Rev. Edmund Goodenough Bayly; Master, J. W. Rattray; Matron, Mary Rattray; Schoolmaster, Thomas Carrington; Schoolmistress, Jane Giddings; Relieving Officers, John Main Priest and Evan Jones.

Bedford Gaol.

This gaol, which we have already noticed in describing the bridge, was built in 1801, and an enlargement took place a few years ago in order to introduce the separate system. The prisoners are employed in oakum picking, mat making, &c.

Governor, Robert Evan Roberts; Chaplain, Rev. George Maclear; Surgeon, Robert Couchman; Matron, Mrs. Anderson; Chief Warder and Storekeeper, Peter Passmore.

The Assembly Rooms.

These handsome Rooms, which were erected by a company of shareholders in the year 1835, are generally used for concerts, balls, lectures, and other public entertainments. Being situated in the heart of the town, they are admirably adapted for these purposes. They are sometimes called "The Bedford Rooms." Various societies hold their meetings here; the chief of these is

The Bedford Literary and Scientific Institution and General Library.

The whole management of this institution is vested in a committee of sixteen members. The library contains about 10,000 volumes, embracing nearly all the most valuable modern works in science, history, fiction, and general literature. There is also a handsome reading-room, which is well supplied with the leading newspapers, magazines, and reviews; and the fine collection of folios and quartos, which originally belonged to St. John's Church, and were afterwards kept in St. Paul's Church, are deposited here. Annual subscriptions of one guinea entitle members to the use of the newsroom and library throughout the day; subscriptions of ten shillings, paid yearly or quarterly, to the use of the newsroom daily from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., and of the library on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. The present number of subscribers is about 300.

President, George Hurst, Esq., J.P.; Honorary Secretaries, Dr. Hermann Steinmetz and Mr. Rudge; Librarian, Mr. H. C. Cooper.

The Museum,

likewise deposited in these rooms, was established "for the deposit of geological specimens, and such other curiosities as may be presented to the institution." This museum is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission tickets, 6d. each, may be had of Mr. J. Horsford, Well street. The Bedford Rooms Company, subscribers to the General Library, &c., are exempt.

The Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society

occupy the first room on the right. This society was established in 1847 for the promotion of a pure and enlightened taste in Ecclesiastical Architecture—for the correct restoration of our churches—for the preservation of the monuments and remains of former ages—and for the diffusion of information on the subjects of architecture and archæology generally. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday in every month, at half-past 2 o'clock. Subscriptions (10s. 6d. per annum) are due on the 1st of January in each year, and are received at the Bank of Messrs. Barnard, Bedford. Hons. Secs., Rev. H. J. Rose, Houghton Conquest; and the Rev. J. W. Haddock, Bedford; Curator, G. Hurst, Esq.; Agent, Mr. F. Thompson.

The Savings Bank

connected with these rooms, and open for the reception of deposits every Saturday from 12 to 1, and on Wednesdays from 6 to 7, was established on the 4th of May, 1816. It is under the control of 12 trustees, 52 managers, a treasurer (Thos. Barnard, Esq.), and a Secretary (Mr. Francis Trapp).

Working Men's Institute.

The Working Men's Institute, an elegant Gothic structure, situated in Harpur Street, was erected in 1856, at the cost of about £1,383. It is open daily from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. Visitors are admitted to the reading room on payment of one penny. The library connected with this institute contains upwards of 2,000 volumes, and is open for exchange and renewal of books every Wednesday evening, between the hours of 8 and 10.

The subscriptions are:—labouring men, 4d. per month; mechanics, 6d. per month; honorary subscriptions, £1 1s.; yearly tickets, admitting to reading room, library, lectures, &c., 10s.; half-yearly tickets, 5s.

President, Rev. R. W. Fitpatrick, M.A.; Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Cutcliffe; Hon. Sec., P. S. Fry, Esq.; Secretary and Librarian, George Gilbert; Assistant Secretary, Mr. I. Moore.

The Corn Exchange.

This building, situated in St. Paul's square, was erected in the year 1849, by a body of shareholders, at a cost of £2,000. It is open every Saturday from 12 to 2. Admission, 2d.; annual tickets, 5s.

The Shire Hall.

The Shire Hall, known also as the Town Hall or Sessions House, is a large and neat, though rather heavy-looking structure, situated in St. Paul's square. It was erected in the year 1753. The Assizes, Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions, County Court, and various public meetings are held here.

The Cemetery.

The Cemetery, which is very pleasantly situated at a short distance from the town, on rising ground, known as Foster's Hill, was formed under the power of the following Acts :—15 & 16 Vict., cap, 85, and 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 134. It occupies about 18 acres of land, and has been laid out with great taste, under the superintendence of Thomas Jobson Jackson, Esq., architect and surveyor. The chapels are well built of stone, under one roof, in the Gothic style of architecture, and divides the consecrated from the unconsecrated part of the ground. The Cemetery was opened to the public on Tuesday, June 5, 1855, by the Bishop of the Diocese, in the presence of the Clergy, Corporation, and a large number of the inhabitants of Bedford. The entire cost was £5,397. In the year 1854, a board was elected representing the several parishes of the town. The names of the present board are given in another page. Total number of interments up to the present date, 2,623. Full particulars can be obtained of Mr. T. W. Pearse, clerk to the board; or of Mr. Dann, registrar, at the Cemetery.

THE

Members of Parliament, Magistrates, Corporation, Trustees, &c.

The Members of Parliament.

Borough.—SAMUEL WHITBREAD, Esq., Cardington, Beds.; 2, Queen's Gate Gardens, Kensington. WILLIAM STUART, JUN., Esq., Kempston, Beds.

County.—FRANCIS CHARLES HASTINGS RUSSELL, Esq., Oakley House, Beds.; 82, Eaton Square, West, London. RICHARD THOMAS GILPIN, Esq., Hockliffe Grange, Beds.; United Service Club, London.

Borough Magistrates.

William Joseph Nash, Esq., Mayor, High Street, St. Mary's. Thomas John Green, Esq., High street, St. Mary's. John Howard, Esq., Cauldwell House. George Hurst, Esq., Cauldwell street. William Wells Kilpin, Esq., Potter street. Col. Mellor. William Williams, Esq., Harpur place. A. E. Burch, Esq., Bromham road. Capt. Heath, Priory terrace. W. H. Jackson, Esq., Bromham road.

County Magistrates.

(*Bedford District.*)

Lord Lieutenant—WILLIAM FRANCIS EARL COWPER.

Samuel Charles Whitbread, Esq., Cardington, Beds. Charles Longuet Higgins, Esq., Turvey Abbey, Beds. George Rice Rice, Lord Dynevor, Bromham Hall, Beds. Lieut.-Col. W. Bartholomew Higgins, Picts Hill, Turvey. Henry Littledale, Esq., the Grange, Kempston. Rev. Frederic Charles George Passy, Wilshamstead, Beds. Henry Williams Beauford, Esq., Bedford Rev. Stephen Glas Fawcet. Captain Frederic C. Polhill Turner, Howbury, Beds. Lieut.-Col. Wm.

Stuart, M.P., Kempston, Beds. Rev. Richard Gregory Chalk Wilden, Beds. Harry Thornton, Esq., Goldington, Beds. Talbot Barnard, Esq., The Hoo, Kempston, Beds. Thomas Barnard, Esq., Cople House, Beds. Capt. William Wellington W. Humbley, Eynesbury, St. Neots. Bingham Newland, Esq., Kempston, Beds. Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P., Cardington, Beds. Col. F. Hastings Russell, M.P., Oakley, Beds.

County Officers.—Chairman of Quarter Sessions, John Harvey, Esq. Deputy-Chairman, William Stuart, Jun., Esq., M.P. Treasurer, Thomas John Green. Clerk of the Peace, Theed Wm. Pearse. Coroner, Mark Whyley. Deputy-Coroner, J. P. Piper. Coroner for the Honour of Ampthill, J. Green, Woburn. Chief-constable, Capt. Boultbee. Surveyors—Northern District, James Horsford; Southern District, William Watson.

Bedford Corporation.

Mayor.—William Joseph Nash, Esq.
Recorder—Augustus Keppel Stephenson, Esq.
Chaplain—Rev. M. F. Sadler. *Coroner*—Dr. Prior.

Aldermen—Until 1868: William Jones, George H. Miller, Frederic Thompson. *Until* 1871: John Howard, William Joseph Nash, Thomas Trapp.

Councillors—Eastern Ward, until 1866: William Wells Kilpin, James Tacey Wing, Charles Robinson. *Until* 1867: Robert Couchman, Thomas Tokelove Gray, Augustus E. Burch. *Until* 1868: James Howard, Leverton Jessopp, E. Jones. *Western Ward, until* 1866: Edward Masters, John Tregenza, James Apthorpe. *Until* 1867: John Trapp, John E. Cutcliffe, Robert B. Stafford. *Until* 1868: Alexander Grant, John R. Bull, Peter Samuel Fry.

Presiding Aldermen — Eastern Ward: Thomas Trapp. *Western Ward*: William Jones.

Town Clerk—Theed Wm. Pearse. *Treasurer*—James Wyatt.
Clerk of the Peace—Mark Whyley.

Sergeant-at-Mace and Chief-constable and Inspector of Nuisances—Richard Stennett.

Estate and Finance Committee.—The Mayor; Aldermen

Howard, W. Jones; Councillors J. Howard, J. T. Wing, Gray, Cutcliffe, Stafford, Masters, Tregenza, Apthorpe, Jessopp, and E. Jones.

Watch Committee.—The Mayor, Aldermen Howard, Trapp, Jones; Councillors J. Howard, Couchman, Trapp, Grant, J. T. Wing, Kilpin, J. R. Bull, Cutcliffe, Fry, Burch, and Robinson.

Lunatic Asylum Committee.—The Mayor; Aldermen Trapp, Howard, Miller; Councillors J. Howard, J. T. Wing, Couchman, C. Robinson, Grant, J. Trapp, J. R. Bull, and E. Jones.

Local Government Committee. — The Mayor; Aldermen Trapp, Miller; Councillors, J. Howard, Couchman, Kilpin, Gray, J. T. Wing, Masters, Burch, and Fry.

Trustees of the Charity.

By Office.—The Lord Lieutenant, the Members for the Town and County, the Recorder, Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and the Master and Usher of the Grammar School.

By Election, until 1866: John Day, Frederick Heycock, Wm. Harrison, Nathaniel Sturges, William Lamb, and Samuel Tassell. *Until* 1867: Charles Edward Prior, Thomas Robert Brown, George Turner, John Brown, James Maynard, Thomas Jobson Jackson. *Until* 1868: Mark Whyley, Samuel Rolls, James Wyatt, William Jones, William Smith, and Samuel Francis.

Clerk to the Trustees, Daniel H. Francis, Harpur street.

The Burial Board.

Saint Paul.—William Jones, Michael Hinde, John Elworthy Cutcliffe, George Hurst, Charles Howard (Conduit street), Samuel Rolls, John Trapp, William Wells Kilpin, Rev. Michael F. Sadler. Auditors, John Day and Samuel Francis.

Saint Peter.—John Brown, Jabez Carter, Rev. Gustavus Andrew Burnaby, William Harrison, James Wyatt, Rev. William Alliott, Edward Masters. Auditors, Josiah Ricket Green and Joseph Manners Allen.

Saint Mary.—Rev. Charles Brereton, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Bithrey, jun., Thomas John Green, William Joseph

Nash, Alexander Grant, Thomas William Rogerson, John Thistlethwaite Rolt Allen, Henry Dent Hinrich. Auditors, Robert Barry Stafford aud John Edward Bodger.

Saint Cuthbert.—Rev. Charles Trollope, John Cunvin, Henry Jones, John Usher, Thomas Carter, David Kirby, Thomas Barker, Rev. Stephen Richard Waller, Daniel Green. Auditors, George Sutton and James Skiklethorpe.

Saint John.—Robert Thorp, George Turner, Rev. Henry Pearse, Thomas Norman, Joseph John Adkins, Henry Mortimer. Auditors, Edward Page and John Turner.

Theed William Pearse, Clerk to the Board.

The Militia.

18*th Light Infantry.*

Head Quarters, Bedford. Facings, Dark Green.

Colonel—Richard Thomas Gilpin, M.P. Lieutenant-Colonel—William Stuart, jun., M.P. Major—W. C Redmond Judd. Captains—G. C. Ledger, Henry Meux Smith, George B. Sharpe, R. S. Crawley, A. H. Lucas, and Thomas Joseph Sunderland. Lieutenants—H. Tate, Edward Toseland, Charles P. Thornton, William Francis Higgins, George P. Nash, and W. P. Beaumont. Adjutant—Capt. G. Toseland. Quarter-Master—Adam Merrie. Surgeon-Major—M. J. McCormack, M.D. Permanent Staff of Non-commissioned Officers and Buglers—Sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, sergeant instructor of musketry, orderly room clerk, paymaster sergeant, acting hospital sergeant, bugle major, twelve company sergeants, and six buglers.

Bedford Bankers.

Messrs. Barnard, Barnard & Wing, draw on Price & Co., London. Branch of the London & County Banking Co., draw on head Office, 21, Lombard street, London; T. S. Trapp, manager.

Bedford County Court.

Office: Mr. Hinrich, Registrar; Albert Allan, assistant, 24, St. John's street.

John Collyer, judge; George Ebenezer Foster, treasurer; Henry Dent Hinrich, registrar; Thomas Phipps Spicer, high bailiff and broker to the court.

County List of Fairs.

Ampthill, May 4, November 30, cattle, Sept. 29.

Bedford, 1st Tuesday in Lent, April 21, August 21, Oct. 12, November 17, December 19, cattle, July 6, wool.

Biggleswade, February 14, Easter Saturday, Whit Monday, August 2, November 8.

Dunstable, Ash Wednesday, May 22, August 12, Nov. 12.

Elstow, November 5, May 15.

Harrold, Tuesday before May 13, October 11.

Leighton Buzzard, February 5, second Tuesday in April, Whit Tuesday, 1st Friday in July wool, July 26, October 24, 1st Tuesday after December 10.

Luton, 3rd Monday in April and October.

Odell, Thursday in Whit week.

Potton, 3rd Tuesday in January O.S., horses, Old Lady-day, Old Midsummer day, October 26 cattle.

Shefford, January 23, Lady-day, May 19, October 11.

Silsoe, May 13, September 21, cattle.

Toddington, April 25, 1st Monday in June, Nov. 2, Dec. 6.

Woburn, January 1, March 23, July 13, October 16.

Bedford Post Office.

London Morning Mail closes at 11.30, Afternoon Mail, 2.10 p.m., Evening Mail 10. Sunday, one Mail only, closes at 10 p.m.

London, the Southern Counties, West of England, and South Wales, closes at 2.10 p.m.

North of England, North Wales, Ireland, and Scotland closes at 6.45 p.m. On Sunday, closes at 6.45 p.m.

Midland Counties, West of England, Yorkshire and the North closes at 9.15 p.m. On Sunday, 9.15 p.m.

Bletchley, Newport, and Northampton closes at 9.15 p.m. Sunday 5.15 p.m.

Ampthill, Woburn, Dunstable, Luton, and Leighton closes at 9.15 p.m. On Sunday, 5.15 p.m.

St. Neots, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Eastern Counties closes at 5.50 p.m., week days and Sundays

Hitchin, Baldock, Biggleswade, Cambridge, and South Herts. closes at 8.30 p.m

Milton, Sharnbrook, Harrold, Cardington, Biddenham, Kempston, Hawnes, Turvey, Wilden, and other Village Posts leave at 6.20 a.m.

TOWN PILLAR BOXES.—Hours of Clearing.

Midland Station Box (entrance to the Station) 10.30 a.m., 4.45 p.m, and 8.15 p.m. Sundays, 4.45 p.m.

St. Peter's (corner of St. Peter's Green) 10.30 a.m., 5.0 p.m., and 8.5 p.m. Sundays, 5 p.m.

St. Loyes (near the Gaol) 10.30 a.m., 4.55 p.m., and 8 p.m. Sundays 4.55 p.m.

St. Cuthbert's (opposite St, Cuthbert's Church) 10.30 a.m., 5.5 p.m. and 8.10 p.m. Sundays, 5.5 p.m.

St. Mary's (near St. John's Church) 9.5 a.m., 5.15 p.m., and 8.20 p.m. Sundays, 5.15 p.m.

MONEY ORDERS issued and paid from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., on Saturday until 8 p.m.

The TOWN DELIVERIES commence at 7 a.m. in summer, 7.30 a.m. in winter, 11.15 a.m. & 7 p.m

WILLIAM STUART, Postmaster.

List of Bedford Carriers.

Ampthill.—Field, Saracen's Head, St John, daily. Walker, Saracen's Head, Wednesday and Saturday.——Aspley.—Paternoster, Chequers, Wednesday and Saturday. Foxley, Old George, Wednesday and Saturday.——Astwood.—Ross, Ruffhead, Bell, Monday and Saturday. See Newport.——Biddenham, Milkman, Ship, Bromham Road, daily.——Biggleswade.—Dew, Coach and Horses, Wednesday and Saturday.——Bletsoe.—Pain, Fleur-de-lis, Wednesday and Saturday.——Blunham—Thomas, Coach and Horses, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——Bolnhurst—See Keysoe and Kimbolton.——Bromham—King, Fleur-de-Lis, Saturday.—— Cambridge—Arnold, King's Arms, Friday. Wood, Red Lion, High street, Wednesday. The Mailman, Bell, daily Carlton—Franklin, Coach and Horses, New Inn, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. Betts, Rose, Tuesday and Saturday.——Cardington—See Biggleswade.——Colmworth—Stewart, Old George, Wednesday and Saturday. Stringer, Odd Fellows' Arms, Saturday. Wiman, Bell. Saturday.——Cople—See Biggleswade.——Cotton End—Summerfield, Bricklayer's Arms, daily. Goodship, Saturday.——Cranfield—Goodman, Rose, Wednesday and Saturday. Underwood, Cherry Tree, Wednesday and Saturday——Dean, Upper—Porter, Old George and New Inn, Saturday——Dunstable—Randall, Chequers, Wednesday and Saturday——Eaton Socon—See St. Neots——Eversholt—Foxley, Old George, Wednesday and Saturday. Chance, Old George, Saturday ——Felmersham—Paine, Saracen's Head, St Paul's——Great Barford—See Tempsford——Harrold—Betts, Rose and New Inn, Tuesday and Saturday, and from Harrold to Wellingborough on Wednesday Franklin, Old George, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday——Haynes—Bass, Leg of Mutton, Wednesday and Saturday. Roberts, Windmill, Saturday. Denham, Fountain, Saturday——Houghton Conquest—Quimby, Leg of Mutton, Saturday. Dunkley, Sow and Pigs, Saturday Watts, Sow and Pigs, Wednesday and Saturday——Higham Ferrers—Austin, Chequers and New Inn, Saturday——Kempston—Wilson, Hop

Pole, daily. Milkman, Coach and Horses, daily——KEYSOE—Gillett, Rose, Wednesday and Saturday——KEYSOE Row—I. Sanders, Ship, St. Cuthbert's, Saturday——KIMBOLTON—Ibbs, Swan, Tuesday and Red Lion, High Street, Saturday. Peridge, Coach and Horses, Saturday——KNOTTING—Cannell, Old George, Saturday——LIDLINGTON—Gurry, Cherry Tree, Wednesday and Saturday——LUTON—Smith, Coach and Horses, Tuesday and Friday, at nine o'clock. Randall, Chequers, Wednesday and Saturday——MARSTON—Harris, Chequers, Wednesday and Saturday. Read, Cherry Tree, Wednesday and Saturday——MAULDEN—Doggett, Saracen's Head, St. John's, Saturday——MELCHBOURNE—Cannell, Old George and New Inn, Saturday. Fletcher, Rose, Saturday——MILTON ERNEST—Allen, Windmill and New Inn, Wednesday and Saturday. Skinner, Coach and Horses, Wednesday and Saturday——MOGGERHANGER—Emery, Fountain, Saturday,——NEWPORT PAGNEL—Mapley, Rose, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday——NORTHAMPTON—Field, Coach and Horses, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Boswell, Rose, Tuesday and Thursday——NORTH CRAWLEY—Nuthall, Hop Pole, Saturday. Read, Angel, Wednesday and Saturday——OAKLEY—Prentice, Piggott's Coal Yard and New Inn, Wednesday and Saturday——ODELL—Osborne, Saracen's Head, St Paul's, Saturday——OLNEY—Archer, Rose, Thursday. Field, Coach and Horses, Tues., Thurs., & sat.——PAVENHAM—Odell, New Inn, Wednesday and Saturday. See Carlton——PERTENHALL—Ibbs, Red Lion, High street, Saturday—POTTON—Nobles, Kings Arms, Saturday——RADWELL—Paine, Saracen's Head, St. Paul, Wednesday and Saturday. Mason, Chequers, Wednesday and Saturday——RAVENSDEN—Horrell, Fleur-de-Lis, Saturday——RIDGMOUNT—Dickens, Old George, Monday and Saturday. Foxley, Old George, Wednesday and Saturday——RINGSTEAD—Austin, Chequers, Saturday——RISELY—Wadsworth, Old George and New Inn, Saturday, Wise, Old George and New Inn, Wednesday and Saturday. Harris, Chequers, Saturday——RUSHDEN—Wilmot, Barley Mow, Saturday——SALFORD—Russell, Hop Pole, Saturday——SHARNBROOK—Bayes, Old George and New Inn, Wednesday and Saturday——SHEFFORD—Clark, Rose, Saturday. Hayes, Cherry Tree, saturday——SHELTON—Cannell, Old George, Saturday.——SILSOE,—Olney, Saracen's Head, St John's, Saturday.——SOULDROP—Gadsby, Golden Lion, Monday——ST. NEOTS—Woods, Red Lion, High street, Wednesday. Franklin, Red Lion, saturday.——STAGSDEN—Wallinger, Bell, Wednesday and Saturday. Odell, Bell, Wednesday and saturday.——STAUGHTON, LITTLE—E. Saunders, Ship, St. Cuthbert's, Saturday, STEVINGTON—Keech, Bell, Wednesday and Saturday. Cox, Red Lion, St. Loyes, Wednesday and Saturday.——TEMPSFORD—Hardwick, Chequers, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays——THURLEIGH—Osborn, Saracen's Head, St. Paul's, Wednesday and Saturday. Howell, Chequers, Wednesday and Saturday. Holly, Bell, saturday.——TODDINGTON—see Dunstable——TURVEY—Bailey, Rose, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Edmunds, Bell, Friday——WILSHAMSTEAD—Rogers Horse and Jockey, daily.——WOOTTON—Vincent, Bell, Saturday. Low, Hop Pole, Wednesday and Saturday——WOBURN—Foxley, Old George, Wednesday and saturday——YIELDEN—Cannell, Old George, Saturday, Knight, Bell, saturday.

Directory of Householders.

Adelaide Square.

No.		No.	
3	Allen George	23	Goff Thomas
24	Astell & Sons, timber merchants	21	Gaunce J.
30	Bannister Mr. Jas., Head Master P.C. School	15	Gurson Martha Sole
22	Burleigh Norfolk	1	Hield Thomas, clerk
20	Bryant Mrs.	13	Hill Susan
35	Cook Charles	12	Holme George
33	Chapman Capt. John James R.A., F.R.G.S.	7	Hibberson William
26	Cooper Mr. Charles	32	Jackson Mrs.
16	Clarke Maria	28	Lucas Mrs.
18	Crawley Hinton Gibbs	6	Langham Rev. James
5	Dudley Mary	11	Maden Martha
17	Edwards Mr.	14	Patrickson Emma
25	Edgington Frederick	10	Pegler Martha
2	Foster Henry	9	Roe Richard, ale and porter agent
31	Fry Mr. Peter Samuel	27	Samler Mr. William
29	Godfrey Mrs., Flora Cottage	4	Smith Henry
		34	Sharpe Mrs. Sarah

Albert Street.

Blackshaw William
Blackwell William
Bailey George
Cooper George
Clark William B.
Chapman Reuben
Cockman William
Curtis Arthur
Coombs Charles
Corby John
Church William
Corby George
Dodson Charles
Dongdy Edward
Desborough William
Foulkes Ann
Foster Richard
Guest James, "The Balloon"
Gregory Isaac
Harpur George
Hills Ann
Hornsby Samuel
Ibbs Thomas
Ivett Ephraim
James Hannah
Jeffries Jemima
Low James
Low Samuel
Lomas Mary
Munsey Thomas
Morris Charles
Payne Robert
Perkins George
Paxton Charles
Parrott George
Ruff Silas
Richards Thomas
Reynolds George
Smith Mrs.
Smart Shadrach
Smith Mary Ann
Thompson John
Whitbread Henry
Worrall Milley
Wooding Thomas
Witterage Mrs.
Warrington T. sen.
Wright George

Albert Terrace.

Finlinson, Mr.
Gompertez Samson
Meadow James
Street Thomas
Tate Mr. John H.
Walker Mr. J. N.

Allhallows Lane.

Addington Charles
Allen George
Abbot Mrs.
Baxter John
Brown Joseph
Butcher Charles
Clark John
Cooper Susannah
Covington Charles
Deighton James
Dazely Charles
Eccles Edwin
Eccles Henry
Fitzhugh Richard
Fowles James
Foster John
Goff John
Gray George, tailor
Geary William
Houghton Phœbe
Knight Thomas
Lawrence William
Martin T., postman
Martin Mary Ann
Milton F., publican
Page James
Perkins Thomas
Painter Frederick
Riddy Mary
Stock John, publican
Savage Stephen
Starmore George
Stokes Elizabeth
Stevens Arthur
West William
Wright John, grocer
White George
White Charles
Welsh Charles
Walton Henry
Wale John
Watford Sarah

Ampthill Road.

No.
Beaucan Peter
29 Bradley Mrs. Mary
Bray Joseph
29 Bradley Robert
Bousfield Edward
Circuit Joseph
26 Cartwright Rev. Devonport
No.
27 Hatley Edmund Robert
23 Hobson Mrs. Susan Ann
28 Lawrence Sarah
24 Rogers Elizabeth
25 Rogers Mary
30 Sheppard Thomas
Samuels William

Ampthill Street.

53 Barklett William
Billington William
5 Cave Sarah
1 Clark Henry
11 Dilley Charles
9 Ford Frederick, smith
55 Gascoin Charles
15 Gurford Thomas
3 Moore J., beer retailer
17 Murdock Samuel
14 Robb W., railway clerk
13 Stewart William
16 Stebbings Mrs.
19 Solley George
18 Turner Robert
20 Turner John
21 Waites George, smith
West James

Ashburnham Road.

Allen Mr. Joseph, Wellfield house
Barrow R. John
Donne Mrs.
Edwards Mrs. L., Ashburnham house
Frazer Dr. Robert
Groube George, Wath villas
Heycock Mr. Frederick
Howard Ada
McCarthy, Rev. Egerton, M.A., Grammar School
Poole Thomas
Porter Mrs. Sarah
Rogers Capt. Oornelius
Staffurth Abraham
Strong Francis, Esq., St. Bernard
Theed Mr. William Upton
Wylie Robert
Tarratt William
Young Frederick

Balsal Street.

Bailey W. painter
Bennett Sarah
Britton William
Crump Mrs.
Green William H.
Low Frederick
Rawlins Amos
Richardson Charles
Spicer Thomas

Batson Street.

Baker James
Bell Joseph
Crawley Joseph
Dixie Richard
Franklin Charles S.
Haines William
Kemp George
Lamsden Frank
Millward John
Norman Frederick
Slater George
Spurgeon William
Trustram James, organ builder
Waldron George

Becket Street.

Banfield Samuel
Beighton George
Brown Robert
Childs Thomas
Church Levi
Cooper Susannah
Damon Mrs.
Derrick, Mrs.
Eaton William
Freeman George
Guest William
Hulatt Joseph
Hulatt Thomas
Herman Fernand
Mann Samuel
Payne Henry
Pestell John
White John
Yerrall Ruth

Bell Court.

Church James
Covington Henry
Daniels Thomas
Filsell James
Hill Jabez
Kemp Thomas
Litchfield Charles
Litchfield William
Stapleton Thomas
Splevin William
Thurley Abraham
Wildman Alfred

Brace Street.

Braybrooks James
Chambers John
Berrill John
Fairey George
Fisher John
Lett William
Milton Mary
Sleet James
Valentine James
Valentine Alfred
Vincent Thomas

Bridewell Yard.

Allabone Alice
Barber Thomas
Edwards Mawell
Ingram Sarah
Newell Jonathan
Markham George
Meeks Joseph
Parker William
Taylor Betsey
Whitworth Thomas

Britannia Road.

Armitage Eliza
Barker Joseph
Berry John
Bunker James
Beddall Joseph
Gibbs Henry Wm.
Hunt Thomas
Ibbs Lewis James
Johnson Charles
Jones Isaac
Porter Joseph
Reynolds John
Sewell James B.
Smith William
Webb William

Bromham Road.

Bone Mr. William
Brown Rev. J., B.A.
Boyd Mr. Alfred
Burch Mr. Augustus
Chamberlain Rev. Henry
Dawson Mr. J. Frederick
Horton Thomas, florist
Jackson Mr. William
Thwaites Mr. Fred. Henry
Thompson Frederick
Trapp Mr. John Best
Westover Mr.

Brown's Court.

Bennett Joseph
Bennett John
Bennett Jacob
Boston William
Cambers John
Freeman Samuel
Hull Susan
King John
Mackey Joseph
Smith Jane
Taylor John
Trolley Josiah
Wooding George

Bunyan Street.

Ball William
Brown Miss
Filer William
Litchfield Sarah
Longland James
Pearson William
Tyrrell William

Butt Street (Great).

Berridge James
Benson James
Booth William
Bunker Joseph
Bettles Robert
Bunker John
Clarke George
Curtis James
Drage Alfred
Emery Sarah
Foulkes Matthew
Franklin George
Hancock Frederick
Hulatt John
Heath Robert
Hilson Joseph
Payne William
Papworth Charles
Stock William
Walker John
Watts Joseph

Butt Street (Little)

Bandy Alfred
Beddall Joseph
Bunker Elizabeth
Briggs Robert
Brompton Joseph
Cox Richard
Cherry James
Denton Samuel
Dimbleby William
Emery Joseph
Garrott George
Gobbe Robert
Harris John
Hollett John
Horne Henry
Phillips Joseph
Phillips Alfred
Phillips Henry
Reynolds Charles
Ready John
Sletcher William
Sale George
Thorpe Thomas
Woodward George town crier

Canning Street.

Armsden Charles
Appleby William
Bell Elizabeth
Bromwell John
Bull John
Buckle William
Cotton Eliza
Catlin Charles
Catlin Joseph
Covington Mrs.
Corner John
Covington Wm.
Exton Miss
Franklin Elizabeth
French Thomas
Fowler John
Fox Mrs.
Hodges Joseph
Haskins Joseph
Hulatt Harriett
Hewlett James
Johnson Edward
King Thomas
Lightfoot Daniel
Lane John
Lane James
Loft Mrs.
Mobbs William
Mayes Reuben
Peacock John
Perkins George
Robinson Thomas
Ramsbottom Mary
Rogers William
Richardson George
Rawlins Charles
Sugars John
Spence Benjamin
Wilkinson John
Webster John
Westrope George

Castle Lane.

No.
18 Arbon Thomas
24 Allen George
Ashton Mrs.
Agutters W.
No.
29 Bassett Roger
14 Blackwell Mrs.

Castle Lane (continued).

No.
30 Burr J., grazier
36 Brimley John
42 Butterfield E.
Bullard George
15 Billing Mary
Chettle John
17 Course T., publican
Dyson George
8 Dean David
38 Dyer George
21 Franklin Henry

No.
25 Freshwater W., carpenter
26 Golding George
Hockliffe Mrs.
12 Holmes William
Higgins George, brewer
40 Jordan Gilbert, blacksmith
Kemp William
10 McLellan John
16 Malden Mrs.

No.
19 Price Edwin
34 Payne James, publican
32 Stonebanks J. L.
Smith Miss
Smith Hannah
Sergeant Mrs.
27 Tate Henry
23 Walker Isaac
15 Walker Samuel
Winksell George

Cauldwell Street.

No.
34 Allen Joseph
22 Ames John
Ames Martha
12 Abbott Theophilus, publican
4 Allan Alfred
33 Allen John Rolt, registrar of births and deaths
Adams George John
Benson Samuel, publican
54 Burchnell Joseph
15 Bettison John
42 Bevan Elias
38 Bishop Richard
36 Bromwell Caroline
30 Barker John W., painter
Boston Richard
16 Brereton Rev. Chas., LL.B.
39 Bettle William, baker
Bandy Edmund and Joseph butchers
Britton Thomas
Burnage Thomas
47 Clayton Isaac, grocer

No.
14 Clements Walter, hair dresser and publican
57 Corder Eliza
51 Delafield Mr., draper
Deer Mrs.
6 Dawson George publican
45 Deer George
11 Edwards Joseph
13 Elger Emily
19 Farrer Thomas
8 Fuller John, corn factor
60 Gilbert John
Graves Robert
9 Gobbe John
44 Greensted Charlotte
27 Gore George
Hobson James Thomas, timber merchant
25 Howard James, Esq., J.P.
Howard John, Esq., J.P., Paradise
Hurst George, Esq., J.P., F.S.S.
43 Hammersley Mrs. Ann

Cauldwell Street (continued.)

No.
55 Herbert James, ginger beer and soda water manufactory
24 Hutchinson James
35 Inskip Miss Martha
Jessopp Mr. Leverton, Caldwell villa
62 Longland Charles
Litchfield Mrs.
51 Leader Mrs.
32 Millard Mark publican
46 Newitt Elizabeth
40 Noon John, agent for Ellis and Everard
41 Nichol Walter, draper
Pearse Mr. Theed William, solicitor and clerk to the borough magistrates, &c.
Preston Mary
39 Preston Samuel and Daniel coach-builders
48 Punter Mary Ann
49 Preston Thomas

No.
Perry Isaac, builder
Phillips Thomas
59 Quaife Sarah
Rawlins Mary
50 Smith Elizabeth, publican
48 Skinner Frederick
31 Sanders Barnard
17 Single Levi, publican and blacksmith
20 Smith & Son, coopers
18 Saunders Elizabeth, Hop Pole Inn
21 Sanderson William
5 Talbot James, saddler
Thurnall Mr. W., surgeon
Valentine Mrs.
56 Wootton Mrs.
10 Wellsley Arthur, anatomical boot-maker
7 Willison Joseph
Young John

Cemetery Road.

No.
4 Abbott A., turner
24 Allen Joseph
16 Berrill Elizabeth
1 Banks Elizabeth
20 Church Henry
3 Day G., builder
9 Darrington Sam., cabinet maker
13 Dazely Henry
26 Finedon Joseph, painter
Franks Charles
18 Gale Mary

No.
19 Gazzard James
8 Green, William painter
5 Henman James
25 Hart Mary Ann
28 Joy Isaac, carpenter
2 Leech Miss
23 Litchfield Benj.
9 Luddington W., shoemaker
22 Mayhew William
7 Nicholls Joseph

No.
29 Newett Mrs.
Palmer Charles
8 Perkins George
15 Robinson George
21 Read George
27 Robinson Ann
6 Springett Chas.
11 Taylor James
10 White Sarah
12 White J., tailor
14 Weaton Ann
17 Wass Henry

Clapham Road.

Everett John, Esq., The Lodge
Ivett John, brickmaker
Savage Stephen
Shorley James

Cobden Street.

No.		No.		No.	
5	Bryant James W.	25	Gardener Faith	13	Peck Mrs.
	Cook Mrs.	1	Hopkins Wm.	7	Peacock John
	Cooper Charles	17	Line William	2	Randall J., baker
	Clarke Mrs.		Marriott John	3	Smith William
23	Crawley Thomas	9	Munsey George	19	Toll Joel
21	Dean Mary Ann	11	Munsey James	15	Warwick George

Commercial Road.

Bird Isaac
Batson Mary Ann, toy dealer
Brinton Thomas
Bird Samuel
Barratt Henry
Crosby Samuel
Clifton George
Denyer Thomas A.
Darling Robert
Ellicut George
Flanders William
Fleming John, shoemaker
Field Elizabeth
Goss John
Harding Thomas
Hatton Edward
Jeffs Henry
Johnson Elizabeth
Kemp T., publican
Kay Mr.
Kingston Charles, publican
Lake Michael
Newman William
Nurse Miss, stationer
Perkins John
Peacock Abraham
Pacey Benjamin
Peabody Samuel T.
Quintrell Susannah
Read Thomas
Richards Frederick
Smith Thomas C., draper
Staniford J., sawyer
Taylor Miles
Ward Mary Ann
Whittal John

Conduit Street.

No.		No.	
52	Bazely John, wheelwright	48	Dean Stephen, boot maker
6	Brown Thomas, tailor	38	Guest John, machinist
50	Batson John, carpenter		Hockliffe William, broker
2	Barber Jacob, baker	13	Hill Robert
36	Bean Joseph T., boot maker	22	Howard Charles
4	Carrier Mrs., stay maker	34	Inkersole Robert, grocer
20	Craddock Thomas, tailor		Kemp Charles
28	Davey James, coach builder	40	Legge Thos., house agent
46	Denyer John	8	Mercer Thomas, builder

Conduit Street (continued).

No.		No.	
	Miller John W., carpenter		Reynolds Thos., builder
15	Moody Frederick, clerk	42	Skevington F., brewer
30	Newnham T., boot maker	22	Thompson George
17	Payne George, painter	10	Timæus Johannes Henry,
	Piggot Joseph A., brewer	18	Whitehead James, baker
24	Poutrell William		Whitworth Ann
26	Robinson Chas., publican		Young Col.

Crescent, The

10	Beauford Henry W., Esq., county magistrate	14	Rayner Miss, ladies' school
			Rawlins Mrs. L.
	Law Mr. James		Smith Mrs. S., Crescent house, ladies' school
5	Molloy Mrs. L.		
6	McLeod Mr. George	2	Sheppee Mrs.
4	Maclear Rev. George	18	Sharpe Capt.
12	Nunn Mr. Philip	8	Tennant Rev. S., M.A.
16	Nunn John, organist		

Dame Alice Street.

Appleby Mary	Harle James	Reeve Charles A., publican
Beldam Emily	Hoggard Mary	
Britton Samuel	Holding Benjamin	Sear Mrs.
Blackwell Mary	Hurst Mary	Stevens Jonathan
Bellamy Mrs.	Jukes Rev. John	Stapleton Mary
Bailey Ann	Liller J. E., printer	Smith Ann
Brandon Elizabeth	Litchfield John	Taylor Catherine
Coombs Elizabeth	Lavender John	Twydell John
Clark Mary	Manton John	Thompson Mrs.
Campion William	Martin Mary	Wright Turrell
Clifton William	Noble John	Willsher Joseph
Curtis Mary	Osborne Sarah	Walker James
Careless William	Peer Jane	Ward Elizabeth
Eady Mary	Placket Mary	Waldock Catherine
Ebdon Ann	Page Mary Ann	Walker Sarah
Farnell Mary	Roff Mrs.	Whittamore Eliz.
Gazely William	Ritchener Ann	
Gilbert William		

Derby Street.

No.		No.		No.	
7	Bettles Mrs.	10	Jelly Benjamin	3	Reeve John F.
9	Ball Jesse		Lovesey Henry	11	Smith William
8	Baxter Richard	4	Marshall Wm.	3	Sanders Mrs.
11	Dunham Wm.	5	Munk Mrs.	2	Spencer John
6	Garner William	9	Noble Joseph	7	Wolfe Mr.
8	Holdway John	1	Peech Sophia	1	Whiting Thomas
4	Hall Ager	2	Poole Alfred		

Duck Mill Lane.

Bradshaw Mrs. dressmaker
Chesher T., miller
Carrol George
Desborough John
Gurney George
Hill Isaac
Horne Francis
Mathers Joseph
Marriott James
Negus Samuel
Nichols Oliver
Rownay Samuel, miller and publican
Taylor Frederick
Wells Amos, wheelwright

Duke Street.

Blower Mr. William
Day William, whitesmith
Partridge Joseph, cattle dealer

Farrer Street.

Byway William, paperhanger
Brown Thomas
Denton William
Dodson William
Garner Thomas
Gobbe William
Linfield John
Litchfield William
Martin Benjamin
North Edwin
Rose James
Sarl William
Sharp Samuel
Savage Mrs.
Smith Richard
Stock Charles
Sinfield John
Wilson John
Wells Mrs.

Featherstone Buildings.

Ager R. S. & A. R., shoe manufacturers
Brown Richard
Brandon Elizabeth
Bowles Thomas
Craddock Frederick
Dunham William
Lawley George
Smith Joseph

Foster Street,

Binns Ellen
Bird William
Carrick Henry
Chandler Edward
Covington John
Corby John
Deacon John
Deacon Thomas, jun.
Fisher Charles, schoolmaster
Furr John
Goddard James
Harris John
Kenning Jane
Knight John
Luddington Wm.
Litchfield Charles
Latham Emma
Manyweathers Geo.
Nightingale James
Parrot John
Parkinson John
Page Edward
Philps Robert
Page Henrietta
Pitts Thomas
Perkins Elizabeth
Redman Abraham
Skinner Eli
Smith Samuel
Thompson John
Tysoe James
Warwick William
Whittmore Thos.

George Yard.

Bridcutt Robert, Old George Inn
Bass Mary
Flashman Mrs.
Fleming Harriett
Goddard Robert
Slater David
Swannell David
Webster Sandifer

Goldington Road.

No.		No.	
	Boultbee Capt. E. Moore	3	Kenny Mr. Edward H.
	Brown Mr. Benjamin		Lester Mr. Thomas
	Clark Joseph	1	Lynn Mr. William
	Deacon Mr. George	4	Peer Mrs.
2	Eicke Mr. John		Porter Henry James
5	Fanshawe Rev. John	2	Rogers Mr. John
	Fox Mrs. Martha		Smith George, publican
1	Haddock Rev. Jeremiah	6	Waller Rev. S. R., M.A.
	Ivett John, publican		

Greenhill Street.

Ashpole William
Aires William
Cookson Richard
Davis James
Denyer Joseph
Gribble Samuel
Gribble John
Hall John
Hands James
Hickey Michael
James Joseph H.
Lee William
Lingham Leonard
Manyweathers Geo.
Mothers William
Northwood John
Noble James
Robinson Thomas
Sharp William
Snow Turner Page
Thompson John
Thompson James
Wrenn James
Wheatley John

Grey Friars Walk.

Allen Amos
Allen Charles
Allen Benjamin
Bettles Thomas
Boyes William
Barratt Lewis
Buckingham Wm.
Barrick William
Clutterbuck Wm.
Cox William
Curtis Thomas
Cunvin Mary
Childs William
Cutt William
Coles Thomas
Craddock John
Clarke Charles
Colson William
Careless Thomas
Cambers Frederic
Day James
Diemer George
Davis George
Evans Mary
Field Thomas
Frohock John
Goodman William
Green Mrs.
Gentle John
Gilbert William
Gascoin George
Gould George
Gostling Charles
Garner George
Gilbert Mrs.
Harmer Charles
Harris George
Humphreys William
Humphrey George
Hadden Catherine
Huckle William
Illing John
Ingram Edward
Ives Sarah
Johnson William
Kemp Charles
Knight John
Kent John
Lane George
Lovell John
Litchfield Thomas
Lunham John
Lyon Susan
Mayes George
Markham William
Mackrum John
Millward John
Newman Francis A.
Noble Elizabeth
Newman Thomas
Pearson Mrs.
Pooles James
Perkins Mrs.
Payne George
Page Edward
Richardson Mrs.
Reynolds William
Reynolds William
Ruddington Robert
Read Charles
Stock Charlotte
Sharman Samuel
Smith George
Starmore Mary
Sabey Thomas
Smart Thomas
Showler William
Sheffield James
Stonebridge Thomas
Tinsley Ann
Trusler Spencer
Taylor James
Warr George
Whiffen Edward
Woollard William
White Thomas
Woods Joseph
Walker William
Woods Phœbe
West Thomas
West Sarah
Whiffen Edward
Whiffen William

Grove Place.

Farr Richard, Albert cottage
Lester Thomas Charles, Alexandra cottage
Parker Mrs. Margaret, Tintern cottage
Powell Arthur, Stockwell villa
Thornber Rev. John
Usher John, Alexandra cottage

Grove, The.

Ager Richard
Ball Daniel
Brandon Joseph
Brandt Mrs. E.
Brice George
Britton Ebenezer
Brown Thomas
Bettles William
Bennett Joab
Clifton Ann
Churchill Edward
Cunvin John, carpenter and joiner
Crawley Thomas
Dennis Thomas
Dennis William
East George
Elderkin John, boot and shoemaker
Flude Elizabeth
Foulks Mrs. C.
Fowler William
Fisher John
Gentle James
George William
Goddard Henry O.
Guest William
Gilford Mrs. Eliz.
Graham W. Byers, supt. of police
Hall Thomas
Harvey George
Jordan Isabella
Kirby David
Kilby William
Kennedy Abraham
Long James
Lavender John
Low William
Mobbs William
Maxted Elizabeth
Manton Joseph
Mills Charles
Peddor Thomas
Pack Mrs.
Pople Chas. Henry
Richards Joseph
Rich Lucy
Rands Mary
Richards William
Smith John
Sutton George
Seabrook William
Shadbolt Joseph
Tandy Francis
Wharton Dr. George
Wilson Mr. John
Wilson John
Warton Edward

Gadsby Street.

Anthony Susan
Arbon Thomas
Balls Charles
Burze William
Boston Thomas
Conquest Thomas
Crane John
Green Thomas
Lewin Henry
Maxey Elizabeth
Marriott Thomas
Mayes Jesse
Masters Mrs.
Neal Philip
Pearson John
Poynter Henry
Richards Robert carpenter
Stevans Louisa A.
Sheppard Susan
Scott Thomas
Smith George
Thornber Henry
Wells Sarah
Williamson James

Gwyn Street.

No.		No.	
40	Abrahams Jas., lace buyer	48	Barnes M. H., tea dealer
17	Alder Henry	69	Crawley Charles
35	Burman Joseph, publican	67	Course George, shoe maker
42	Barrand John	65	Coleman William
44	Brown William	20	Chapman Isaac, boot maker

Gwyn Street (continued).

No.
45 Cherry James, builder
29 Co-operative Company's stores
5 Chesham James
50 Chambers George
54 Cope Mrs.
28 Day Charles, builder
30 Day John, architect
26 Dixie F. M., dress maker
18 Evans George paper-hanger
56 Fane Joseph, general dealer
6 Francis Samuel, builder
71 Fairey Charles
8 Fitzhugh Thomas
24 Gostling John Simon
51 Goodship John
43 Grey Elizabeth
9 Garlick William, carter
19 Hobden William
36 Hoggard Wm., shoe maker
63 Harris James
22 Harris Lucy, grocer
60 Inkersole Joseph Hall
23 Joy Joseph, tax collector
10 Jarvis Thomas, brewer
61 Killen Rev. Hugh
14 King James, corn dealer
31 Kent Thomas, baker

No.
55 Maxey Joseph William, carpenter
Maxey Charles, carpenter
12 Morris Elizabeth, staymaker
38 Martin Robert, bookseller
47 Nicholson John, tailor
34 Odell John, painter
57 Payne Joseph, painter
2 Peacock Thomas, ginger beer manufacturer
37 Perkins William, shoemaker
11 Pickering Elizabeth
32 Rust Thomas, coal merchant
39 Smith William
13 Summerfield Josiah
1 Simmons Thos.
3 Spencer Joseph, boot and shoe maker
59 Smith Elizabeth Ann
58 Thorpe Mary
53 Thompson William
52 Vivers Wm., draper
41 Valentine Albert
21 Whiteman James, baker
15 Webb William
7 Wells William, tea dealer
4 Warren W., shoe maker
16 Walker Thomas, tailor

Harpur Place.

3 Barker Mrs.
2 Brunhead Mrs. A.
4 Goldsmith George, surgeon
8 Kirby Samuel Amos, surgeon-dentist
7 Leech The Misses
22 Robinson Chas., surgeon
1 Thompson Miss, ladies' school
30 Williams W. W., Esq., J.P.

Harpur Street.

No.
2 Ayres G., greengrocer
6 Addison Miss
Ashley Mrs.
Allen Thomas
11 Brownhill J., greengrocer
69 Batson Henry, shopkeeper
59 Bond Mrs. Sarah
47 Brown Mrs. Emelia
1 Burr Mrs. Mary
Betts Sarah
31 Coleman Charles, baker
9 Carter Aaron, clothes dealer
15 Crick Francis William, medical botanist
22 Carter John, butcher
Cundall Downes & Co., photographers
57 Cookson Alfred, straw bonnet manufacturer
79 Crawley John, whip maker
4 Down Julia
Dawson George William
19 Fox Eliz., greengrocer
Francis Daniel Hatchet, clerk to the Charity
51 Francis Hannah
29 George Chas., confectioner
Hull Mrs., Assembly Rooms
67 Harpur Thomas
Hodgkins James
Haskins Robt., watch maker
3 Jones Mr. Alfred
Johnson Mary
35 Kennings Joseph, saddler
Langley Mr.
Lane Henry, chimney sweep
Lilley James
16 Leech George, publican
26 Latimer Wm., shoe maker

No.
45 Miller J. A., estate agent
61 Mayle Joseph
27 Mayes James, clothier
6 Miles Thomas, butcher
65 Merrie Adam, quartermaster Beds. Militia
Napier John, "The Star"
43 Negus John, carpenter
24 Osborn Geo., watchmaker
73 Pretty John
71 Parrot Mrs.
13 Pugh Elizabeth, grocer
8 Rose George, fishmonger
75 Randall Richard, grazier
20 Ridge George, publican
42 Robson Mrs.
43 Stock John, carpenter
2 Stapleton Harriett
Sheppard Stephen
14 Sear Henry hair dresser
Shelton Alfred George, "Russell House"
33 Stevens James publican
Smith Sarah
17 Stevens George, tailor
5 Thomas Miss
12 Tidman John, fishmonger
18 Tansley Charles, butcher
Whitehouse Sophia
10 Ward Richard L., cabinet maker
23 Ward William, butcher
21 Warrington Geo., butcher
4 Wildman Edward, butcher
77 Wachenheim Mademoiselle
63 Walton John Walker
3 Webb Mrs. Sophia
5 Young John

Hassett Street.

Allard James
Allen Mary
Appleby Joseph
Brimley James
Beech William
Bull Thomas
Bransom James
Billing George
Banks Charlotte, beer retailer
Clarke James
Chennels Thomas
Crump Charles
Day Joseph
Dawson John
Dickens William
Dunnage Elizabeth
Ekins Mrs.
Evans Ann
Gear Wm., mechanic
Gell Frederick
Gascoin Charles
Green Charlotte
Gill Cornelius
Goss Thomas
Howett John E.
Harris George
Holley Louisa
Haynes Charles
Hurst Thomas
Jarvis Samuel W., stone, marble, & slate mason
Jarvis William
James Samuel
Kilsby Francis
Lane James
Lodovick J. chimney sweeper
Lord George Wm.
Masters Sarah
Marshall Charles
Mayes J. G., tailor
Nichols John
Nunn Thomas
Pass Thomas
Pass James
Payne John
Perkins George
Reynolds John
Sell Elias
Swanson T. mechanic
Sanders Peter
Sergeant George
Woods Ann
Walker William
Whiffen Richard
Warren B., painter

High Street.

No.

11 Adkin Henry, gun maker
Alger George, managing clerk at Messrs. Barnards' bank
73 Apthorpe James, grocer
46 Anthony Jacob, druggist
37 Aston William Goode, draper
Ballard Samuel, Waterloo house, draper
95 Brown Thos. R., butcher
26 Baker, James, saddler
Barnard & Wing, bankers
49 Bull and Sons Messrs., watchmakers
23 Ballard Joseph Taylor, draper

No.

17 Bilson Edwin, ironmonger
9 Brashier John, confectioner
27 Brown Joseph, draper
31 Bithrey Mrs., hair dresser
36 Collett, Thomas, fishmonger
32 Colson, John, butcher
12 Croxford, George, saddler
68 Couchman Robert, surgeon
66 Clarabut Alfred B., grocer
82 Clare Thos. P., watchmaker
45 Clarke, Lennox Charles, "Rose Inn"
13 Cherry and Gilpin Messrs., drapers
84 Clifton Thos., basket maker
62 Corcoran James, distiller

High Street (continued.)

No.
71 Clark Ann, grocer
75 Cutcliffe & Bennett Messrs., drapers
10 Cuthbert, John Mason, druggist
24 Doeg, George William, tobacconist
56 Draper William, clothier
Dunn & Co., drapers
22 Dawson, William M., tailor
81 Ekins John, family chemist
62 Goodrich William, china warehouse
44 Gray Thomas Tokelove, wine merchant
92 Gell, John, "The Bear Inn"
33 Graves Robert, grocer
97 Hewens, Nicholas Thomas, ironmonger
101 Howe, Charles, tea dealer
100 Hart, Charles, confectioner
94 Howard, John, boot maker
38 Hill Rowland, *Bedfordshire Mercury Office*
74 Hipwell William, corn factor
91 Hodgkins The Misses, dress makers
80 Hornsey & Son, lace dealers
67 Jones Edward, boot maker
48 Jones Isaac, draper
57 Jones G., butcher
Kilpin W. W., ironmonger,
79 Kent Wm., boot maker
16 Knox, Thomas, "Cross Keys Inn"
89 Lyon William, tailor
18 Lacey, James, butcher

No.
40 Livermore & Co., drapers
83 London & County Bank
85 Langley Miss Elizabeth
6 Lamb, William, perfumer
105 Lewin, Edward, grocer
99 Lester, Thomas and Sons, lace buyers
15 Lilburn Miss
29 Luddington Samuel, shoe maker
28 Mayes, Thomas, bootmaker
72 Mann Samuel, confectioner
96 Miller, Mr. George H.
98 Miller, Joseph, stone mason
8 Miller, George, tailor
69 Myers George, eating house
Nichols, Hillyard, corn factor
14 Nicholson, Charles, grocer
47 Nunnely & Sons, grocers and wine merchants
5 Nall John G., printer and bookseller
42 Norris E. & I., grocers
59 Page & Co. Messrs., iron-mongers and agricultural implement manufacturers
35 Pain Henry, ironmonger
88 Pearson Mary, baker
54 Porter & Son Messrs, drapers and hatters
86 Prior Thos. F., chemist
34 Roff, William, confectioner
78 Rolls John, new and second-hand bookseller
50 Rose, Edward P., draper
107 Rose, Robert, organist and music master
Stewardson & Taylor, Messrs., druggists

High Street (continued).

No.
21 Stewardson William, draper
53 Sergeant John, druggist
Stewart, William, postmaster
43 Shelton John Charles, carver and gilder
54 Shelton & Son Messrs., paper hangers
87 Skerman James, toy warehouse
93 Sim Charles James, china warehouse
76 Sturges Joseph, grocer
70 Shrosbery & Gunton Messrs., drapers
64 Sheppard James, seedsman
60 Stafford Edward, currier
58 Smith Eliza, "Chequers' Inn"
7 Sturges Nathaniel, draper
Smith Walter G., milliner
51 Thody William, butcher
103 Tansley James, upholsterer

No.
90 Timæus, Alfred Edward, *Bedford Times Office*
Taylor Ann, George Hotel
39 Town Richard Thomas, cook and confectioner
65 Tompkins Titus, artist in hair
77 Trapp John, draper
30 Taborn, John, publican
20 Thompson, Frederic, bookseller
41 Underwood and Banks, clothiers
44 Usher John, architect and surveyor
61 Walker Matilda, hatter
Wareing William, grocer
Wicks William, Swan Hotel
25 Wells George, upholsterer
55 Wilson Horace W., "Red Lion Hotel"

High Street, St. Mary's.

Bettison John, currier
Boxall G. & H., clothiers
19 Butcher B., silversmith
23 Butcher W. S., upholsterer
18 Bodger J. E., ironmonger
6 Barkham T. H., grocer
11 Corrie Mrs., chemist
1 Deane C., coach builder
20 Dale Henry Augustus, "King's Arms"
15 Dean Daniel, bookbinder and stationer
2 Green Thos, J., merchant
14 Grant Alexander, tailor
8 Grey W. C., printer, &c.
21 Hearne Mary, stay maker
29 Hill Henry, butcher
13 Haines John, watchmaker
King Charles, publican
Lovell E., coal merchant
4 McKerrow Wm., draper
Nash William Joseph, Esq., Mayor of Bedford
17 Powers Alfred, baker
16 Payne Thomas, grocer
25 Stafford C., Auctioneer
27 Stafford R. B. S., ditto
25 & 27 Stafford & Son's offices, valuers, house & estate agents
22 Tassell Samuel, saddler

Horne Lane.

Harris William, publican
Harris John, dealer
Le Mesurier, Rev. H., M.A.
Masters, Thomas Farr, clerk
Piggot's brewery
Page & Co.'s agricultural implement yard
Randall, Edward, carpenter
Stafford & Son's auction cattle mart

Horsford's Buildings.

Allen Thomas
Manton Frederick
Robinson Richard
Roberts William
Shirley Edward
Sheppard Thomas
Sturt Thomas
Tew Miss
Williams John
Wootton T., tailor
Wray Samuel

Howard Street.

Brandon Thomas
Barrack James
Dunham Thomas
Mitchell George
Low George
Robinson George

Holme Street.

Clark James
Cox Edward
Goodwin John
Hartop Joseph
Eats Thomas
Featherstone David
Hewlett Thomas
Harris Thomas
Marsh John, tailor
Major George
Peers John
Phillips Benjamin
Reynolds William
Sims William
Stock William
Smith Edward
Sharp Joseph
Source Thomas
Sheppard W., butcher
Tedball Mary
Wootton John
Walker William

Kimbolton Road.

No.		No.	
	Brown John, farmer	6	Johnson Mrs. Mary
26	Boswell Major		Lineham Thomas
8	Barkham Thomas Hall	30	Marshall Mrs.
	Cameron Mr. Henry, Kimbolton lodge	4	Ommaney Mrs. Henrietta
		12	Pulley Henry, auctioneer
20	Crofts Mr. William	10	Purser Miss Ann
16	Cam Mr. William		Pym Alexander, Esq.
24	Deverall Major		Presland Mrs.
2	Gilpin William	18	Pritchard Mrs. Mary
	Hamilton Capt.	22	Rose Mrs. Mary
	Haines William	14	Sharman Mr. Mark, solicitor
28	Hornsby Mrs. Ann		Scoles Charles

King's Place.

Armsden William
Blewitt Samuel
Bywater George
Beddall Robert, jun.
Deane Elizabeth
Dunkley William
Dawson Thomas
Faulker William
Finch George
Freshwater George
Green Richard
Goodhall Reuben
Hester Samuel
Hadcock James
Lett Frederick
Lewis William
Newell Henry
Purser Frederick
Payne George
Pepper William
Ray Henry
Richards William
Sinclair James
Savage John
Tilcock James
Wheatley Walter
Wells William

Lansdowne Terrace.

Bowden Susannah
Costobodie Rev. H.
East Robert
Kirby Fanny
Mayes Sarah Ann
Prue Elizabeth
Palmer Joseph

Lurke Lane.

Blackshaw Reuben
Dositor Frederick
Ford Mrs.
Hall John
Kemp Ann
Kingston Thomas
Lamb Charles
Lovell Elizabeth
Lamb Samuel, police sergeant
Maynard J., wheelwright
Sturges William
Turnley Mr. T. W., solicitor

Mill Street.

2 Bull Henry, shoe maker
10 Burt Henry, printer, &c., *Bedford Directory Office*
10 Burt Mrs., haberdasher
24 Carling Thos., plumber, &c.
26 Claydon S., coal merchant
28 Coombs Dr. James, M.D., M.R C.S.
30 Conquest J. C., solicitor
1½ Craddock Benjamin, tailor
12 Clark E., "Fleur-de-Lis"
8 Darrington W., butcher
16 Gazeley William, tailor
38 Green Daniel, corn and coal merchant
2 Hague Thos., currier
6 Henshaw S., shoe maker
18 Howe Miss, dress maker
Inskip Thomas
3 Judge Eliza, publican
1 Jessopp L., solicitor (offices)
36 Lett G., "Garibaldi Arms"
7 Lissack Morris
6 Leggatt Mr. Bernard
5 Millis T., cabinet maker
4 Mantel J., hair dresser
2 Palmer Miss
6 Rogers William, solicitor
21 Skene Mr. G. R., F.R.M. and C.S.
14 Timæus George, grocer
20 Warden Miss
34 Willsher Richard, publican

Newnham Street.

Barratt Eli
Barnes Samuel
Barker T., plumber
Brooks John
Bushby Sarah
Ball Jesse
Bitchener Henry
Bell John
Britton Charles
Brooks Henry
Carter Thos., grocer
Craft Felix
Clarke William
Everett Betsey
Finnimore Elizabeth
Fowler Mrs.
Finedon Mary
Garner Thomas
Goddard Mrs.
Hart James
Hart Thomas
Ireland Richard
Martin H., publican
Mathers Samuel
Marshall William, brewer
Merris John
Norman John
Risely James, baker and grocer
Robinson Betsey
Roberts R. E.
Spalding William
Shadbolt Mrs.
Smith Thomas
Stratton Samuel
Shadbolt Charles
Taylor R., grazier

Offa Street.

No.	
24	Addison Miss
38	Bayly Rev. E. G., M.A.
39	Barringer Favell, seedsman, florist, and agent
28	Castleman George, butcher
29	Clark Henry, painter
1	Cook James, grocer
12	Dolbier Mrs.
	Franklin Charles
32	Favell John, butcher
14	Gibbin Mary Ann
36	Gerrie John, tea dealer
25	Green Joseph, publican
27	Green Josiah, wheelwright
49	Grice Henry, tinman, &c.
13	Haag F., butcher
33	Harrison Mr. William
44	Hopkins Joseph, chimney sweeper
30	Hubert Conrad, watchmaker
7	Levi Lewis, jeweller
11	Legge Josiah, upholsterer
3	Marks George, tailor
31	Marshall R.
23	Masters Edward, builder
40	Nutt Mrs.
45	Parker Miss S.
20	Probert William
26	Potbury Mrs.
43	Peers Mrs.
18	Rudge B., drawing master
47	Ray Miss, ladies' school
9	Sharp William
22	Small Edward, publican
21	Steinmetz Dr. Herman, German master
5	Toll John, carpenter
15	Turner Henry, dyer
46	Turner T. W.
48	Warmoll Rev. J. Priestly, catholic priest
41	Winder John

Patteshall Street.

Appleby Richard
Banks Henry
Brocket John
Crofts William
Colbert James
Church John
Cross Thomas
Dickens Henry
Elliott James
Gould James
Hawkins Richard
Humphries James
Jones Ann
Kingham Thomas
Longland Charles
Mathers Samuel
Northwood James
Northwood Thomas
Northwood William
Payne William
Reynolds William
Smith William
Stokes James
Salisbury Samuel
Tansley William
Whitmore Samuel
Wildman John

Peel Street.

No.
18 Blyth Mr. Henry Ralph
10 Brown Thomas, tailor
21 Goodall Martha
19 Gostick John, currier
2 Hulatt Mercer, carpenter
8 Johnson Mrs.
13 King Robert
23 King George, whitesmith
16 Luddington Samuel
3 Mayes William
11 Noble Benjamin, tailor

No.
6 Norman Frederick, builder
14 Nicholson Elizabeth
17 Pratt John, carpenter
1 Partridge Jane
9 Payne Charles
5 Robinson William, builder
12 Stock James, tailor
15 Stacey John, builder
7 Tucker Joseph, carpenter
12 Thompson E., schoolmistress
Ward Isaac, reporter

Pilcroft Street.

Allen George
Barrick William
Bass George
Blount Thomas
Billington Thomas
Bradshaw Samuel
Bartram John
Berrington William
Chisholme H., dyer
Cook John
Chapman Elizabeth
Clark James
Capon John
Cutts John
Covington William
Cook William
Clare William
Durtnall Frederick
Dillon Michael
Eagles Joseph
Goddard Robert
Glennister Henry
Hughes David
Knowles John
Lane Richard
Litchfield Elizabeth
Loft Thomas
Lancaster John
Manton Benjamin
Middleton Samuel
Minney James
Newman George
Manton Thomas
North William
Osborne Richard
Phelps Thomas
Pacey Josiah
Pacey Peter
Powell Thomas
Poole Maria
Perry William
Purser William

Pilcroft Street (continued).

Paviour John
Pestell Thomas
Robinson Joseph
Rose Frederick
Reed William
Rust James
Russell Thomas
Sweatman Hester
Stock John
Skinner Josiah
Savill Joseph
Smith William
Smith Thomas
Sergeant Sarah
Tansley Mary
Timson Charles
Tansley John
Wright William
Wildman Mary
Wilks Thomas
Whittamore John

Potter Street.

No.		No.	
9	Addington Miss Ann	26	Howard Frederick, Esq.
7	Bennett Mrs.	17	Jackson Thos., architect
3	Brightman B., painter, &c.	11	Kilpin William W., Esq., J.P.
30	Bather Mrs., East lodge	22	Mills Mrs. W., St. Mary's abbey
8	Berrill Charles		
20	Binns Susannah, dressmaker	15	Morrie Mrs. Price
12	Cardinell Henry	5	Sturges Thomas
6	Flowers William, publican	24	Smith Joseph
19	Gray Mr. Thomas Tokelove	16	Sharpe James
1	Giddings John, wheelwright	14	Studds John, gardener
32	Hinton Mr., stonemason	4	Summerlin Austin
18	Harrison Benjamin, miller	10	Upsher Mr. J.
2	Haines John William	28	Wing Jas. Tacey, architect

Prebend Street.

11	Ball F., police sergeant		Hume Mrs.
	Bycroft John		Hester Martha
	Beldam Frederick, tailor	9	Hatton George, clerk
21	Britton Thomas		Haynes Edward, builder
	Baker William	23	Jordan Ann
	Bird Joseph	13	Knight Mrs.
	Cookson's straw hat manufactory		Kingston Elizabeth
			Lane Henry
15	Cooper Henry	19	Lilley George
	Down George		Linford Thomas, shoemaker
	Dougherty William		Meek John, engineer
	Ford James		Priest M., relieving officer
	Goodwin Maidwell		Pinny John
5	Gascoin James		Rogers James

Prebend Street (continued).

No.
Robinson William
Speed Rev. Robert
Sanders John Thomas
7 Swift Thomas, shoemaker
Smith John
Springfield William

No.
Spackman Sarah
Smith Joseph, baker
9 Thompson Catherine
Taylor Rev. G., Oxford villa
Walker Robert

Princes Street.

Bennett Isaac
Britton Charlotte
Buzzard Mrs.
Boufield Samuel
Baxter George
Cox Thomas
Clare Joseph
Denyer J., schoolmaster
Darrington William
Eggleton W., butcher
Flood John
Francis George
Haines William
Humphrey Thomas
Hodgkins Frederick
Inwood John
James Henry
Lancaster William
Mayle Thomas
Newberry William
Nephin William
Potter John
Smeaton William
Sheppard Ann
Umney William

Priory Terrace.

13 Cole Mrs. Ellen
14 Chester Mrs. Maria
5 Gerrard Mrs.
6 Harcourt Capt. J. S.
2 Heath Capt. E., J.P.
3 Innis Mrs.
15 Liley Miss
10 Manby Mr. J.
1 Maddison A., photographer
4 McCarthy Capt. W. J.
9 Mainwaring Mrs. Martha
16 Newling Mrs.
7 Sheffield Mrs. J.
11 Tilden Mr. Augustus
8 Whitsed Mr. James
12 Woodroffe Mr. William

Queen Street.

Bowler John
Bird John
Bird James
Corby Sophia
Covington William
Dazeley Charles
Franklin Mrs.
French Thomas
Fox Charles
Francis James, jun,
Haines James
Howard Robert
Handscomb Martha
Horner Joseph
Izzard George
Kent Frederick
King John
Leech James
Law Thomas
Lett Francis
Layton Mrs.
Linford William
Pestall Thomas
Payne George
Peacock William
Robinson Charles
Rose William
Taylor William M.
Taylor John
Webb Joseph
Warwick Benjamin
Westrope James
Warren George

Queen's Head Lane.

Cook William
Davis John, potman
Frazer W., clothier
Goodman George, general dealer
Peacock Thos., jun.
Peacock Thos., sen.
Rolls S., pawnbroker
Weaton John

Roise Street.

Conquest William
Farr William
French Thomas
Hartwell Joseph
Mayes Samuel
Makeham John
Thompson Benjamin

Russell Street.

Barcock James
Bandy William
Butt Aaron
Carter Joseph
Chandler Edward
Dines Joseph
Dines Charles
Dickens Joseph
Denton Thomas
Eaton Thomas
Freeman James
Fountain Mrs.
Fish Mrs.
Grey Benjamin
Hall Joseph
Ivens Joseph
Ivett Henry
Letting William
Pickering Luke
Robinson James
Robinson Mary Ann
Richardson Charles
Richardson Samuel
Thompson William
Wickens Joseph
Walker Mary Ann

St. Cuthbert's Street.

9 Ayres Mrs. Harriett
1 Breedon Frederick William
2 Barrol Mrs. Emma
10 Burbidge Peter
4 Baxter John, builder
7 Briggs William
15 Bithrey Mrs. J. E.
11 Cave Elizabeth
27 Cirket Ann, grocer
Dixon Miss, ladies' school
2 Daniels Joseph, sawyer
8 Freeman Samuel, fruiterer
7 Gascoin Thos., "Ship Inn"
8 Gamble Capt. Henry
4 Ginn T., "The Wrestlers"
13 Jones Henry, baker
2 Mollineaux Mrs. Elizabeth
Nisbet Mrs., St. Cuthbert's cottage
6 Norris Mrs.
Ogilvie Mr. William
Perkins George
5 Pennyfather Wm., gardener
12 Skerman William
5 Stewardson Henry
Satchell Charles
9 Skiklethorpe James
3 Tozeland Capt. George
6 Torr John
14 Trollope Rev. Charles, M.A.
Tregenza John, auctioneer
1 Taylor Mrs., butcher
Turnley Mr. T. W., solicitor
16 Wing Mrs.
1 Wilson Mrs. G.
4 Wilmot Mrs. Elizabeth
25 Ward Susannah
Wooding Thos., gardener

St. John's Street.

No.
30 Alsworth Henry
25 Adkin Joseph, grocer
6 Bithrey & Son, confectioners
61 Bunker John
Bartlett William
48 Burbidge G., ropemaker
40 Bradley Elizabeth
Brown Edward, "Railway Swan"
5 Bentley Lucy, milliner
9 Constant Thos., gardener
Corbett Robert
Corbett R. jun., greengrocer
21 Carruthers George, draper
17 Copperwaite H., publican
20 Carter Samuel
10 Childs John, saddler
Dodwell Ann
54 Dodwell Mr.
Eltom Mrs.
41 Ford T., "Sow and Pigs"
29 Guest James, publican
44 Girfit Thomas
24 Hinrich Henry D., solicitor
11 Isitt Edwin, butcher
Jeffries Robert
31 Kenning George
73 Knibb Joseph, St. Leonard's
12 Kingston William
22 Munsey Mrs., register office
23 Manton William, publican
28 Mannyweathers — leather glove maker

No.
Mortimer Henry, baker
1 Nicholson William, tailor
57 Norman Thomas, butcher
12 Osborne Samuel
58 Powell Elizabeth
Piggott William
Peacock Thomas
7 Perry James, hairdresser
39 Page Mr. Edward
34 Pearse Rev. Henry, M.A.
52 Smith Robert
56 Soames Sarah Ann
18 Skevington R, farmer
14 Setterington W., painter
Smith James, publican
3 Sletcher William
Tucker Edward
Tame Joseph
37 Thorpe Mr. Robert
32 Tacchi Anthony, gilder
36 Turner G., ropemaker
42 Turner Thomas
Taylor Robert
Tilcock George, market gardener
35 Tisdall Mary Ann, dyer
13 Worsam Robert, "Horse and Jockey Inn"
33 White Miss, milliner, &c.
62 Warren J., station-master
8 Wildman D., tailor
2 Ward E., "Fountain Inn"

St. Loyes.

16 Bithrey Edward, baker
30 Burr Ebenezer, grocer
35 Borton Thomas
Bithrey Charles
4 Bachlor Wm., grocer
5 Church George, baker

St. Loyes (continued).

No.

Coombs William
13 Clark Thomas hair dresser
19 Cambers Mrs., butcher
34 Denton J. Charles, grocer
1 Davis B. D., butcher
43 Denton Mrs., upholsterer
Diemer Philip, music master
39 Dunlop Mrs., baker
Eagles Mrs.
3 Flood James L., currier
33 Fletcher W., coal merchant
Ford Joseph
George John
31 Green James, publican
32 Hockliffe F., bookseller
32 Hockliffe William, broker
38 Hamilton William, publican
12 Hart John
Hall Charles Hinton, schoolmaster
11 Holloman J., broker
Jeffries Elizabeth
Johnson Benjamin
10 Long Alfred, greengrocer
42 Mann James, confectioner
18 Manning James

No.

Merry Charles Barber
8 Mills William, upholsterer
2 Mayes James, tailor
Nicholls John
21 Paybody S., "Red Lion"
36 Peet John, tailor
Piper J. P., solicitor
9 Patrick George, butcher
Passmore Peter, chief warder of gaol
Roberts R. E., governor of gaol
Ray William
Small Nathaniel
17 Skerman John, tinman
20 Taylor Mrs.
40 Tansley Joseph, butcher
7 Wright Harriet, dressmaker
West Robert
14 Whitworth G., confectioner
15 Walker James, butcher
37 Wakefield A., "Barley Mow"
41 Watts Jesse, shoemaker
44 White & Grant, drapers
45 White John L., druggist

St. Paul's Square.

6 Bromley Robert, surveyor
Covington A., bird stuffer
19 Cook Charles, hatter
3 Cooper H.C., pianoforte tuner
16 Daniels C., "Coach & Horses"
Fanshawe Rev. F., Headmaster Grammar School
12 Green J., veterinary surgeon
2 Hinde Michael, plumber
London & North-Western office
8 Newland Bingham, brewer

7 Pearse Mr. Theed Wm.
5 Pulley H., auctioneer
18 Rabbitt — "Saracen's head"
4 Sadler Rev. M., M.A.
1 Sharpin Mr. H. N., surgeon
21 Sear Wm., publican
20 Smith S., corn factor
Stock Elizabeth, broker
11 Sergeant T., corn dealer
Trapp F., Savings' bank
Thomas Miss Sarah
15 Were Peter, tailor

St. Peter's.

No.
3 Alliott Rev. W.
Brimley William G.
Barnes Mrs.
Burnaby Rev. G. A.
9 Brown Frances
5 Carter Mr. Jabez, M.R.C.S. L.S.A., L.M., surgeon
4 Cherry Luke
Colburn Mrs. Ellen
37 Carter Richard
17 Crispin Mary
15 Cropper William
12 Curtis John, tax collector
10 Crisp Mr. James
8 Crossthwaite Mrs.
Cutcliffe John Elworthy
9 Clementson Mary Ann
De Vismes Henry, Esq.
Ellis Miss, Moravian School
11 Francis Mrs. Caroline
19 Featon Sarah
4 Flanders Robert
6 Hardwick John, tailor
Hall Mrs.
Hacon Dr. Dennis, surgeon

No.
Jenkins Miss
1 Jacob Mrs. W. S.
Lang Rev. John
27 Lawson Thomas, builder
14 Moses William
13 May Flocton, tailor
11 Parsons Mrs. F. Sarah
10 Prior Charles E., M.D., surgeon, borough coroner
5 Rawlins Sarah
3 Rayment Mary Ann
2 Riley Mr. Thomas, head-master of the General Preparatory School
1 Seagrave Rev. Young John
Saul Mrs.
7 Saunders Sarah
6 Small George, plumber
19 Taylor Thomas, carpenter
29 Trollope Mrs. V.
2 Tansley Charles, butcher
Ward Samuel, clerk
Willett E.
7 Wyatt Mr. James, F.G.S.
4 Weighall Mrs. Ann
8 Watts William, shoemaker

Silver Street.

19 Andrews John, shoemaker
7 Bull William, draper
5 Burr W., furniture dealer
4 & 6 Carter J. H., printer, &c.
3 Draper William, boot and shoe warehouse
16 Dunn Thomas, draper
Dawson G., "Bell Inn"
9 Frazer Joseph, ironmonger
17 Fowler Charles, butcher

20 Freeman J., furniture dealer
28 French B., furniture dealer
13 Hester M., china warehouse
21 Hodgkins Thomas, cooper
11 Jones William, grocer
14 Mann Charles, confectioner
10 Macklin Henry, butcher
8 May Henry, clothier
22 Mears S., toy dealer
32 Millward John, tea dealer

Silver Street (continued).

No.
12 Peer Thomas, butcher
18 Robinson W. J., printer
1 Stock James, "Bull Inn"
15 Stennett R., chief constable
30 Walsh John, printer
26 Wilkinson Robert, grocer
24 Wheatley William, publican and fishmonger

Spring Gardens.

Bettle Edward
Barratt Mrs.
Cambers Thomas
Cook Mrs.
Fisher William
Perkins George
Whitbread Henry

Tavistock Street.

25 Attack Miss S., milliner
31 Allen Albert, printer
Abbot Chas., "New Inn"
Bonney John
Bailey Joseph
1 Batson Thomas, publican
11 Bull John R., jeweller
7 Bithrey Charles, organist
43 Bailey Joseph
3 Bass Elizabeth
6 Bamfield Mr. James
1 Bannister Rev. F., B.A.
10 Brooks Joseph, butcher
16 Bradley B., carpenter
41 Chamberlain T., shoemaker
23 Church Mrs.
17 Clay Matthew
19 Carter Charles
3 Crow Mrs. Anne
38 Cotton Mr. W. Aldrich
Cockman Elizabeth
Comyn H. Fitzwilliam
Clare William, policeman
91 Cooper Mrs.
Chamberlain A., shoemaker
1 Curtis Samuel, baker
18 Chegwyn Capt. Joseph
15 Diemer Joseph
26 Elliot William Henry
32 Ekins George, baker
55 Evans Henry, hairdresser
89 Eastaff Mr. W. H.
57 Freeman Robert
77 Fisher Ezekiel
35 Francis James, builder
5 Favell Elizabeth
69 Gray Samuel
9 Green Mary
2 Hatchard Miss
3 Halifax Samuel, grocer
7 Hurst Mrs.
4 Henman Mrs.
30 Higgins Mrs.
29 Hart George, baker
39 Hunt Mrs. Elizabeth
12 Hall Mrs.
1 Handscomb Mrs. Mary
81 Henley Henry
21 Isitt Elizabeth
13 Jepson Mrs.
36 James Thomas Henry
79 Kurl Mary
67 Kilpin —
27 Litchfield John, brewer
75 Lilley Joseph, shopkeeper
Lester Abel, publican

Tavistock Street (continued).

No.

Leech Charles, registrar of births, marriages, & deaths
2 Medcalf Samuel
4 Maxwell John
73 Page John
8 Philips Miss
5 Plowman Samuel, shoemaker
71 Powers Bartlett
61 Pentelow Rhoda, shopkeeper
53 Purser George, grocer
Quinsey William
37 Reeve Mrs. Elizabeth
24 Smith Emery, baker
28 Sim Mrs. Mary Ann

No.

Scrivener Sophia
Scrivener George
Saunders Mrs.
Savage John Ashton
10 Skipper Mrs.
85 Strickland Ann
3 Startin Ann
Townley Miss
5 Tanner William, grocer
3 Thornton Mary
22 Vincent Dr. Richard
9 Weideman Mrs.
87 Wells Thomas

Trumpington (or Midland) Road.

21 Abbis William, publican
Barratt Ann, "Railway Inn"
Blythen Mary Ann
3 Covington Elizabeth
7 Chistianwaite Martha
Crawford Caroline
Crampin Joseph
Frogget Frederick Walton
9 Hulatt Samuel
Harding Robert
Halleley William
Lucas John William
Meek Mrs.
Morris Thomas C.
Matthias Vincent
Newcomb William
Perfect Miss Eliza
29 Prigmore John, publican
Rayner Rev. T.
Robinson William
17 Smith T., bricklayer
1 Smith John
Stafford Edward, Ford End
11 Treadwell John
Valentine James
5 Wright Joseph
19 Wright William
23 Winterton Samuel
Watson Mrs. Elizabeth
Webb William Wesley

Union Street.

Armstrong David
Ashwell James, farmer
Bray John
Chandler William
Gould William, supervisor
Hatton Joseph
Kent Edward
King Henry
Moon Elizabeth
Pinney Samuel, organist
Sheppard James, gardener
Timæus Charles Frederick

Victoria Terrace.

5 Beaumont Mrs.
2 Bell Mr. Robert
12 Cusack Mrs.
4 Hill Mrs.
9 Jessop Mrs. J. L.
10 Jeffries Mrs. E.
11 McCarthy Mr. E.
1 Prudence Mrs.
3 Pugh Mrs. Jane
7 Rudd Rev. J. H.
6 Thomas Mr. W.

Well Street.

Arnold Robert
Ames J., butcher
Allen T., poulterer
Britton Ed., "White Horse"
Brooks J., butcher
Barnes George
Bassett J., shoemaker
Bye William
Careless E., tailor
Carrier J., gardener
Donne the Misses, academy
Deacon J., baker
Dracup J., clog warehouse
Finding S., publican
Flood Mary
Foster Mrs.
Fox J., fruiterer
Freshwater Mary
Goodship Elizabeth
Gee Thomas
Gillions Mr. C. E. B.
Graves G., auctioneer
Green T., tailor
Gentle Samuel
Goldney George
Haddow Lovell
Horsford J., surveyor
Hull William
Hull Mrs.
Hands R., publican
Harris Elizabeth
Hopper J., baker
Humphrey Thomas
Irons Esther
Ives Job
Jones W., merchant
Jones Thomas
Jagg T. schoolmaster
James S., whitesmith
Manton Mrs.
Moore Isaac, tailor
Munsey William
Negus J., publican
Pruden Wm.
Pickering C., currier
Pembroke J., watchmaker
Peet R., grocer
Poole T., baker
Rocket Mrs.
Roe R., agent, offices
Read J., turner
Roe Thos., mason
Savage Benjamin, upholsterer
Swinestead Wm.
Smith William
Sheppard G., painter
Setchell George
Sharpe Thomas
Taylor E.
Thompson W., grocer
Valentine William
White Levi
Wooding Lucy
West John
Wiggins John
Webb James
Webb Hannah

Wellington Street.

Askins Daniel
Adams Edward
Bull William
Brown Charles
Bryant Mrs., grocer
Bettles T., coal dealer
Baker W., binder
Charlton William
Cooper Mrs., publican
Elderkin A.
Gladwin Edward
Gurner James
Gay George
Ibbs John
Joy G., carpenter
Joy S., builder
Mayle George
Miles Jonathan
Neal Joseph
Osborn Thomas
Purser Thomas
Perkins Samuel
Pedley Matthew
Smith Joseph
Steers W., carpenter
Simmons Elia
Tacchi J., grainer

Religious Societies, &c.

Bedfordshire Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

President, Lord Charles James Fox Russell; Treasurer, Mr. T. W. Turnley; Secretaries, Revs. S. R. Waller and W. Alliott. Collector and Depositary, Mr. Anthony, 48, High street, Bedford.

Bunyan Meeting Young Men's Association.

Established for the development and promotion of religious principles, and the investigation of biblical, literary, and scientific subjects. The meetings are held at 8.15, on Thursday evenings, in the vestry of Bunyan Meeting. President, Rev. J. Jukes; Vice-president, Rev. J. Brown; Treasurer, Mr. G. Carruthers; Secretary, Mr. A. Merrie.

Bedford Female Mission.

Commenced in 1861, for visiting the homes of the poor, by the instrumentality of a bible woman, for holding mothers' meetings, for setting on foot clothing clubs, reclaiming unfortunates, and similar benevolent objects.

Temperance Society.

President, Lieut.-Col. H. Young; Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Frazer; Secretary, Mr. John Usher. Meetings held at the Working Men's Institute every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock.

General Dispensary and Lying-in Institution.

President, Rev. R. W. Fitzpatrick, M.A.; senior surgeons, Dr. Prior and Dr. Robnison; surgeons, Mr. Goldsmith, Dr. Hacon, and Mr. G. Robinson; honorary secretary, Rev. E. G. Bayly, M.A. Subscriptions received every Monday, from 10 a.m. to 1, at the Working Men's Institute.

Beds. Agricultural Society.—Embracing the adjoining Counties. Secretary, Mr. Henry Pain, High street, Bedford. Collector of subscriptions, Joseph Joy, 23, Gwyn street, Bedford.

Horticultural and Floricultural Society.— Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Shows are held in the spring and summer. Mr. C. Stafford, Treasurer; Mr. Favell Barringer, Secretary.

Penny Savings' Bank.—Deposits are received at the Bedford Savings' Bank on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

STAMPS, TAXES, LAW TERMS, ECLIPSES, &c.

BILL STAMPS AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Not exceeding....	£5.....	0s. 1d.
Above £5 not ex.	10.....	0 2
10	25.....	0 3
25	50.....	0 6
50	75.....	0 9
75	100.....	1 0
100	200.....	2 0
200	300.....	3 0
300	400.....	4 0
400	500.....	5 0
500	750.....	7 6
750	1000.....	10 0

The duty increasing up to £4,000.

LAW TERMS, 1866.

	Begins.	*Ends*
Hilary Term....	Jan. 11 ..	Jan. 31
Easter do.	Apr. 15 ..	May 8
Trinity do.	May 22 ..	June 12
Michaelmas do.	Nov. 2 ..	Nov. 26

RATES OF POSTAGE.

From and to all parts of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, if prepaid, and *not exceeding*—

Half oz. .. 1*d.*	1½ oz. ..... 3*d.*
One oz. .... 2*d.*	Two ozs. .. 4*d.*

And so on, adding 1*d.* for every additional half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce, to the full weight of letter or parcel. No parcel will be permitted to pass through the Post if more than two feet in length, or one foot in breadth or depth. In Provincial Post-offices, *all* letters or packets must be prepaid with Stamps, or be sent unpaid, as money pre-payment is not permitted.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

On payment of a fee of four-pence, any inland letter, newspaper, or packet on which the postage has been prepaid in stamps, may be registered. The Post-Office will not undertake the safe transmission of valuable enclosures in unregistered letters. And letters, found to contain coin, will, on delivery, be charged a double registration fee.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

Money Orders are granted on sums
under and not exceeding 2*l.*—3*d.*
Above 2*l.* and not exceeding 5*l.*—6*d.*
„ 5*l.* „ „ „ 7*l.*—9*d.*
„ 7*l.* „ „ „ 10*l.*—1*s.*

Above which none are granted, but orders can be multiplied to any amount.

THE BOOK POST.

Weighing not more than 4 oz....		1*d.*
„ over 4 oz.	*& not exceed.* 8 oz. ..	2*d.*
„ „ 8 oz.	*& not exceed.* 16 oz. ..	4*d.*
„ „ 16 oz.	*& not exceed.* 24 oz. ..	6*d.*

And 2*d.* for every additional half-pound, or fraction of a half-pound. Every packet must be open at the ends.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

By 24 Vic. cap. 14, deposits of one shilling, or of any number of shillings, or of pounds and shillings, will be received from any depositor at the Post Office Savings Banks, provided the deposits made by such depositor in any year ending the 31st day of December do not exceed 30*l.*, and provided the total amount standing in such depositor's name in the books of the Postmaster-General do not exceed 150*l.* exclusive of interest. When the principal and interest together standing to the credit of any one depositor, amount to the sum of 200*l.*, all interest will cease, so long as the same funds continue to amount to the said sum of 200*l.*

The interest is calculated to the 31st December in every year, and is then added to, and becomes part of the principal.

A depositor in any legally established Savings Bank may transfer his account to the Post Office Savings Bank, by simply applying to the managers of the Savings Bank for a certificate of Transfer to the Post Office Savings Bank, and the amount of such certificate will be entered to his credit by the Post Office Savings Bank as so much cash. In the same way an account may be transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank to any other legally established Savings Bank.

Deposits may be made by, or for the benefit of any person under twenty-one years of age, and repayment will be made to such minor, after the age of seven years, in the same manner as if he were of full age. In case of minors under the age of seven years, the declaration must be made by one of the parents, or a friend, on behalf of the minor.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman, unless her husband shall give notice of such marriage, in writing, to the Postmaster-General, and shall require payment to be made to him.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &c.

FOR ENGLAND.

An infant should be registered within six weeks after its Birth. No fee is payable; but after 42 days, a fee of 7*s.* 6*d.* is chargeable.

Notice must be given of Deaths to the District Registrar. Let this be done early, as a certificate must be obtained to give to the minister who performs the funeral service.

FOR SCOTLAND.

An infant must be registered within 21 days after its Birth.—A Marriage must be registered within three days after the occurrence.—A Death must be registered within eight days after the demise.

VACCINATION ACT.

It is imperative that parent should have every child vaccinate within three calendar months afte birth, either by the legally qualifie medical attendant of the family, o by the appointed public vaccinator If other than the parents are left i charge of the child, the vaccinatio must then be within four month of birth. If these provisions be no complied with, and the child be no taken in eight days after vaccinatio to be examined by the medical prac titioner, in order to ascertain th result of the operation, parties no complying incur a penalty not ex ceeding 20*s.* The registrars of eac district are required to notify t parents or guardians of childre whose births they have registered the names and addresses of the pub lic vaccinators, and the hours of at tendance. Any further informatio required may be obtained on appli cation to the registrar of the district

Fixed & Moveable Festivals Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany	Jan.	
Septuagesima Sunday	„	2
Quinquages.—Shrove Sun..	Feb.	1
Ash Wednesday	„	1
Quadrages.—1st Sun. in Lent	„	1
St. David	Mar.	
St. Patrick.....	„	1
Lady Day	„	2
Palm Sunday	„	2
Good Friday.....	„	3
Easter Sunday.....	Apr.	
Low Sunday	„	
Rogation Sunday	May	
Ascension D.—Holy Thurs.	„	1
Whit Sunday (Pentecost)..	„	2
Birth of Queen Victoria....	„	2
Trinity Sunday	„	2
Accession	June	2
Proclamation	„	2
Midsummer Day	„	2
Michaelmas Day	Sept.	2
Birth of Prince of Wales....	Nov.	
St. Andrew	„	3
First Sunday in Advent....	Dec.	
Christmas Day	„	2

ECLIPSES in 1866.

There will be five Eclipses durin the year; three of the Sun and tw of the Moon, viz.:—

1.—*March* 16—Partial Eclipse o the *Sun*. Invisible in England visible from a part of North Ame rica.

2.—*March* 31—Total Eclipse of th *Moon*. Will be partly visible i England. Begins at 48 min. after in the morning; ends at half-past 6

3.—*April* 15—Partial Eclipse of th *Sun*. Invisible in England; visibl in Australia and the Southern Ocean.

4.—*September* 24—Total Eclipse o the *Moon*. Invisible in England.

5.—*October* 8—Partial Eclipse o the *Sun*. Partly visible in England Will commence at 26 min. after in the afternoon, and the sun wil set when something less than hal of its diameter is eclipsed.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon..... 1*st*, ... 48 min. past 6 morning.
Last Quarter..... 8*th*, ... 37 min. past 9 night.
New Moon ..... 16*th*, ... 37 min. past 8 night.
First Quarter ..... 23*rd*, ... 54 min. past 8 night.
Full Moon ..... 30*th*, ... 29 min. past 8 night.

WALK SWIFTLY FROM TEMPTATION, OR IT MAY OVERTAKE YOU.

			SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	Mn's Age.
1	M	*The New Year come, its course to run!* *The Old Year gone—what duties done?*	8 8r	*Rise PM* 5 6	☺
2	Tu		4 0s	6 14	15
3	W	"*As the day lengthens,* *The cold strengthens.*"	8 8r	7 21	16
4	Th	"*If the grass grows in Janiveer,* *It grows the worse for't all the year.*"	4 3s	8 29	17
5	F	"*A January spring is worth naething.*"	8 7r	9 35	18
6	S	*Epiphany.* OLD PROVERBS.	4 5s	10 40	19
7	S	1st Sund. aft. Epiphany.	8 7r	11 43	20
8	M	Fire Insurances, due at Christmas, must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.	4 8s	Aft mid night	☾
9	Tu	Lord Nelson buried with great pomp and state, in St. Paul's cathedral, 1806.	8 5r	A. M 0 35	22
10	W	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.	4 11s	1 47	23
11	Th	In London alone, in 1785 (the good old times!) there were upwards of one hundred persons executed for crimes, for the worst of which, in the present day, six or twelve months' imprisonment would be considered quite a sufficient punishment.	8 4r	2 48	24
12	F		4 14s	3 47	25
13	S		8 3r	4 46	26
14	S	2nd Sund. aft. Epiphany.	4 17s	5 40	27
15	M	[Battle of Corunna, in which Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, 1809.	8 1r	6 31	28
16	Tu	Gold was discovered in California by Captain Sutter, 1847.	4 20s	7 15	●
17	W	Leopold Redpath transported for life, for the Great Northern Railway frauds, 1857.	8 0r	*Sets PM* 5 32	1
18	Th	Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences.	4 23s	6 44	2
19	F	According to many historians, the first English Parliament was held in 1265.	7 58r	7 56	3
20	S	Mr. Drummond, secretary to Sir Robert Peel, assassinated by McNaughten, 1843.	4 25s	9 11	4
21	S	3rd Sund. aft. Epiphany.	7 56r	10 25	5
22	M	Vaccination introduced in England by Dr. Jenner, 1799.	4 29s	11 40	6
23	Tu	William Pitt died, 1806.—The commercial treaty with France signed, 1860.	7 53r	Aft mid night	☽
24	W	Retribution belongs to God.	4 32s	A. M. 0 55	8
25	Th	Princess-Royal of England married to Prince Frederick of Prussia, 1858.	7 51r	2 7	9
26	F	Sunday Schools were first established in or about the year 1784, by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer, in Gloucester, in conjunction with Dr. Stock.	4 36s	3 17	10
27	S		7 48r	4 20	11
28	S	Septuagesima Sunday.	4 39s	5 17	12
29	M	George III. died, after having reigned nearly sixty years, 1820.	7 45r	6 5	13
30	Tu	King Charles executed, 1649.	4 44s	6 47	☺
31	W	Napoleon III. married to Eugenie, Countess Teba, a Spanish lady, 1853.	7 43r	*Rise PM* 6 10	15

THE POWER OF GOOD HABITS.

TRUST everything to habit, upon hich, in all ages, the lawgiver, as ell as the schoolmaster, has mainly aced his reliance—HABIT, which akes everything easy, and casts all fficulties upon a deviation from a onted course. Give a child a habit sacredly regarding truth, of carefully respecting the property of others, of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, cheating, or stealing.—*Lord Brougham.*

THE NEW YEAR.

ANOTHER year with promised blessings rise!
Eternal Power, from whom those blessings flow,
Teach me still more to wonder, more to know:
Seed-time and harvest let me see again;
Wander the leaf-strewn wood, the frozen plain:
Let the first flower, corn-waving field, plain, tree,
Here round my home, still lift my soul to Thee;
And let me ever 'midst Thy bounties raise
An humble note of thankfulness and praise.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

30.—It may be interesting to remark that the empiric Nostradamus (who in the time in which he flourished, 1550, was regarded by many as an undoubted astrologer) had uttered the remarkable prediction that "*the Senate of London will kill their King*;" and this prophecy was supposed to be verified when the unfortunate Charles Stuart met his dreadful end on the scaffold at Whitehall. Nostradamus had also made another "chance-hit" in predicting the death of Henry II. of France, who died from a wound in the eye, accidentally received from a splint of a lance whilst tilting at a tournament.——Of the many romantic stories told of Charles I., the following, as related by Zachray Grey, will be interesting:—"The celebrated painter, Vandyke, having drawn a portrait of the king, the picture was sent to Rome for Bernini, the sculptor, to make a bust from it. He was unaccountably dilatory in the work; and upon this being complained of, he said that he had set about it several times, but there was something so unfortunate in the features of the face that he was shocked every time he examined it, and forced to leave off the work; and if there was any stress to be laid on physiognomy, he was sure the person represented was destined to a violent end. The bust was at length finished and sent to England. As soon as it arrived, the king, who was very impatient to see the bust, ordered it to be carried immediately to Chelsea, and it was conveyed thither, and placed upon a table in the garden, whither the king went with a train of nobility to inspect the bust. As they were viewing it, a hawk flew over their heads with a partridge in his claws, which he had wounded to death. Some of the partridge's blood fell upon the neck of the bust, where it remained without being wiped off. This bust was placed over the door of the king's closet at Whitehall, and continued there till the palace was destroyed by fire.

ON DECISION OF CHARACTER.

IT is of great importance, in order to be successful in any undertaking, (remarks an author) that a man possess a good degree of firmness; because, if after he has undertaken an enterprise, he becomes discouraged, merely because he meets with a few difficulties and embarrassments which he did not anticipate, his abilities for conducting his business will be paralyzed, and his efforts weak and ill-directed, so that his failure will of necessity be the result. But if a man of a firm and decided cast of character meet with obstacles to his prosperity, he nerves himself to meet them, taxes his utmost ability and directs all the energies of his mind and body to remove the embarrassment,—and the result, in nine out of ten cases, will be complete success.

In an essay "On Decision of Character," in that excellent work the *Gentle Life*, the author remarks:—

"'Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel,' was the verdict of the patriarch of old; and its truth and wisdom are as certain and as applicable now as when it was pronounced five thousand years ago. We still have the melancholy spectacle of talents wasted, opportunities of rising in the world thrown away, and the fairest prospects blighted, from this one fatal defect, this vulnerable point, which, like the heel of Achilles, renders the perfection of the rest of the organization of no avail. Again and again do we see persons, whose characters seem adapted for posts of eminence, whose talents and energy and attractive qualities are alike fitted to win confidence and love, fail in the hour of trial, and sink into obscurity or disgrace, from the weak vacillation of purpose which spoils the best conceived plans, and disappoints the sanguine expectations which their known capabilities have justly excited."

The Dangers of Delay.

SHUN delays, they breed remorse;
Take thy time, while time is lent thee;
Creeping snails have weakest force;
Fly their faults, lest thou repent thee;
Good is best when sooner wrought,
Ling'ring labours come to nought.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last—
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure!
Seek not time when time is past—
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure;
After-wits are dearly bought;
Let thy fore-wit guide thy forethought.

Time wears all his locks before;
Take thou hold upon his forehead;
When he flees, he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked.
Works adjourn'd have many stays;
Long demurs breed new delays.

SOUTHWELL.

In another part of the clever and interesting essay from which the above is taken, the writer asks:—

"In what then does true decision of character consist? It is a power of deliberately planning a course of action, or of forming an unbiassed opinion, and then consistently and firmly carrying out such purposes and taking an unflinching stand on the side adopted, unless some new and unexpected combination of circumstances renders the one inexpedient, or a previously unknown argument makes the other unwise and untenable. It is therefore a union of calm judgment with moral courage when found in perfection, though it is perfectly possible to be decided and unshaken in actions or opinions adopted without due consideration and impartiality. But in such cases there can hardly be the calm satisfaction and repose which the consciousness of an honest exercise of whatever degree of judgment may be possessed by the individual will ever give amidst the changing aspect and varying tide of human affairs; and in its place appears a dogged determination to hold out against every kind of reason, whether legitimate or otherwise, for change."

The author then goes on to say, in further illustration of the subject:—

"We will now turn to openly and confessedly undecided people . . . who have no fixed line of conduct, nor consistent and clear ideas on the various points which, whether trivial or important, come into each day's experience. Such individuals will refer each trifling difficulty, each doubtful question, to every fresh person with whom they come in contact, and are influenced in turn by each. No sooner have they heard and approved of one opinion, and, apparently, determined to act upon it, than they turn to the next person they happen to meet for their advice, and, as very naturally may happen, a different counsel being given, they are thrown on a precisely different track till a third adviser may again alter their course. Now, if 'in the multitude of counsellors there is safety,' it must certainly imply these counsellors in full conclave, not singly and in succession. There is nothing more dangerous than this dependence on every fresh opinion, and receiving the impression of each, just as water reflects every successive object which passes over its clear surface and retains no lasting form from any. . . . The natural results of this dangerous practice are complete destruction of self-dependence and respect, and a fatal inconsistency and changeableness of purpose and conduct."

"WHAT, undecided! lingering still
Upon the margin of the river?
Infirm of purpose and of will,
Gazing and making no endeavour
To cross the tide;
Thou must decide;
Thou canst not for aye abide."

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter ..... *7th*, ... 39 min. past 7 evening.
New Moon ..... *15th*, ... 13 min. past 10 morning.
First Quarter ..... *22nd*, ... 48 min. past 4 morning.

		THE HOPE IS SURE WHICH HAS ITS FOUNDATION IN VIRTUE.	SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	Mn's Age.
1	Th	*"February fills the dyke* [ditch] *Either with the black or white."*	7 41r	*Rise PM* 7 17	16
2	F	*i. e.* either with rain or snow.—OLD PROV.	4 48s	8 23	17
3	S	*"A' the months of the year, Curse a fair Februeer."*	7 38r	9 27	18
4	S	**Sexagesima Sunday.**	4 52s	10 30	19
5	M	Charles II. proclaimed king by the Scottish Parliament at the Cross, in Edinburgh, 1649.	7 34r	11 32	20
6	Tu	John Dupresne expired in the Queen's Bench prison, after a confinement therein of forty-five years, for a contempt of court, 1856.	4 56s	Aft mid night	21
7	W		7 30r	A.M. 0 33	☾
8	Th	In December, 1708, a three months' frost commenced, and lasted until the 8th of March following.—Battle of Eylau, and defeat of the French, 1807.	5 0s	1 33	23
9	F		7 27r	2 32	24
10	S	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	5 4s	3 28	25
11	S	**Quinquagesima.**—*Shrove Sun*	7 24r	4 19	26
12	M	Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1554.—Her last words were, "Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit!"—Massacre of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, 1692.	5 8s	5 7	27
13	Tu		7 19r	5 48	28
14	W	*Ash Wednesday.—Valentine's Day.*	5 11s	6 26	29
15	Th	Annuity of £1000 a year granted by Parliament to the widow and son of General Havelock, 1858.—The west coast of New Holland first discovered by Dirk Hartog, commander of the Dutch ship *Endraught*, 1616.	7 16r	*Sets PM* 5 37	●
16	F		5 14s	6 53	1
17	S		7 12r	8 10	2
18	S	**1st Sunday in Lent.**	5 18s	9 27	3
19	M	*"Marry in Lent, And you'll live to repent."* OLD PROVERB.	7 8r	10 43	4
20	Tu	Peltier tried for a libel in the paper *l'Ambigu*, on Napoleon Bonaparte (then First Consul) and found guilty, 1803.	5 22s	11 52	5
21	W		7 4r	Aft mid night	6
22	Th	Washington born, 1731; died, amid universal sorrow, Dec. 14, 1799.	5 26s	A.M. 1 8	☽
23	F	The Income Tax, which had been repealed in 1816, was re-enacted in 1842.	7 0r	2 13	8
24	S	French Revolution, 1848.	5 29s	3 8	9
25	S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.**	6 55r	4 2	10
26	M	The House of Commons voted for war with France—143 for, 44 against, 1800.	5 33s	4 44	11
27	Tu	1500 Puritans, nearly all of them of great eminence, under the command of John Winthrop, sailed from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, for America, 1630.	6 51r	5 20	12
28	W		5 37s	5 52	13

THE VALUE OF KIND WORDS.

KIND words never blister the tongue or lips (says a popular author); and mental trouble is never known as arising from this quarter. Though kind words do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. They help a person's good nature and good will. Soft words soften the soul. Angry words are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make the flame burn more fierce. Kind words make other people good-natured. Cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and bitter words make them bitter, and wrathful words make them wrathful. There is such a rush of all other kinds of words in our days, that it seems desirable to give kind words a chance among them. There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty words, and spiteful words, and empty words, and profane words, and warlike words. Kind words also produce their own image on men's souls. And a beautiful image it is! They soothe, and quiet, and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet began to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

8.—In connection with this severe winter, the following remarkable instances are related:—A poor woman, residing near Yeovil, had been to Chard to sell the yarn she had spun, when, on her return home, she fell ill, and was consequently necessitated to ask for shelter in a cottage by the wayside, but this was unfeelingly refused, and the poor woman lay down under a hedge, being too weak and exhausted to proceed further. Snow soon began to fall, and a neighbour passing by and beholding her miserable plight, helped her for a few minutes to guide her steps, but her strength failing her, *he* in the same manner mercilessly left her to her fate, and, once more laid prostrate by the road side, she was gradually covered by the falling snow. Day after day passed, until a week had elapsed, during which time her friends were searching for her in every direction, and the only person who could have given them information was the man who had abandoned her in the hour of need, and, lest his cowardly conduct should bring reproaches on him, he remained silent. And now occurred, perhaps, the most remarkable part of the story. A poor woman dreamed that the missing woman lay under a hedge in a particular spot, and the neighbours, aroused by her narrative, sallied forth with sticks, which they thrust into the snow in various places. One of them thought he heard a groan, and thrust again in a particular spot, when a feeble voice cried out, "Oh, for God's sake, don't kill me!" The poor woman was taken out, to the wonder of all; when it was found that she had eaten the greater part of her upper garment for sustenance,—though how she could have digested a fabric of wool or flax, is not easy to understand. She informed her neighbours that she had lain very warm, and had slept most part of the time. One of her legs, which lay just under a bush, and not quite covered with snow, was frost-bitten, but not too far for recovery, and after a short time she was able to resume her daily duties.—A remarkable case is also recorded of a woman in Cambridgeshire, who, in the winter of 1799, was returning home, when overcome by fatigue, sat down under a thicket. Snow came on, and being too weak to rise, by the morning it had heaped up around two feet above her head as she sat, and she had only just strength enough left to thrust a twig, with her handkerchief at the top of it, through the snow, as a signal of distress, and to admit a little daylight. Sleep supervened, rendering her unconscious, and it was not until the eighth day of her imprisonment that the handkerchief was espied by one of the villagers who had been seeking her, when she was released from her dreadful prison. She died about six months afterwards through the mismanagement of her frost-bitten toes.

"PLAIN WORDS MAKE THE MOST ORNAMENTAL SENTENCES."

Words of wisdom, rightly understood,
Are mighty armies to a nation's good.

LIFE, and particularly the married life, is generally made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses, and little attentions are the things that win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort. Little attentions are the heralds of affection—units they are which lead to mighty products.

Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall,
For God, who loveth all his works,
Hath left his hope for all.

If you lose an opportunity, your opponent may find it.

Have courage enough to review your own conduct; to condemn it where you detect your faults; to amend it to the best of your ability; to make good resolves for your future guidance, and to keep them.

A friendly admonition is a special mark of true friendship.

A lie is a base thing in the beginning, and a very unprofitable one in the end.

He who hath money to spend,
Is never at a loss for a friend.

We engrave our wrongs in marble; our benefits in the sand.

Give a wise man health, and he will give himself everything else.

Learning will accumulate wonderfully, if you add a little every day. Pick up the book and gain one new idea, if no more. Save that one—add another as soon as you can.

We cannot live better than in striving to become better, nor more agreeably than in having a clear conscience.

The sandal-tree perfumes, when riven,
The axe that laid it low;
Let man, who hopes to be forgiven,
Forgive and bless his foe!

It has been beautifully said, that "the veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy."

A good word is a very easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs nothing.

Whatever you dislike in another person, take care to correct in yourself, by the gentle reproof of a better practice.

He who said "Man reaps his own,"
Awards the fruit of what is sown.

Most simple truths, tho' plainly told,
Oft shine forth as bright as gold.

ANGER begins with folly, and ends with repentance.

A quiet disposition is like an unruffled stream.

An evil conscience is the most unquiet companion.

A clear conscience fears no accusation.

Little Things!

LITTLE drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the beauteous land.

And the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of Eternity.

So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the paths of virtue,
Oft in sin to stray.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above.

DESPISE not thou a small thing, either for evil or for good;
For a look may work thy ruin, or a word create thy wealth;
The walking this way or that, the casual stopping or hastening,
Hath saved life, and destroyed it, hath cast down and built up fortunes.—*Tupper.*

LITTLE GRIEFS.

THE little griefs—the petty wounds,
The stabs of daily care,—
"Crackling of thorns beneath the pot,"
How hard they are to bear!

But on the fire burns, clear and still;
The cankering sorrow dies;
The small wounds heal—the clouds are rent;
And through this shattered mortal tent,
Shine down the eternal skies.

The most useful lesson in the school of life, is that which teaches us to be content.

Say less than you think, rather than think only half what you say.

There are thoughts we cannot banish;
Stings of conscience ne'er will vanish.

There never was budget of learning
Acquired without diligent earning.

WITH a double vigilance we should watch our actions, when we reflect that good and bad ones are never childless; and that, in both cases, the offsprings go beyond the parent—every good begetting a better, every bad a worse.

The real man is one who always finds excuses for others, but never excuses himself.

Eschew the idle life!
Flee, flee from doing nought!
For never was there idle brain
But bred an idle thought!

Man creates more discontent to himself than ever is occasioned by others.

May we consider each night as the tomb of the departed day, and, seriously leaning over it, read the inscription written by conscience, of its character and exit.

Every man is occasionally what he ought to be perpetually.

There is no lack of industry in the world; the lack is in making the right application of it.

He who wants money to borrow,
Finds out the cost to his sorrow.

Get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live contentedly.

In youth and strength, think of old age and weakness.

There are no circumstances so unfortunate as may not be turned to advantage by the thoughtful, and there are none so fortunate as may not be made prejudicial by the imprudent.

It is hard to personate and act a part long. Therefore, if a man thinks it convenient to seem good, let him be so in deed.

Believe not each accusing tongue,
As most weak persons do;
But still believe that story wrong
Which ought not to be true.

Few persons are wise enough to prefer censure which is beneficial to them, to praise which deceives them.

Pride is never so effectually put to the blush as when it finds itself contrasted with an easy but dignified humility.

There is no readier way for a man to bring his own worth into question, than by endeavouring to detract from the worth of other men.

Hand and heart ne'er fought in vain,
Tho' life the stake, or death the pain.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon	1*st*,	52 min.	past 11 morning.
Last Quarter	9*th*,	53 min.	past 3 after.
New Moon	16*th*,	37 min.	past 9 night.
First Quarter	23*rd*,	2 min.	past 1 after.
Full Moon	31*st*,	31 min.	past 4 morning.

THERE IS NO DARKNESS SO DEEP AS THAT OF THE MIND.

			SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	Mn's Age.
1	Th	"*March comes in like a lion, goes out like a lamb.*"—"*A peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom.*"	6 47r	*Rise PM* 6 8	☽
2	F		5 40s	7 12	15
3	S	"*A dry March never begs its bread.*" OLD PROVERBS.	6 42r	8 16	16
4	S	**3rd Sunday in Lent.**	5 44s	9 19	17
5	M	[Abraham Lincoln, on being inaugurated President of America in 1861, said, "Secession is impossible!"—[The war broke out shortly afterwards, and lasted until 1865.]	6 38r	10 20	18
6	Tu		5 47s	11 21	19
7	W	**True hope never tires.**	6 34r	Aft mid night A.M.	20
8	Th	Aboukir (the ancient Canopus), surrendered to the British, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, 1801.	5 51s	0 10	21
9	F		6 30r	1 16	☾
10	S	Steam-ship *President* sailed from New York, 1841, and has never been heard of since.	5 53s	2 8	23
11	S	**4th Sunday in Lent.**	6 25r	2 57	24
12	M	[The Queen, Prince Albert, and the members of Parliament reviewed the British fleet at Spithead, 1854.	5 57s	3 40	25
13	Tu		6 21r	4 19	26
14	W	The Cochin-China fowl mania existed throughout England in 1853, and as much as £5 was given for a single egg.	6 0s	4 54	27
15	Th	**Patience overcomes difficulties.**	6 16r	5 27	28
16	F	"Letters-de-Cachet" were abolished in France in 1790; as also the game laws.	6 4s	5 57	●
17	S	*St. Patrick.*	6 12r	*Sets PM* 7 3	1
18	S	**5th Sunday in Lent.**	6 7s	8 21	2
19	M	After several successive assaults, Sir Colin Campbell captured Lucknow (the siege having commenced on the 8th), when 117 guns were taken, and 2,000 rebels slain, 1858.	6 7r	9 40	3
20	Tu		6 11s	10 55	4
21	W	Duel fought between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea, 1829.	6 2r	Aft mid night. A.M.	5
22	Th	During the year 1861 no less than thirteen insurance companies ceased to exist; ten transferred their business; and forty-nine were wound up in Chancery.	6 14s	0 4	6
23	F		5 58r	1 6	☽
24	S	Trial and conviction of Byrne and Strange for abduction, 1779.	6 17s	1 59	8
25	S	**Palm Sunday.**	5 53r	2 44	9
26	M	[25th—LADY DAY.	6 21s	3 22	10
27	Tu	Sir Walter Raleigh set out on his expedition to Guiana, in the *Destiny*, 1617, and on his returning home, in the following year, he was sent to the Tower as a pirate, and beheaded shortly afterwards, 1618.	5 48r	3 55	11
28	W		6 24s	4 23	12
29	Th		5 43r	4 49	13
30	F	*Good Friday.*	6 27s	5 16	14
31	S	Battle of the Barriers, after which the Allies, with the Cossacks, entered Paris, 1814.	5 39r	5 40	☺

THE VALUE OF THINKING.

THAT graphic writer, Sala, has said:—"Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper—another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be. At first your ideas may come out in lumps—homely and shapeless; but no matter, time and perseverance will arrange and refine them. Learn to think, and you will learn to write; the more you think, the better you will express your ideas."

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

24.—The crime of abduction was at one time very common in Ireland amongst the rural classes, who frequently adopted this mode of obtaining wives, in preference to the slower though more regular process of courtship. The following may be taken as an illustrative case:—Catherine and Ann Kennedy, who were supposed to be entitled to fortunes of 2,000*l.* each—a handsome sum in those days—were living with their mother, a widow, in Waterford, and having gone to witness a dramatic performance at a neighbouring town, they were carried off by force by two young men, named James Strange, and Garrett Byrne, aided and asssisted by a hundred armed men, who wore shirts over their dress as a disguise—a practice which obtained for the Irish peasantry of that day the name of "Whiteboys." Having two horses in readiness, Catherine was placed before Byrne on one, and Ann before Strange on the other; and they were thus carried off in the night. A pretended priest being procured, a mock ceremony was gone through—the terrified and helpless girls being forced to submit to it. They were afterwards attended by a lawless cavalcade through several counties, and put on board a vessel at Rush, but after six weeks were rescued by an armed party. Bryne and Strange escaped into Wales, but were pursued and captured; and were subsequently tried at Kilkenny. Letters were produced in court which had been written by the girls, in which they spoke in the most endearing terms of the men with whom they had been compelled so long to cohabit, calling them their "dear husbands," but they had been written by the helpless victims, under the strongest impressions of terror. The prisoners were both convicted, and although very powerful intercession was made on their behalf, in which the Austrian ambassador participated, they were sentenced to death, and, in accordance with the criminal code in those days, were both executed.—The upper classes in Ireland also were frequently guilty of the crime of abduction, and the case of Sir Henry Broom Hayes, at the Cork Assizes, in 1801, for the abduction of Miss Mary Pike, a Quaker heiress, was a very remarkable one; the prosecution having been specially conducted by the celebrated John Philpot Curran, who was then very popular. It is related that on his way to the court, Curran met with a genuine Irish greeting, from the crowd assembled, who remarked—"Counsellor, we hope you'll gain the *day!*" to which, with his ready wit, he replied, "If I do, take care you don't lose the *knight!*" Sir Henry Hayes was found guilty, and received sentence of death, which was commuted to transportation for life. He was, however, afterwards pardoned, and allowed to return home.

"MARRIAGE IS THE STRICTEST TIE OF FRIENDSHIP."

"The joys of marriage are the heaven on earth,
Life's paradise, great princes, the soul's quiet,
Sinews of concord, earthly immortality,
Eternity of pleasures."—*Ford.*

OH! surely marriage is a great and sacred responsibility, (writes Hamilton). It is a bark in which two souls venture out on life's stormy sea, with no aid but their own to help them; the well-doing of their frail vessel must in future solely rest upon themselves; no one can take part either to mar or make their bliss or misery. From her husband alone must henceforth flow all the happiness that the wife is destined to know; he is the only being she must care to please; all other men are now to be to her but shadows glancing on the wall. And he—what is his share in the compact? How does he fulfil his promise—redeem his pledge? For does he not swear to guard and cherish, and look leniently on the faults of her whom he takes to his heart; and in return for all her duty and sweet obedience, be true to her in sickness and health, in wealth and in poverty, for ever and ever? and blessed are the unions in which those feelings are fostered and preserved.

Tupper, in his beautiful poem on Marriage—which he describes as "a figure and an earnest of holier things unseen,"—gives the following excellent advice to those who are destined to travel life's journey together:—

Seek a good wife of thy God, for she is the best gift of His providence;
Yet ask not in bold confidence that which He hath not promised.
Thou knowest not His good will; be thy prayer, then, submissive thereunto;
And leave thy petition to His mercy, assured that He will deal well with thee.

And to husband and wife conjointly, he says:—

Bride and bridegroom, pilgrims of life, henceforward to travel together,
In this the beginning of your journey, neglect not the favour of heaven:
Let the day of hopes fulfilled be blest by many prayers,
And at even-tide kneel ye together, that your joy be not unhallowed:
Angels that are round you will be glad, those loving ministers of mercy,
And the richest blessings of your God shall be poured on his favoured children.
Marriage is a figure and an earnest of holier things unseen,
And reverence well becometh the symbol of dignity and glory.

. . . . . .

If thou wilt be loved, render implicit confidence;
If thou would'st not suspect, receive full confidence in turn;
For where trust is not reciprocal, the love that trusted withereth.
Hide not your grief nor your gladness; be open one with the other.
Let bitterness be strange unto your tongues, but sympathy a dweller in your hearts.
Imparting halveth the evils, while it doubleth the blessings of life;
But sorrows breed and thicken in the gloomy bosom of Reserve.

. . . . . .

Be kind to the friends of thine husband, for the love they have to him;
And gently bear with his infirmities: hast thou no need of his forbearance?
Be not always in each other's company; it is often good to be alone;
And if there be too much sameness, ye cannot but grow weary of each other.
Ye have each a soul to be nourished, and a mind to be taught in wisdom;
Therefore, as accountable for time, help one another to improve it.
If ye feel love to decline, track out swiftly the secret cause;
Let it not rankle for a day, but confess and bewail it together:
Speedily seek to be reconciled, for love is the life of marriage;
And be ye co-partners in triumph, conquering the peevishness of self.
Let no one have thy confidence, O wife, saving thine husband.
Have not a friend more intimate, O husband, than thy wife.
In the joy of a well-ordered home be warned that this is not your rest;
For the substance to come may be forgotten in the present beauty of the shadow.

Tupper concludes his poem by giving the following sensible and practical advice:—

Now this is the sum of the matter:—If ye will be happy in marriage,
Confide, love, and be patient, be faithful, firm, and holy.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter ..... 8*th*, ... 42 min. past 8 morning.
New Moon ..... 15*th*, ... 3 min. past 7 morning.
First Quarter..... 21*st*, ... 31 min. past 10 night.
Full Moon ..... 29*th*, ... 23 min. past 9 night.

HE IS UNFORTUNATE THAT CANNOT BEAR MISFORTUNE.

			SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	Mn's Age.
1	S	**Easter Sunday.**	5 37r	*Rise PM* 8 10	16
2	M	*"A cold April—the barn will fill."*	6 33s	9 11	17
3	Tu	*"An April flood Carries away the frog and his brood."*	5 32r	10 10	18
4	W		6 36s	11 8	19
5	Th	*"When April blows his horn, It's good for both hay and corn."* OLD PROVERBS.	5 28r	12 0	20
6	F		6 39s	Aft mid night	21
7	S	Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert (fourth son of the Queen) born, 1853.	5 23r	A.M. 0 50	22
8	S	**Low Sunday.**—1st *Sunday after Easter.*	6 43s	1 35	☾
9	M	Simon Fraser (Lord Lovat) executed on Tower Hill, for high treason, 1747.	5 19r	2 14	24
10	Tu	Great Chartist demonstration in London, 1848.	6 46s	2 50	25
11	W	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.	5 15r	3 22	26
12	Th	**Examples do not authorise sins.**	6 50s	3 53	27
13	F	Louis XIII. (the Just) died, 1643.—It is said of him that he did not leave behind him a single human being who enjoyed any share of his affection or confidence!	5 11r	4 23	28
14	S		6 53s	4 54	29
15	S	**2nd Sunday after Easter.**	5 6r	*Sets PM* 7 13	●
16	M	[The kingdom of Italy, which had been recognised by the British government, protested against by the Pope, 1861.	6 56s	8 31	1
17	Tu	Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon, 1858.	5 2r	9 46	2
18	W	1823 was a prosperous year for England; and it was stated at the time that "even country gentlemen, the most querulous of all classes, the least accustomed to suffer, and most incapable of struggling with difficulties when difficulties present themselves, could no longer complain!"—Happy times!	6 59s	10 54	3
19	Th		4 57r	11 51	4
20	F		7 2s	Aft mid night	5
21	S		4 54r	A.M. 0 42	☽
22	S	**3rd Sunday after Easter.**	7 5s	1 23	7
23	M	The problem of steam navigation between America and England was settled by the arrival in New York of the *Great Western* and *Sirius* steam-ships—the former in the morning, and the latter in the afternoon of April 23rd, 1838.	4 49r	1 58	8
24	Tu		7 9s	2 27	9
25	W		4 45r	2 54	10
26	Th	Captain Sir W. Peel, the gallant leader of the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, and who also distinguished himself against the Sepoys in India, died of small-pox at Cawnpore, lamented by all as a gallant and fearless warrior, 1858.	7 13s	3 19	11
27	F		4 42r	3 43	12
28	S		7 15s	4 8	13
29	S	**4th Sunday after Easter.**	4 37r	*Rise PM* 7 3	☺
30	M	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.	7 19s	8 3	15

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRIFLES.

IT is an old saying (remarks an able writer) that the life of man rests largely on trifles, and that its serenity is more frequently interrupted by slight causes than by things which, to appearance, possess a greater degree of importance. A look, a word, or a supposed tincture of asperity, even in the tone of utterance, will sometimes produce consequences alike painful and permanent in their effects. The whole current of a life may be altered by the misinterpretation or misrepresentation of a sentence; nay, the most serious results have followed from the misplacing of a letter, or a misspelt word.

—o—

"A SPARK is a molecule of matter;
yet may it kindle the world:
Vast is the mighty ocean, but drops
have made it vast."

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

11—The important stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht were—the security of the Protestant succession to England, the disuniting of the French and Spanish crowns; the destruction of Dunkirk; the enlargement of the British colonies in America; and the settlement of several minor disputes. It is said that this treaty (which terminated the wars of Queen Anne) was brought about by a quarrel between the Duchess of Marlborough and Queen Anne, about a pair of gloves!—"How momentous," says Campbell, "are the results of apparently trivial circumstances! When Mahomet was flying from his enemies, he took refuge in a cave, which his pursuers would have entered if they had not seen a spider's web at the entrance. Not knowing that it was freshly woven, they passed by the cave; and thus a spider's web changed the history of the world!" Dr. Paris also observes, that "the history of great effects from small causes would form an interesting work;" and the following incidents are illustrative of this remark:—The murder of Cæsar was chiefly owing to his not rising from his seat when offered some particular honours by the Senate.—What could be more trifling than the difference between one colour of livery and another in horse races? and yet that trifling difference begat two most inveterate factions in the Greek empire,—who continued their animosities till they had ruined that unhappy government.—Had not Louis VII. been so rash as to crop his head and shave his beard, to obey the injunctions of his bishops, France would probably not have been plunged into a three hundred years' war, entailing a loss of three millions of men. His appearance became so contemptible in the eyes of Eleanor, his consort, that she revenged herself in such a manner that the poor shaved king was glad to obtain a divorce. She then married the Count of Anjou (afterwards Henry II. of England), having for her marriage dower the rich provinces of Poitou and Guienne; and this was the origin of the lamentable war which so long ravaged France.—The negotiations with the Pope for dissolving Henry VIII.'s marriage (which brought on the Reformation), are said to have been interrupted by the Earl of Wiltshire's dog biting his Holiness's toe, when he put it out to be kissed by that ambassador.—It is also said that the spilling a basin of water by the Duchess of Marlborough on Mrs. Masham's gown, in Queen Anne's reign, brought in another ministry, and gave a new turn to the affairs of Europe.—And Pascal has epigrammatically observed, that if the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter, the condition of the world would have been different.—Many other instances of "great events from little causes" will doubtless be remembered by the readers of history.

GOOD AND BAD TEMPER CONTRASTED.

SOME fretful tempers wince at every touch,
You always do too little or too much;
You speak with life, in hopes to entertain,—
Your elevated voice goes through the brain;
You fall at once into a lower key,—
That's worse!—the drone-pipe of an humble bee.
The southern sash admits too strong a light,—
You rise and drop the curtain—now 'tis night;
He shakes with cold—you stir the fire, and strive
To make a blaze—that's roasting him alive.
Serve him with venison, and he chooses fish,—
With sole—that's just the sort he would not wish.
He takes what he at first profess'd to loathe,
And in due time feeds heartily on both;
Yet still o'er clouded with a constant frown,
He does not swallow, but he gulps it down.
Your hope to please him vain on every plan,
Himself should work that wonder if he can!
Alas! his efforts double his distress,
He likes your's little, and his own still less.
Thus always teasing others, always teased,
His only pleasure is, to be displeased.—*Cowper.*

A CHEERFUL temper, joined with innocence, will always make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction; convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.—*Addison.*

Too many have no idea of the subjection of their temper to the influence of religion, and yet what is changed, if the temper is not? If a man is as passionate, malicious, resentful, sullen, moody, or morose, after his conversion as before it, what is he converted from or to?—*John Angell James.*

Equality of Temper.

AN attribute so precious, that, in my consideration, it becomes a virtue, is a gentle and constant equality of temper. To sustain it, not only exacts a pure mind, but a vigour of understanding which resists the petty vexations and fleeting contrarieties which a multitude of objects and events are continually bringing. What an unutterable charm does it give to the society of the man who possesses it! How is it possible to avoid loving him whom we are certain always to find with serenity on his brow, and a smile on his countenance!—*Bishop Stanley.*

MODERATE anger as soon as it arises, that it may not grow into sin; and, at any rate, do not lie down to rest till you have calmed and cleansed your bosom. If you are angry, you cannot pray: if you sleep in anger, you sleep in danger; your waking may be in another world, where you will be judged, even as you have judged.—*Bishop Jackson.*

Good Temper.

THERE'S not a cheaper thing on earth
Nor yet one half so dear;
'Tis worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a year.
It lends the boy a new delight,
'Tis virtue's firmest shield,
And adds more beauty to the night,
Than all the stars may yield.

A charm to banish grief away,
To snatch the brow from care;
Turn tears to smiles, make dulness gay,
Spreads gladness everywhere.
And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew
That gems the lily's breast;
A talisman for love, as true
As ever man possessed.

What may this wondrous spirit be,
With power unheard before—
This charm, this bright divinity?
Good temper!—nothing more!
Good temper! 'tis the choicest gift
That woman homeward brings,
And can the poorest peasant lift
To bliss unknown to kings.—SWAIN.

Good Temper.

WHICH will you do, carry with you good-temper, wear a smile, and make others happy, or be ill-tempered and morose, and make every one around you miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you will but show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words; whilst on the other hand, by sour looks and unkind words, you can make hundreds unhappy almost beyond endurance. Then wear a pleasant countenance! let good-temper beam in your eye, and love glow on your forehead; and when you lie down to rest, the remembrance that you have raised a down-cast spirit, and cheered a heart oppressed with care, will make your slumbers sweet and refreshing.

GOOD-TEMPER is the philosophy of the heart—a gem in the treasury within, whose rays are reflected on all outward objects—a perpetual sunshine, imparting warmth, light, and life, to all within the sphere of its influence.

Temper in Children.

BAD-TEMPER frequently has a physical cause; and a peevish child often needs dieting more than correcting. Some children are more prone to show temper than others, and sometimes on account of qualities which are valuable in themselves. For instance, a child of active temperament and sensitive feeling is more likely to meet with constant jars than a dull passive child; and if he is of an open nature, his inward irritation is immediately shown in bursts of passion. If you repress these ebullitions by scolding and punishment, you only increase the evil, by changing passion into sulkiness. A cheerful, good-tempered tone of your own, a sympathy with his daily troubles, are the best antidotes; but it would be better still to prevent beforehand all sources of annoyance. Never fear spoiling children by making them too happy. Happiness is the atmosphere in which all good affections grow—the wholesome warmth necessary to make the heart-blood circulate healthily and freely; unhappiness—the chilling pressure which produces here an inflammation, there an excrescence, and, worst of all, "the mind's green and yellow sickness"—ill-temper.—*Bray.*

The Temper to be guarded against.

THE conduct, both of the low and of the high-born, when under the dominion of temper, is commonly the same. Temper is the greatest of all levellers; the peer and the peasant when under its influence are equally removed from having any right to the name of gentleman. But it is not temper, as exhibited in the shape of violent passion, that has the most pernicious influence on the conduct and happiness. It is temper, under the shape of cool, deliberate spite and secret rancour, that is most to be guarded against. It is the taunting word whose meaning kills, the speech intended to mortify one's self-love, or wound our tenderest affections. Temper under this garb is most hateful and pernicious; and, when inflicting a series of petty injuries, it is most hideous and disgusting. The violence of passion, when over, often subsides into affectionate repentance, and is easily disarmed of its offensive power. But nothing disarms the other sort of temper. In domestic life it is to one's mind what a horsehair shirt is to the body; and, like the spokes of Pascal's iron girdle, whenever one moves, it inflicts pain most difficult to endure with fortitude.—*Bray.*

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter	7*th*, ...	42 min. past	9 night.
New Moon	14*th*, ...	58 min. past	2 after.
First Quarter	21st, ...	58 min. past	9 morning.
Full Moon	29*th*, ...	18 min. past	1 after.

ONE KIND WORD MAY TURN ASIDE A TORRENT OF ANGER.

			SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	Mn's Age.
1	Tu	"*Be it weal, or be it woe,* *Beans blow before May doth go.*"	4 34r	*Rise PM* 9 8	16
2	W		7 22s	9 55	17
3	Th	"*Come it early or come it late,* *In May comes the corn-quake.*"	4 30r	10 49	18
4	F	"*Mist in May, and heat in June,* *Make the harvest right soon.*"	7 25s	11 36	19
5	S	OLD PROVERBS.	4 27r	Aft mid night	20
6	S	**Rogation Sunday.**	7 28s	A.M. 0 14	21
7	M	The Hearth, or Chimney-Tax, on every fireplace or hearth in England, was imposed by Charles II. in 1662, and produced about £200,000 a year. It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution in 1689, but was imposed again, and again abolished.	4 22r	0 51	
8	Tu		7 31s	1 22	23
9	W		4 19r	1 52	24
10	Th	*Holy Thursday.*	7 34s	2 22	25
11	F	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham (called the *great commoner*), died, 1778.	4 16r	2 51	26
12	S	In 1748 there was a general famine throughout Great Britain; and again in 1795 and 1801.	7 37s	3 22	27
13	S	**Sunday after Ascension.**	4 13r	3 56	28
14	M	The first infliction of the barbarous punishment of "hanging, drawing, and quartering," took place upon a pirate, named William Marise, a nobleman's son, in 1241.	7 40s	4 35	
15	Tu		4 10r	*Sets PM* 8 32	1
16	W	The year 1283 of the Mohammedan era commences.	7 43s	9 38	2
17	Th	Queen Anna Boleyn beheaded, 1536.	4 7r	10 34	3
18	F	France formed into an Empire under Bonaparte, 1804.	7 46s	11 20	4
19	S	Until the reign of George IV. the crime of burglary was punished with death.	4 4r	11 59	5
20	S	**Whit Sunday.**	7 49s	Aft mid night	6
21	M	Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, in which Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded, (after 19 years' captivity,) was ordered to be demolished by her son, James I., 1604.	4 2r	A.M. 0 31	
22	Tu		7 52s	0 58	8
23	W	Truth is a strong fortress.	3 59r	1 25	9
24	Th	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	7 56s	1 48	10
25	F	Princess - Helena - Augusta - Victoria, (third daughter of the Queen) born, 1846.	3 57r	2 13	11
26	S	Bonaparte crowned King of Italy, and assumed the Iron Crown of Lombardy, 1805.	7 58s	2 38	12
27	S	**Trinity Sunday.**	3 54r	3 4	13
28	M	William Pitt born at Hayes, in Kent, 1759; died, Jan. 23, 1806.	8 1s	3 34	14
29	Tu	Restoration of King Charles II., 1660.	3 52r	4 8	
30	W	It has been confidently asserted that Fauntleroy, the banker, who was supposed to have been executed in London in 1824, for forgery, was afterwards seen in Paris.	8 3s	*Rise PM* 8 44	16
31	Th		3 50r	9 32	17

THE WAYS OF HEAVEN.

ECRET are the ways of Heaven,
Yet to some great aim they tend,
ften some affliction given,
Proves a blessing in the end:
et no vain impatient gesture
Question the Diviner will,
ut in Faith's immortal vesture
Wait thy mission—and be still!

That which is the deepest sorrow
Often proves the inmost good;
They who build upon to-morrow,
Build on ground not understood;
Lose not, then, thy trust in Heaven,
Take its counsels, like a friend,
Often some affliction given,
Proves affection—in the end.—*Swaine.*

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

26.—When Bonaparte was crowned King of Italy at Milan, he, with his own hands, placed the ancient Iron Crown of Lombardy on his head, saying, "*God has given it to me, let him beware who would touch it;*" thus assuming the haughty legend attached to this antique crown. It is composed of a broad circle of gold, set with rubies, emeralds, &c., on a ground of blue and gold enamel. But the most important part of the Iron Crown (and from which it derives its name) is a narrow band of iron, attached to the inner circumference of the circlet, and which is said to have been made out of one of the nails used at the Crucifixion, given by the Empress Helena, the alleged discoverer of the cross, to her son Constantine, as a miraculous protection from the dangers of the battle-field. Those who exhibit the crown point out, as a "permanent miracle," that there is not a single speck of rust upon the iron, though it has now been exposed more than fifteen hundred years. The earliest notice of the Iron Crown is that it was used at the coronation of Agilulfus, King of Normandy, in the year 591.

28.—The illustrious William Pitt was the second son of the Earl of Chatham (himself one of the most celebrated statesmen that ever graced the British senate). At the early age of twenty-three, William Pitt was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the ensuing year he assumed the station of Prime Minister. His brilliant political career, at a time when England went through one of the most remarkable phases in her history, is well known to readers, and therefore unnecessary to recapitulate. When a boy, Pitt wrote a tragedy which was singular for *having no love in it;* and the drama of his own life was very near to being in the same predicament! Once only does he appear in the character of a suitor for the affections of a lady, nor is it indeed very clear that he did then actually sustain that part. All that is known for certain is, that his name was mentioned in connection with that of Miss Eleanor Eden, the eldest daughter of the first Lord Auckland, and the report of an engagement between them found its way into the newspapers, and was the subject of conversation in society. Some letters passed between the supposed suitor and the possible father-in-law. The affair, however, fell to the ground, and Pitt was never married.—At his death, a public funeral and a monument were voted by Parliament, as also, a grant of £40,000 to pay his debts; and he was buried in great state in Westminster Abbey, a splendid train of princes, nobles, and other distinguished personages following. He was buried near the spot where his illustrious father, Lord Chatham, lay, and also near the spot where his great rival (Fox) was soon to lie.

ON TEMPER AND TACT IN WOMAN.

IT is a remarkable feature in connection with the constitution of woman, that she is capable of enduring, with patience and fortitude far beyond that of the stronger sex, almost every degree of bodily suffering. It is true, that she is more accustomed to such suffering than man; it is true, also, that a slight degree of indisposition makes less difference in her amusements and occupations than in his. Still there is a strength and a beauty in her character, when labouring under bodily affliction, of which the heroism of fiction affords but a feeble imitation. Wherever woman is the most flattered, courted, and indulged, she is the least admirable; but in seasons of trial her highest excellences shine forth; and how encouraging is the reflection to the occupant of a sick chamber, that while the busy circles, in which she was wont to move, close up her vacant place, and pursue their cheerful rounds as gaily as when she was there—that while excluded from participation in the merry laugh, the social meeting, and the cordial intercourse of former friends, she is not excluded from more intimate communion with those who still remain; that she can still exercise a moral and religious influence over them, and deepen the impression of her affectionate and earnest counsel, by exhibiting the Christian graces of patience under suffering, and resignation to the will of God."

"O WHAT makes woman lovely! Virtue, faith,
And gentleness in suffering—an endurance
Through scorn or trial—these call beauty forth,
Give it the stamp celestial, and admit it
To sisterhood with angels!"—*John Brent.*

ON CLEVERNESS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

"To know how to do everything which can properly come within a woman's sphere of duty, ought to be the ambition of every female mind. For my own part, I do not believe I have ever learned anything, even down to such a trifle as a new stitch, but I have found a use for it, and that in a surprisingly short space of time; for either it has occupied what would otherwise have been idle time, it has used up what would otherwise have been wasted material, or I have taught it to others who were more in need of it than myself. Besides which, there is the grand preventive this dexterity supplies against ever being at a loss what to do—the happiness it affords, both to ourselves and others, to be perpetually employed—the calm it diffuses over a naturally restless temperament; but, above all, the ability this habit affords in cases of sickness, or other emergency, to turn all our means to account in the service of our friends. This, however, can never be so thoroughly effected as when the cleverness of the hand is aided by the faculty of invention. And here I would ask how is it?—how can it be that the exercise of this faculty forms so trifling a part of female education? Never does a woman enter upon the actual business of life, whatever it may be, but her ingenuity is taxed in some way or other, and she suffers blame, or endures contempt, just so far as she fails in this respect."

"NOTHING lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote."
Milton.

THE VALUE OF TACT.

"WHEN a woman is possessed of a high degree of tact, she sees, as if by a kind of second sight, when any little emergency is likely to occur; or when, to use a more familiar expression, things do not seem likely to go right. In these and innumerable instances of a similar nature, the woman of tact not only perceives the variations which are constantly taking place in the atmosphere of social life, but she adapts herself to them with a facility which the law of love enables her to carry out, so as to spare her friends the pain and annoyance which so frequently arise out of the mere mismanagement of familiar and apparently unimportant affairs. And how often do these seeming trifles—

"The lightly uttered, careless word,"—

the wrong construction upon a right meaning—the accidental betrayal of what there would have been no duplicity in concealing—how often do these wound us more than direct unkindness!"

"SILENCE in woman is like speech in man;
Deny it who can."—*Ben Jonson.*

A CLEVER WOMAN DESCRIBED.

"A WOMAN possessed of the qualification of cleverness is seldom at a loss what to do; seldom gives wrong orders; seldom mistakes the right means of producing the end she desires; seldom spoils, or wastes, or mismanages the work she undertakes; never hurries to and fro in a state of confusion, not knowing what is best to be done first; and never yields to her own feelings, so as to incapacitate her from the service of others at any critical moment when her assistance may be most needed. Nor are her recommendations only of a negative kind. Her habitual self-possession is a positive good; her coolness, her promptitude, her power to adapt herself to circumstances, all give worth and dignity to her character in the estimation of others; while they afford peace and satisfaction to her own mind."

"GIVE me, next good, an understanding wife,
By nature wise, not learned by much art:
Some knowledge on her side"—*Sir Thomas Overbury.*

[The previous excellent prose extracts are taken from that useful work, "The Daughters of England," written by Mrs. Ellis—a work which every family should possess.]

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter ..... 6*th*, ... 13 min. past 7 morning.
New Moon ..... 12*th*, ... 7 min. past 10 night.
First Quarter ..... 19*th*, ... 45 min. past 11 night.
Full Moon ..... 28*th*, ... 35 min. past 3 morning.

LEARN TO UNLEARN WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED AMISS.

			SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	Mn's Age.
1	F	"*Go forth, my heart, and seek delight*	3 49r	*Rise PM* 10 14	18
2	S	*In all the gifts of God's great might,* *These pleasant Summer hours.*"	8 7s	10 52	19
3	S	**1st Sunday after Trinity.**	3 49r	11 26	20
4	M	Lady Blanche Arundel, wife of Lord Arundel, of Wardour, born, 1583.	8 8s	11 55	21
5	Tu	The *Hango Massacre.*—A boat's crew, from the British steamer *Cossack*, commanded	3 47r	Aft mid night	22
6	W	by Lieutenant Geneste, with a flag of truce, fired into by the Russians, when	8 10s	A.M. 0 24	23
7	Th	five were killed, several wounded, and the rest made prisoners, 1855.	3 46r	0 52	24
8	F	Mr. Colclough killed in a duel by Mr. Alcock, 1807.	8 12s	1 21	25
9	S	Louis XVII. of France (never crowned) died in prison, 1795, aged ten years.	3 46r	1 52	26
10	S	**2nd Sunday after Trinity.**	8 13s	2 27	27
11	M	In 1562 forgery was made a capital crime, and continued so until 1832.	3 44r	3 9	28
12	Tu	**Precepts may lead, but examples draw.**	8 14s	3 57	29
13	W	Battle of Burlington Heights, when the Americans were defeated by the British, 1813.	3 44r	*Sets PM* 8 19	1
14	Th	The Austrians defeated with great slaughter at Marengo, by Bonaparte, 1800.	8 16s	9 10	2
15	F	**A noble mind scorns mean actions.**	3 44r	9 54	3
16	S	In 1746 the Highland dress was prohibited to be worn; but the act was afterwards repealed.	8 17s	10 31	4
17	S	**3rd Sunday after Trinity.**	3 44r	10 51	5
18	M	[Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775.—Ralph Farnham, who was present at the battle,	8 18s	11 28	6
19	Tu	died in 1860. He had been introduced to the Prince of Wales, when in America.	3 44r	11 53	7
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	8 18s	Aft mid night	8
21	Th	*Proclamation.*	3 44r	A.M. 0 18	9
22	F	Commodore Byron ("Foulweather Jack!" as he was called by his sailors,) left England	8 19s	0 42	10
23	S	on his voyage round the globe, 1764, and returned in 1766.	3 45r	1 8	11
24	S	**4th Sunday after Trinity.**	8 19s	1 37	12
25	M	**[MIDSUMMER DAY.**	3 45r	2 9	13
26	Tu		8 19s	2 46	14
27	W	Lieut. Robert Pate attempted to strike the Queen, 1850.	3 47r	3 30	15
28	Th	Queen crowned, 1838. [Marshal Soult attended on the occasion as special ambassador from France.]—Lord Raglan died	8 19s	4 21	16
29	F	before Sebastopol, 1855.	3 47r	*Rise PM* 8 55	17
30	S	Great Western Railway, from London to Bristol, opened, 1841.	8 18s	9 30	18

HOW TO REPROVE.

REPROVE mildly and sweetly, in the calmest manner, in the gentlest terms; not in a haughty or imperious way; not hastily or fiercely; not with sour looks, or in bitter language; for these ways do beget all the evil, and hinder the best effects of reproof; they do certainly inflame and disturb the persons reproved; they breed warmth, disdain, and hatred against the reprover; but do not so well enlighten the man to see his error, or affect him with kindly sense of his miscarriage, or dispose him to correct his fault; such reproofs look rather like the wounds and persecutions of enmity, than as remedies ministered by a friendly hand. If reproof doth not savour of humanity, it signifieth nothing; it must be like a bitter pill, wrapped in gold, and tempered with sugar, otherwise it will not go down, or work effectually. —*Barrow.*

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

4.—Lady Blanche Arundel was celebrated for her heroic defence of Wardour Castle, in Wiltshire. During her husband's absence, she was summoned by Sir Edward Hungerford, commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary forces in Wiltshire, to surrender the Castle, to which her ladyship replied, that she had received orders from her husband to keep the castle, and keep it she would! Sir Edward then opened fire upon the Castle, which was continued for six days. Her ladyship having but twenty-five fighting men to defend it, they were soon wearied with exertion, and then the heroic ladies and their maid-servants took their place in keeping watch, and also loaded their muskets for them. During the siege, the commander-in-chief repeatedly offered safety to the women and children if the besieged would only surrender, but they replied that they would rather perish first! Reduced, at length, to the greatest extremities, Lady Arundel was forced to surrender, but not until she had first stipulated that the lives of all in the fortress should be spared. Although these conditions were agreed to, they were afterwards violated by the besiegers, except so far as the personal safety of Lady Arundel and her children was concerned, who were carried prisoners to Shaftesbury, where her two sons, only seven and nine years of age, were taken from her. She died October 29th, 1649, at the age of sixty-six, and was buried near her husband, in the chapel at Wardour Castle. On the monument is an inscription, concluding with the following deserved eulogium:—"*This lady, as distinguished for her courage as for the splendour of her birth, bravely defended, in absence of her husband, the Castle of Wardour, with a spirit above her sex, for nine days, with a few men, against Sir Edward Hungerford, Edmund Ludlow, and their army, and then delivered it up on honourable terms. Obit.* 28*th October,* 1649. *Etat.* 66. *Requiescat in pace.* '*Who shall find a valiant woman? The price of her is as things brought afar off, and from the uttermost coast. The heart of her husband trusteth in her!*'—*Prov.* 31."

8.—Amongst the many tragic occurrences arising from duels, perhaps the following—which is told by a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*—is one of the saddest. It arose out of a trifling dispute in connection with the election at Wexford, in 1807, betwixt two of the candidates, Mr. Alcock and Mr. Colclough, the former of whom sent the challenge. The men were not only friends, but their families also were united in bonds of friendship. The two friends met near the quaint and ancient-looking city. They were as courteous to each other as if offence had neither been given, taken, or understood; but what was then called "honour" had been

(*Concluded in July page.*)

"HAPPINESS IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!"

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is happier who can suit his temper to his circumstances.

NO man can judge of the happiness of another. As the new moon plays upon the waves, and seems, to our eyes, to favour with a peculiar beam one lone track amidst the waters, leaving the rest in comparative obscurity, yet all the while she is no niggard in her lustre; for though the rays that meet not our eves seem to us as though they were not, yet, with an equal and unfavouring loveliness, she mirrors herself on every wave. Even so, perhaps, happiness falls with the same brightness and power over the whole expanse of life, though, to our limited eyes, she seems only to rest on those billows from which the ray is reflected back upon our sight.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

THE idea has been transmitted from generation to generation, (says a clever writer,) that happiness is one large and beautiful precious stone, a single gem so rare, that all search after it is vain—all effort for it hopeless. It is not so. Happiness is a mosaic composed of many smaller stones. Each taken apart and viewed singly may be of little value, but when all are grouped together, and judiciously combined and set, they form a pleasing and graceful whole—a costly jewel. Trample not under foot, then, the little pleasures which a gracious Providence scatters in the daily path, and which, in eager search after some great and exciting joy, we are apt to overlook.

The Back for the Burden.

THERE is scarce any lot so low, but there is something in it to satisfy the man whom it has befallen; Providence having so ordered things, that in every man's cup, how bitter soever, there are some cordial drops—some good circumstances, which, if wisely extracted, are sufficient for the purpose he wants them—that is, to make him contented, and if not happy, at least resigned.—*Sterne.*

—o—

Sam Slick on Happiness.

WHAT is happiness? It ain't bein' idle, that's a fact—no idle man or woman ever was happy since the world began. Employment gives both appetite and digestion. Duty makes pleasure doubly sweet by contrast. When the harness is off, if the work ain't too hard, a critter likes to kick up his heels. When pleasure is the business of life, it ceases to be pleasure; and when it's all labour, and no play, work, like an unstuffed saddle, cuts into the very bone. Neither labour nor idleness has a road that leads to happiness—one has no room for the heart, and the other corrupts it. Hard work is the best of the two, for that has, at all events, sound sleep—the other has restless pillows and unrefreshing sleep; one is a misfortune, the other is a curse;—and money ain't happiness, that's as clear as mud.

Halliburton.

A Good Conscience.

MY conscience is my crown;
Contented thoughts my rest;
My heart is happy in itself;
My bliss is in my breast.

Enough, I reckon wealth;
A mean the surest lot;
That lies too high for base contempt,
Too low for envy's shot.

My wishes are but few,
All easy to fulfil:
I make the limits of my power
The bounds unto my will.

I have no hopes but one,
Which is of heavenly reign:
Effects attain'd, or not desired,
All lower hopes refrain.

I feel no care of coin;
Well-doing is my wealth:
My mind to me an empire is,
While grace affordeth health.

I wrestle not with rage
While fury's flame doth burn
It is in vain to stop the stream
Until the tide doth turn.

But when the flame is out,
And ebbing wrath doth end.
I turn a late enraged foe
Into a quiet friend.

And taught with often proof,
A temper'd calm I find
To be most solace to itself,
Best cure for angry mind.

No change of fortune's calms
Can cast my comforts down:
When Fortune smiles, I smile to think
How quickly she will frown.

Southwell.

A Valuable Hint.

IF every one would but study to extract pleasure from their means of pleasure, however humble, and to be as happy as it is in their power to make themselves in their situation, without looking at other means of gratification which are not within their reach, all would experience a comfortable manhood, and learn from their own sensations, that every one may be in this agreeable condition. Every class of life may by this means be the builders of their own happiness here in a much greater degree than most believe; and we may all make ourselves as joyous in a cottage as in a palace.—*Turner.*

—o—

The Two Ways!

THERE are two ways of being happy,—we may either diminish our wants, or augment our means—either will do—the result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself, and do that which happens to be the easiest. If you are idle, or sick, or poor, however hard it may be to diminish your wants, it will be harder to augment your means. If you are active and prosperous, or young, or in good health, it may be easier for you to augment your means, than to diminish your wants. But if you are wise, you will do both at the same time, young or old, rich or poor, sick or well; and if you are very wise, you will do both in such a way as to augment the general happiness of society.—*Franklin.*

"Happy is he who limits his Wants to his Necessities."

IT'S not in titles nor in rank;
It's not in wealth like London bank,
To purchase peace and rest;
It's not in makin' muckle mair;
It's not in books; its not in lear,
To make us truly blest:
If happiness have not her seat
And centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest.—*Burns.*

TRUE happiness is to no spot confined;
If you preserve a firm and constant mind,
'Tis here, 'tis everywhere.

IF solid happiness we prize,
Within our breast this jewel lies,
And they are fools who roam:
The world has nothing to bestow;
From our own selves our joys must flow,
And that dear hut—our home.—*Cotton.*

THIS is the charm, by sages often told,
Converting all it touches into gold—
Content can soothe, where'er by fortune placed;
Can rear a garden in a desert waste.—*Kirke White.*

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter ..... 5*th*, ... 3 min. past 2 afternoon.
New Moon ..... 12*th*, ... 35 min. past 5 morning.
First Quarter ..... 19*th*, ... 44 min. past 3 afternoon.
Full Moon ..... 27*th*, ... 13 min. past 4 afternoon.

		IF YOU DESIRE TO KNOW, DO NOT BE AFRAID TO ASK.	SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	Mn's Age.
1	S	**5th Sunday after Trinity.**	3 48r	*Rise PM* **10 1**	19
2	M	"'*Tis Summer, joyous Summer-time!*	8 18s	10 29	20
3	Tu	*In noisy towns no more abide;*	3 50r	10 57	21
4	W	*The earth is full of radiant things,*	8 17s	11 25	22
5	Th	*Of gleaming flowers and glancing wings,* *Beauty and joy on every side!*"	3 51r	11 53	☾
6	F	Sir Thomas More beheaded, 1535.—Duke of Monmouth defeated at Sedgemoor, and	8 16s	Aft mid night	24
7	S	being captured in the disguise of a peasant, was beheaded on the 15th following, 1685.	3 54r	A.M. **0 26**	25
8	S	**6th Sunday after Trinity.**	8 15s	1 3	26
9	M	Out of forty-three persons executed in England and Wales in 1856, 1857, and 1858,	3 55r	1 46	27
10	Tu	eight were foreigners; as were also the only two executed in London, in 1858.	8 14s	2 37	28
11	W	Gen. Hamilton killed in a duel by Col. Burr, vice-president of the United States, 1804.	3 57r	3 37	29
12	Th	Hanging criminals in chains was abolished in 1835; and the act ordering the speedy	8 12s	*Sets PM* **7 46**	●
13	F	execution of convicted murderers was repealed in the ensuing year.	3 59r	8 26	1
14	S	Bastille destroyed, 1789.	8 11s	9 1	2
15	S	**7th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 2r	9 30	3
16	M	[*St. Swithin.*	8 9s	9 56	4
17	Tu	**Politeness is the science of civility.**	4 4r	10 22	5
18	W	Hampden killed (on Chalgrove Field), 1643.	8 7s	10 46	6
19	Th	Wreck of the steam-packet *Pegasus*, off Fern Island, when out of 59 passengers and crew,	4 6r	11 13	☽
20	F	only seven were saved, 1843. (Mr. Elton, a celebrated actor, was one of those lost.)	8 3s	11 40	8
21	S	Lord W. Russell beheaded, 1683.	4 10r	Aft mid night	9
22	S	**8th Sunday after Trinity.**	8 1s	A.M. **0 10**	10
23	M	Emmett's insurrection in Ireland, 1803.	4 12r	0 45	11
24	Tu	Gibraltar, the strongest fortress in the world, taken by the British, 1704.	7 58s	1 25	12
25	W	The English gained a glorious victory over the Dutch at the mouth of the Thames.	4 15r	2 13	13
26	Th	The Dutch lost 24 men-of-war, and four admirals and 4,000 seamen were killed, 1666.	7 55s	3 7	14
27	F	[28th.—Fieschi fired his "infernal machine" at Louis Philippe, but missing him, wounded	4 18r	*Rise PM* **7 30**	☺
28	S	a great many persons, and killed Marshal Mortier, and several others, 1835.	7 53s	8 4	16
29	S	**9th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	4 20r	8 33	17
30	M	In 1611 the colony of Virginia (the first British settlement in North America) consisted	7 50s	9 2	18
31	Tu	of only 700 men. In 1647 it had increased to 20,000.	4 24r	9 30	19

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE!

TRY to feel satisfied with your lot. Try to be thankful in your every thought, and to show that you are so, by all your words and deeds. Try to view things always in their right light. Try to look at the bright side of everything. Pray for a contented and an unrepining spirit. Strive against a fretful, peevish disposition. Give way to grateful feelings. Be ashamed of yourself when an envious, or a covetous, or a discontented feeling rises within. David Hume declared he would rather possess a cheerful disposition, inclined always to look on the bright side, than, with a gloomy mind, be master of an estate of ten thousand a year.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

(Continued from June page.)

wounded, and when such damages had been done, it was always repaired by murder, or an attempt at it. The two friends fired, Colclough clapped his hand to his side, fell back dead, and "honour" was satisfied! The conclusion pronounced by some of the spectators, of "there's an end of that matter," was not, however, the true one. Alcock, unharmed in body, had received such a mental shock at seeing his friend lying stark dead on the turf, that he was more to be pitied than the poor fellow he had so swiftly and suddenly slain. Assuredly, his condition was worse than that of the dead man; for he speedily sank into an imbecility from which he never recovered. Nor did the consequences end there. Alcock's sister, after mourning the condition of such a brother, might have met the world and its sunlight again, when the shadow of her great sorrow had passed away; but the fact that such a dear brother had shot her dearest friend, eclipsed the world and sunlight together, and the lady's mind unhappily perished long before the natural death of her body!

28.—Mortier was the son of a merchant at Lyons, who, little anticipating the splendid career of his son, sent him over to Manchester, and placed him in a mercantile house there, in order that he might obtain an insight into the English mode of doing business. Young Mortier, however, returned to Paris shortly before that war broke out which ended only with the battle of Waterloo, and entering the army, his military talents distinguishing him on various occasions, he was rapidly promoted, and became a Marshal of France, and was also raised to the dukedom of Treviso by Bonaparte. Shortly after the invasion of Spain, Mortier commanded the French armies there; and afterwards accompanied Bonaparte in his memorable expedition to Russia, and to him was entrusted the hazardous undertaking of blowing up the Kremlin at Moscow.—After the battle of Waterloo, Mortier gave in his adhesion to the Bourbon dynasty, but lived as a private gentleman. In 1834 Louis Philippe persuaded him to accept office, and being among the staff that accompanied the "citizen king" to a review, it was the fate of the brave Mortier to be one of the victims of the assassin Fieschi, whose "infernal machine," sparing Louis Philippe and his sons, for whom it was especially designed, took deadly effect on him, while it also killed and wounded a great many persons who were near him. The following is one of the many anecdotes recorded of Mortier, which occurred whilst he was in Spain, and is taken from that entertaining and useful publication, *Chambers' Book of Days*, and

(Concluded in August page.)

"DO GOOD TO YOUR ENEMY, THAT HE MAY BECOME YOUR FRIEND."

"WITHOUT A FRIEND, THE WORLD IS BUT A WILDERNESS."

Chide a friend in private, and praise him in public.

FRIENDSHIP is one of the greatest boons God can bestow on man. It is a union of our finest feelings; an uninterested binding of hearts, and a sympathy between two souls. It is an indefinable trust we repose in one another, a constant communication between two minds, and an unremitting anxiety for each other's souls. What, then, is the root, the cause, of friendship? Sympathy. Sympathy conceives friendship; friendship, love. Love is friendship. The tree that bears love, bears also friendship. Where friendship exists between two persons, there is also, always, hope; in adversity there is always a support, a refuge, a knowledge of there still remaining some succour; and as a babe cries for its mother for nourishment, so do we in adversity run to friendship for advice, fully relying on some means by which it may release us from the troubles of the world.—*J. Hill.*

This maxim's true, but seldom heeded,
A friend's a friend, when truly needed.

WE ought always to make choice of persons of such worth and honour for our friends, that, if they should ever cease to be so, they will not abuse our confidence, nor give us cause to fear them as enemies.—*Addison.*

He who hath many friends hath none.

PROCURE not friends in haste, and when thou hast a friend, part not with him in haste.—*Solon.*

FRIENDSHIP improves happiness, and abates misery, by the doubling of our joy, and the dividing of our grief.—*Cicero.*

A FRIENDSHIP that makes the least noise is very often the most useful; for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.—*Addison.*

Friendship is the most sacred of moral bonds.

IF thy friends be of better quality than thyself, thou mayest be sure of two things: the first, that they will be more careful to keep thy counsel, because they have more to lose than thou hast: the second, they will esteem thee for thyself, and not for that which thou dost possess.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Friends are much better tried in bad fortune than in good.

Friends, but few on earth, and therefore dear.

FRIENDSHIP is a strong and habitual inclination in two persons to promote the good and happiness of each other.—*Addison.*

REAL FRIENDSHIP.

MUCH beautiful, and excellent, and fair
Was seen beneath the sun; but nought was seen
More beautiful, or excellent, or fair,
Than face of faithful friend; fairest when seen
In darkest day; and many sounds were sweet,
Most ravishing, and pleasant to the ear;
But sweeter none than voice of faithful friend;
Sweet always, sweetest heard in loudest storm.—*Pollok.*

FRIENDSHIP IN ADVERSITY.

WHEN true friends meet in adverse hour,
'Tis like a sunbeam through a shower;
A watery ray an instant seen,
The darkly closing clouds between.
Sir Walter Scott.

A LOST FRIEND.

"IF thou hast lost a friend,
By hard or hasty word,
Go,—call him to thy heart again,
Let Pride no more be heard.

Remind him of those happy days,
Too beautiful to last;—
Ask if a word should cancel years
Of truth and friendship past."

FRIENDSHIP'S GROWTH.

FRIENDSHIP is no plant of hasty growth;
Though planted in esteem's deep-fix'd soil,
The gradual culture of kind intercourse
Must bring it to perfection.
Joanna Baillie.

BE slow to choose a friend, and slower to change him—courteous to all: scorn no man for his poverty, worship no man for his wealth.

A faithful friend is better than gold.

Talking with a friend is nothing else but thinking aloud.

IT is in the time of trouble, when some, to whom we may have looked for consolation and encouragement, regard us with coldness, and others, perhaps, treat us with hostility, that the warmth of the friendly heart and the support of the friendly hand acquire increased value, and demand additional gratitude.
Bishop Mant.

WE learn our virtues from the friends who love us; our faults from the enemy who hates us. We cannot easily discover our real form from a friend. He is a mirror, on which the warmth of our breath impedes the clearness of the reflection.—*Richter.*

FRIENDSHIP hath the skill and observation of the best physician, the diligence and vigilance of the best nurse, and the tenderness and patience of the best mother.—*Lord Clarendon.*

He who is thy friend indeed,
He will help thee in thy need.

FRIENDSHIP contracted with the wicked decreases from hour to hour, like the early shadow of the morning; but friendship formed with the virtuous will increase, like the shadow of evening, till the sun of life shall set.—*Herder.*

Obtain not friends by gifts, but by graces.

PROSPERITY is no just scale; adversity is the only true balance to weigh a friend.

NOTHING is more dangerous than a friend without discretion; even a prudent enemy is preferable.—*La Fontaine.*

THE kindnesses of a friend lie deep; and whether present or absent, as occasion serves, he is solicitous about our concerns.
Plutarch.

Friendship once injured is for ever lost.

THE noblest part of a friend is an honest boldness in the notifying of errors. He that tells me of a fault, aiming at my good, I must think him wise and faithful; wise, in spying that which I see not; faithful in a plain admonishment, not tainted with flattery.—*Feltham.*

Unanimity is the bond of friendship.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter ..... 3*rd*, ... 16 min. past 7 evening.
New Moon ..... 10*th*, ... 36 min. past 2 afternoon.
First Quarter ..... 18*th*, ... 16 min. past 9 morning.
Full Moon ..... 26*th*, ... 34 min. past 3 morning.

		IT IS A FOOL THAT GIVES FORTH FALSEHOOD.	SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets	Mn's Age.
1	W	"*Oh! 'tis a goodly sight and fair*	4 25r	*Rise PM* 9 59	20
2	Th	*To see the fields their produce bear,*	7 45s	10 29	21
3	F	*Waved by the breeze's lingering wing,*	4 28r	11 4	☾
4	S	*So thick, they seem to laugh and sing;* *And call the heart to feel delight,* *Rejoicing in the bounteous sight!*"—MANT.	7 42s	11 43	23
5	S	**10th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	4 32r	Aft Mid night	24
6	M	Act passed permitting Jewish M.P.'s to omit from the oath the words, "on the faith	7 39s	A.M. 0 30	25
7	Tu	of a Christian," 1860.—Baron Rothschild	4 35r	1 34	26
8	W	(after repeated rejections) was allowed to take his seat on July 26, 1858; and to	7 34s	2 38	27
9	Th	commemorate this event, he endowed a scholarship in the City of London School.	4 37r	3 48	28
10	F	"*A Saturday moon,* *If it comes once in seven years,* *Comes once too soon.*"—OLD PROVERB.	7 31s	*Sets PM* 6 58	●
11	S	Dog days end.—Commence July 3rd.	4 41r	7 29	1
12	S	**11th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	7 27s	7 58	2
13	M	Gen. Georgey traitorously surrendered 30,000 Hungarians to the Russians, 1849.	4 44r	8 23	3
14	Tu	**Look back and improve.**	7 23s	8 49	4
15	W	Bonaparte born, 1769.—In memory of his uncle, the present emperor has decreed	4 47r	9 14	5
16	Th	this to be the only national holiday in France.	7 20s	9 41	6
17	F	Act passed prohibiting children from being employed in sweeping chimneys, 1840.	4 50r	10 10	7
18	S	Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed on Tower Hill, for high treason, 1746.	7 16s	10 44	☽
19	S	**12th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	4 53r	11 22	9
20	M	In 1619, potatoes, then recently introduced, were sold at 1s. per pound.	7 11s	Aft Mid night	10
21	Tu	The Act for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, was passed in 1836.	4 56r	A.M. 0 6	11
22	W	Battle of Bosworth-field, 1485	7 8s	0 57	12
23	Th	The Duke of Buckingham, as he was about to sail from Portsmouth for France, assassinated by Felton, 1628.	4 59r	1 54	13
24	F	Queen Victoria reigns over an empire of 2,814,040 square miles, with a population of 129,829,500.	7 3s	2 57	14
25	S		5 3r	4 4	15
26	S	**13th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	6 59s	*Rise PM* 7 5	☺
27	M		5 5r	7 34	17
28	Tu	"*Moon of Harvest! herald mild*	6 55s	8 3	18
29	W	*Of plenty, rustic labour's child,* *Hail! O hail! I greet thy beam,*	5 9r	8 34	19
30	Th	*As soft it trembles o'er the stream,* *And gilds the straw-thatched hamlet wide,*	6 50s	9 7	20
31	F	*Where innocence and peace reside.*" KIRKE WHITE.	5 12r	9 45	21

TIME'S PROGRESS.

ALAS! it is not till Time, with his reckless hand, has torn out half the leaves from the book of human life, to light the fires of passion with from day to day, that man begins to see that the leaves which remain are few in number, and to remember, faintly at first, and then more clearly, that upon the early pages of that book was written a story of happy influence, which he would fain read over again. Then comes irresolution, and the inevitable inaction of despair; or else the firm resolve to record upon the leaves that still remain a more noble history than the child's story with which the book began.—LONGFELLOW.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

(Continued from July page.)

which we have slightly abridged. The story is told as being related by a gentleman in Manchester:—

"I knew a young man named Wild, in the volunteers—a very modest, shy lad; but he afterwards joined the army, rose by merit, and became lieutenant. He was with the British army in Spain, and was in that slaughtering affair—I think Salamanca—where Colonel White was shot; Wild being wounded at the same time. Colonel White became delirious from the effects of the wound, and as he was carried to the rear, he began singing. The Duke of Wellington passing at the time, stopped, and when he saw poor White's condition, tears came into the eyes of the man who has been called 'The Iron Duke!' Subsequently, Wild being at an out-post, was taken prisoner with some of his men, by the French troops, and they were marched up the country. The officers were very civil to Wild, and after some days' march they reached headquarters, and received the honour of an invitation to dine with Marshal Mortier, then commanding a garrison town. The invitation contained the words:—'Bring your English prisoner with you.' Poor Wild was in no plight to dine with a marshal of France; but his captors were most considerately kind. One lent him a shirt, another some other article of attire, and by their courteous aid he found himself at length presentable. The dinner was *recherche*, everything *en grand regle*; and at length, after coffee, the guests rose to retire. The marshal requested them to leave their prisoner with him; and when the French officers had withdrawn, Wild was astonished to hear himself addressed in plain English: 'Well, and where do you come from?' His reply was 'From beyond Rochdale, in Lancashire.' 'Well; and how's Dick Crompton?' In this familiar style Mortier chatted with his astonished guest, naming Smithy-door and other well-remembered localities, and appearing much amused to learn that his old acquaintance, Dick Crompton, was then town-major of Lisbon. After a pleasant conversation on Lancashire men and places, Wild was reconducted to his quarters, and remained some time in prison. He succeeded, with the aid of a kindly girl, in effecting his escape, and long rambled about the country, under great risks, till at length, he made his way back to the head-quarters of the British army. After attaining a captaincy he was placed on half-pay, returned to Manchester, and took an inn. He married a very beautiful girl, but all went wrong; and poor Wild was taken as a debtor to Lancaster Castle. Hearing a bell ring in the evening, he asked what it was, and was told it was the time for the prisoners to be locked up. He fell down, and expired on the spot."

THOUGHTS OF THE FUTURE.

"The Future does not come from before to meet us, but comes streaming up from behind, over our heads."—RAHEL.

IT is not in the hey-day of health and enjoyment, (wrote Southey,) it is not in the morning sunshine of his vernal day, that man can be expected feelingly to remember his latter end, and to fix his heart upon eternity. But in after-life many causes operate to wean us from the world; grief softens the heart; sickness searches it; the blossoms of hope are shed; death cuts down the flowers of the affections; the disappointed man turns his thoughts toward a state of existence where his wiser desires may be fixed with the certainty of faith; the successful man feels that the objects which he has ardently pursued fail to satisfy the cravings of an immortal spirit; the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness, that he may save his soul alive.

"THE footsteps of a future doom we hear,
Against whose coming nought may e'er prevail;
And vague presentment of some evil near
Falls on our heart and turns its current pale.

We tread upon the verge of mighty things—
We grasp the veil, but with unseeing mind;
Death hides the light the soul unconscious brings,
And on the edge of fate we wander blind."

Charles Swain.

"AND THEN!"

IT is told of Filippo Neri, a good and pious man whom the Church of Rome has enrolled in her calendar of saints, that, whilst at one of the Italian universities, a youth, whom he had known as a boy, accosted him, with a face full of delight, to tell him that what he had long been wishing above all things in the world he had at length attained,—that his parents had given him leave to study the law, and that he had come to the university, attracted by its fame as a school of law, and that he meant to spare no pains or labour in mastering his studies, and thoroughly accomplishing himself as a lawyer. In this way he ran on a long time; and when at last he came to a stop, the holy man, who had been listening to him with great patience and kindness, said, "Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what do you mean to do then?" "Then I shall take my doctor's degree," answered the young man. "And then?" asked Filippo Neri again. "And then," continued the youth, "I shall have a number of difficult and knotty cases to manage; shall catch people's notice by my eloquence, my zeal, my learning, my acuteness; and gain a great reputation." "And then?" repeated the holy man. "And then!" replied the youth, "why then there cannot be a question, I shall be promoted to some high office or other; besides, I shall make money, and grow rich." "And then?" repeated Filippo. "And then," pursued the young lawyer, "then I shall live comfortably and honourably, in health and dignity, and shall be able to look forward quietly to a happy old age." "And then?" asked the holy man. "And then," said the youth, "and then—then I shall die!" Here Filippo Neri significantly asked, "And then?" Whereupon the young man made no answer, but cast down his head and went away. This last "And then?" had pierced his soul! and he went sorrowfully away; but it became to the young man the text of a long discourse, which he preached to himself till it was applied by a higher Teacher. The youth shortly afterwards forsook the study of the law, gave himself up to the ministry, and spent the remainder of his days in godly words and works.

The late Archdeacon Hare, in one of his sermons, made the following application of this story:—"My brethren, the question put to the young lawyer I would put to all of you. I would urge you to put it frequently to yourselves. When you have done all that you are doing, all that you aim at doing, all that you dream of doing—even supposing that all your dreams are accomplished, that every wish of your heart is fulfilled—still I would ask you what will you do—what will you be then? Whenever you cast your thoughts forward, never let them stop short on this side of the grave. Let them not stop short at the grave itself; but when you have followed yourselves thither, and have seen yourself laid therein, still ask yourselves the searching question, '*And then?*'"

The following lines (from the same excellent work from which we have taken the above—*The Family Tresaury*) are a fitting pendant to the story:—

AFTER the joys of earth,
After its songs and mirth,
After its hours of sight,
After its dreams so bright,
What then?

Only an empty name,
Only a weary frame,
Only a conscious smart,
Only an aching heart.

After this empty name,
After this weary frame,
After this conscious smart
After this aching heart,
What then?

Only a sad farewell
To a world loved too well
Only a silent bed
With the forgotten dead

After this sad farewell
To a world loved too well
After this silent bed
With the forgotten dead
What then?

AN ASPIRATION!

OH! that this ceaseless current of years and of seasons were teaching us wisdom; that we were numbering our days; that we were measuring our future by our past; that we were looking back on the twinkling rapidity of the months and the weeks which are already gone; and so improving the futurity that lies before us, that when death shall lay us in our graves, we may, on the morning of the Resurrection, emerge into a scene of bliss too rapturous for conception, and too magnificent for the attempts of the loftiest eloquence.—*Hanna*

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter	1*st*, ...	9 min. past	12 night.
New Moon	9*th*, ...	14 min. past	2 morning.
First Quarter.....	17*th*, ...	28 min. past	3 morning.
Full Moon	24*th*, ...	5 min. past	2 afternoon.

STUDY NOT TO BEAUTIFY THE FACE, BUT THE MIND.

			SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	M'n's Age.
1	S	Partridge shooting begins.	5 14r	*Rise PM* **10 29**	22
2	S	14th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 44s	11 19	☾
3	M		5 17r	Aft mid night	24
4	Tu	*"Meanwhile to glad September's dawn,*	6 40s	A.M. **0 16**	25
5	W	*Together hath mild Autumn drawn,*	5 20r	1 20	26
6	Th	*Rich gifts from bounteous Nature's stores:*	6 35s	2 27	27
7	F	*And still about his footsteps pours*	5 23r	3 36	28
8	S	*Profusely from the copious horn,* The English and French made their last attack (successful) on Sebastopol, 1855.	6 31s	4 45	29
9	S	*Fruits well matured, and golden corn."* 15th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 27r	*Sets PM* **6 25**	●
10	M	The Year 5627 of the Jewish era commences.	6 26s	6 51	1
11	Tu	A young woman, named Moyes, threw herself from the Monument, in London, 1839;	5 30r	7 16	2
12	W	and shortly afterwards a youth, named Hawes, threw himself off.	6 21s	7 42	3
13	Th	The Bloomer costume appeared, for a short time only, in England, 1851.	5 33r	8 11	4
14	F	Duke of Wellington died, aged 83, 1852.	6 17s	8 22	5
15	S	Mr. Huskisson killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 1830.	5 36r	9 18	6
16	S	16th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 12s	9 59	7
17	M	General Putnam died at Brooklyn, Connecticut, 1790.	5 39r	10 47	☽
18	Tu	Kindness is the sister of Mercy.	6 7s	11 40	9
19	W	The French, evacuating Moscow, commenced their disastrous retreat homewards, 1812.	5 43r	Aft mid night	10
20	Th	Battle of Newbury, 1643.	6 2s	A.M. **0 40**	11
21	F	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 45r	1 42	12
22	S	*Great Britain* steam-ship stranded in Dundrum Bay, 1846.	5 58s	2 54	13
23	S	17th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 48r	4 5	14
24	M	There was a great commercial panic in England in 1825 and 1826, to meet which, the	5 54s	*Rise PM* **6 2**	☺
25	Tu	Bank of England issued £1 and £2 notes for a limited period, 1825.	5 52r	6 33	16
26	W	By act 3 James I., 1606, a fine of one shilling was levied on every person who was absent	5 49s	7 7	17
27	Th	from church on Sundays, unless they could give a good and reasonable excuse!	5 55r	7 44	18
28	F		5 45s	8 28	19
29	S.	MICHAELMAS DAY.	5 58r	9 16	20
30	S	18th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 40s	10 12	21

BE CHEERFUL AT MEALS.

THE benefit derived from every kind of food depends much upon the condition of the body while eating. If taken in a moody, cross, or despairing state of mind, digestion is much less perfect and slower than when taken with a cheerful disposition. Some topic of interest should be introduced at meals that all may share in; and if a hearty laugh is occasionally indulged in, it will be all the better. It is not uncommon that a person dining in pleasant and social company can eat and digest well that which, when eaten alone—and the mind absorbed in some deep study, or brooding over cares and disappointments—will long lie undigested in the stomach, causing disarrangement and pain.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

17.—Israel Putnam was one of those remarkable but unobtrusive men, whom great crises always bring from comparative obscurity. Born at Salem, Massachussets, in 1718, and commencing life as a farmer, he continued in that peaceful avocation till the French and Indian war broke out, in the year 1753, when, at the age of thirty-six, he took service in the English army, and from his known courage and energy, received command of a company of light troopers, or "rangers," at the head of which, during ten years, he performed deeds of extraordinary valour. When the dispute between his country (America) and England commenced, he was occupied as a farmer and tavern-keeper, but the first blood that was shed roused him, and seeking employment on behalf of his country, he was nominated major-general by Congress. At Bunker's Hill, New York, and also during Washington's retreat through New Jersey, he showed himself one of the bravest and most devoted of the patriot leaders. The following characteristic anecdote is related of him:—During the war of independence he caught a man lurking about his post at Peekshill, on the Hudson. A flag of truce came from Sir Henry Clinton, claiming the prisoner as a lieutenant in the British service. The answer of Putnam was brief and to the point:—

"*Head-quarters, Aug. 7.*

"*Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a spy looking within our lines. He has been tried as a spy, condemned as a spy, and shall be executed as a spy; and the flag is ordered to depart immediately.*—I. PUTNAM.

"*P.S.—He has accordingly been executed.*"

In 1779 Putnam was stricken with paralysis, and was consequently prevented from participating in the final triumphs of his countrymen.

24.—The year 1825 saw the downfall of some seventy-nine banks in Great Britain, with fifty-eight branches, whose liabilities amounted to fourteen millions sterling. The loss to their customers on the liquidation of these concerns was about three millions-and-a-half; and the loss in the next year (1826) by twenty-five similar failures was about a million-and-a-half. It may readily be imagined that public confidence was very much shaken; and as an instance of how soon a "panic" could be created, it is related that a poor woman, having met with a slight accident, seated herself to recover strength at the door of one of the banks in Lombard-street, London. A crowd immediately collected, and a report soon ran through London that the bank was unsafe. In less than an hour there was a fierce panic-stricken "run" upon the bank, and with difficulty it was able to meet the sudden demand upon it.

DIAMONDS FOR THE MIND'S CASKET.

ON CIVILITY.

IN our intercourse with the world, the importance of civility cannot be overrated. Far more depends upon the little, often despised, civilities current in society than many of the other circumstances by which men rise or fall.

DO GOOD.

He is, indeed, the wisest and happiest man who by constant attention of thought discovers the greatest opportunities of doing good, and with ardent and animated resolution breaks through every opposition that he may improve those opportunities.

VALUE OF EXPERIENCE.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other, and scarcely in that; for it is true, we may give *advice*, but we cannot give *conduct*—they that will not be counselled cannot be helped. If you do not hear Reason, she will rap your knuckles.—*Franklin.*

SELF-EXAMINATION.

Let not sleep fall upon thy eyes till thou hast thrice reviewed the transactions of the past day. Where have I turned aside from rectitude? What have I been doing? What have I left undone which I ought to have done? Begin thus from the first act, and proceed; and, in conclusion, at the ill which thou hast done, be troubled, and rejoice for the good.—*Pythagoras.*

BE SINCERE.

Sincerity is the basis of every virtue; the love of truth, as we value the approbation of heaven, or the esteem of the world, should be cultivated. In all our proceedings it will make us direct and consistent. Ingenuousness and candour possess the most powerful charms, and carry an apology for almost every failing.—*Blair.*

BE CAREFUL OF TIME.

Be avaricious of time; do not give any moment without receiving it in value; do not allow a single day to pass without increasing the treasure of your knowledge and virtue. The use of time is a debt we contract from birth, and it should only be paid with the interest that our life has accumulated.

EARNESTNESS OF PURPOSE.

The longer I live, the more I am certain that the great difference between men—between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant—is *energy, invincible determination*—a purpose once fixed, and then *death or victory!* That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature *a man* without it.—*Buxton.*

RESIST SORROW.

We should feel sorrow, but not sink under its oppression; the heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects every object without being sullied by any.

BEGIN AT HOME!

Reform, like charity, must begin at home. Once well at home, how will it radiate outwards, irrepressible, into all that we touch and handle, speak and work; kindling ever new light by incalculable contagion, spreading, in geometric ratio, far and wide, doing good only whenever it spreads, and not evil.

Carlyle.

WHEN TO SAY "NO."

It is not every one who can say *No* at the proper time. Those who have learnt the use of the invaluable word "NO," have learnt the way to peace, and comfort, and safety. An easy compliance with everything that is asked is a great failing; and more than unlucky are they who lack the power of saying "*No.*"

"THEY SAY!"

"They Say" often tells that which is not true. He is about the worst authority to produce in support of the credibility of a statement. Scarcely ever is a suspicious report put in circulation, but this Mr. "They Say" is the author of it; and he always escapes responsibility and detection because, living nowhere, he cannot be found. The truth of a report which comes from the authority of "They Say," should be suspected.—And it should be remembered that every "May be" has a "May not be."

"I SAY!"—"HE SAYS!"

In conversation, such phrases as "You know," and "He says," and "I say," should be carefully avoided. Dr. Sharp, of Hart Hall, Oxford, is said to have contracted the habit of prefacing his sentences with the words, "I say." An undergraduate having mimicked this peculiarity, the doctor sent for him to give him a jobation, which he began thus:—"I say, they say you say, I say 'I say'"—when, perceiving the ridiculous combination, he briefly concluded his lecture.

LITTLE OPPORTUNITIES.

How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things!—Dr. Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows *individual attempts* to do good, a great deal may thus be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.

Crabbe.

ALL SHOULD BE USEFUL.

It was not the intention of Providence that men should pass a few years here in ignoble sloth, either with indolence in safety, or pusillanimity in danger, but that we should come forth, and act some useful and honourable part on that theatre where we have been placed; might glorify Him that made us, and, by a steady perseverance in virtue, rise in the end to an immortal state.—*Mathew.*

SOURCES OF VEXATION.

I have at length learned by my own experience (for not one in twenty profits by the experience of others), that one great source of vexation proceeds from our indulging too sanguine hopes of enjoyment from the blessings we expect, and too much indifference for those we possess. We scorn a thousand sources of satisfaction we might have had in the interim, and permit our comfort to be disturbed, and our time to pass unenjoyed, from impatience for some imagined pleasure at a distance, which we may, perhaps, never obtain, or which, when obtained, may change its nature, and be no longer pleasure.—*Dr. Moore.*

TRUTH ALWAYS THE BEST.

Truth has all the advantages of appearance, and many more; and upon every account, sincerity is true wisdom. As to the affairs of this world, integrity hath many advantages over all the arts of dissimulation and deceit. It is much the plainer and easier, much the safer and more secure way; it hath less of trouble and difficulty, of entanglement and perplexity, of danger and hazard; it is the shortest and nearest way to our end, carrying us thither in a straight line, and will hold out and last, when deceit and cunning, which continually grow weaker and less effectual, will finally fail us.—*Tillotson.*

TRY!

Nobody knows what strength of parts he has till he has tried them. And of the understanding one may most truly say, that its force is greater generally than it thinks, till it is put to it. And therefore, the proper remedy here is but to set the mind to work, and apply the thoughts vigourously to the business; for it holds in the struggles of the mind as in those of war, *dum putant se vincere, vicere.* A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties that we meet with in the sciences, seldom fails to carry us through them. Nobody knows the strength of his mind, and the force of steady and regular application, till he has tried. This is certain: he that sets out on weak legs will not only go farther, but grow stronger too, than one who, with a vigorous constitution and firm limbs, only sits still.—*Locke.*

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter	1*st*,	9 min. past	6 morning.
New Moon	8*th*,	58 min. past	4 afternoon.
First Quarter	16*th*,	24 min. past	9 night.
Full Moon	23*rd*,	12 min. past	12 night.
Last Quarter	30*th*,	45 min. past	2 afternoon.

WHEN FORTUNE SMILES SHE OFTEN DESIGNS THE MOST MISCHIEF.

			SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets	Mn's Age.
1	M	*"And now with treble soft,*	6 2r	*Rise PM* 11 14	☾
2	Tu	*The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft,*	5 35s	Aft mid night	23
3	W	*And gathering swallows twitter in the skies."* KEATS.	6 5r	A.M. 0 18	24
4	Th	Dublin was first lighted with gas in 1825.	5 31s	1 26	25
5	F	From June 17 to Oct 2, 1849, the deaths from cholera in London amounted to 13,161.	6 8r	2 33	26
6	S	Zimmermann (a celebrated Swiss physician and philosopher) died, 1795.	5 26s	3 40	27
7	S	19th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 12r	4 47	28
8	M	"The Empire is peace!" (*L'Empire c'est la paix!*) said Napoleon, at Bordeaux, 1852.	5 22s	5 52	●
9	Tu	Waterloo Bridge Mystery, 1857.	6 15r	*Sets PM* 5 44	1
10	W	Recklessness is the parent of misery.	5 17s	6 12	2
11	Th	Battle off Camperdown, and signal defeat of the Dutch under de Winter by Duncan, 1797.	6 19r	6 43	3
12	F	Great Exhibition of 1851 closed to the public. It was visited by 6,170,000 persons.	5 13s	7 17	4
13	S	Joachim Murat, ex-King of the Two Sicilies, shot by his former subjects, 1815.	6 22r	7 55	5
14	S	20th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 8s	8 40	6
15	M	[Battle of Jena, and disastrous defeat of the Prussians by the French, 1806.	6 25r	9 30	7
16	Tu	Marie Antoinette executed, 1793.—Her husband was executed in January previous.	5 4s	10 26	☽
17	W	General Burgoyne surrendered nearly 6,000 British to the Americans, at Saratoga, 1777.	6 28r	11 27	9
18	Th	Battle of Leipsic, (called "the Battle of Nations,") 1813.	5 0s	Aft mid night	10
19	F	Right Hon. Michael O'Loghlin appointed judge in the Irish Court of Exchequer, 1836, being the first Roman Catholic elevated to the bench in Ireland since the Revolution.	6 32r	A.M. 0 32	11
20	S		4 56s	1 41	12
21	S	21st Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 36r	2 53	13
22	M	[Battle of Trafalgar, and death of Nelson, 1805.	4 52s	4 8	14
23	Tu	Don Sebastian (posthumous son of the Infant John) born, 1554.	6 39r	5 25	15
24	W	The Royal title, "King of Great Britain," first assumed, 1604.	4 47s	*Rise PM* 5 38	☺
25	Th	George III. commenced his long reign of sixty years, 1760.—Died in 1820.	6 43r	6 19	17
26	F	Asiatic cholera made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, 1831.	4 43s	7 8	18
27	S	Second battle of Newbury, 1644.—The first was fought September 20, 1643	6 46r	8 3	19
28	S	22nd Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 40s	9 4	20
29	M	Battle of York Town, and surrender of the British army (7,000 strong) under Lord Cornwallis, to the Americans and French under Washington, 1781.	6 50r	10 10	21
30	Tu		4 36s	11 17	☾
31	W	*All Hallows Eve.*	6 54r	Aft mid night	23

BANISH MELANCHOLY.

NEVER give way to melancholy; reit it steadily, for the habit will croach. I once gave a lady twod-twenty receipts against melanoly: one was a bright fire; another, remember all the pleasant things d to her; another, to keep a box sugar-plums on the chimney-piece, d a kettle simmering on the hob. I thought this mere trifling at the moment, but have in after life discovered how true it is that these little pleasures often banish melancholy better than higher and more exalted objects; and that no means ought to be thought too trifling which can oppose it either in ourselves or in others. —*Sidney Smith.*

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

16.—No greater crime ever stained the annals of history, than the murder of Queen Marie Antoinette, by a people calling themselves the most civilised nation in the world. When this unfortunate queen was arraigned before her inhuman judges, and during a most painful trial, which lasted seventy-three hours, she preserved all that dignity and composure which she had previously exercised when seated upon a throne. Her replies to the infamous charges which were preferred against her, were simple, noble, and laconic. When all the accusations had been heard, and she was asked if she had anything to say, she replied, "I was a queen, and you took away my crown; a wife, and you killed my husband; a mother, and you deprived me of my children! My blood alone remains: take it, but do not make me suffer long!" When she ascended the scaffold, scarcely any traces remained of the dazzling loveliness which had once charmed all hearts; her hair had long since become blanched by grief, and her eyes were almost sightless with continued weeping. She knelt and prayed for a few minutes in a low tone, then rose and calmly delivered herself to the executioner; and thus perished in her thirty-seventh year, the wife of the greatest monarch in Europe, a daughter of the heroic Maria Theresa, a victim to the circumstances of birth and position.

23.—The history of Don Sebastian, King of Portugal, is very remarkable, from the romantic circumstances under which he disappeared. At the age of twenty-two he chivalrously engaged in a war with the Moors, and at the desperate battle of Alcazar, in Africa, fought in August, 1578, he was defeated, after performing prodigies of valour. A body, said to be his, was given up by the Moors; but some historians say that he was drowned. His subjects, however, believed that he would some day re-appear and resume his throne; and this notion existed long after the time when his natural life must have ceased. The supposition, in fact, became a sort of religious belief, which passed from one generation to another.—In the London *Times*, December, 1825, it was stated as "a singular species of infatuation, that many persons residing in Brazil, as well as Portugal, still believed in the coming of Sebastian. Some of these old visionaries will go out, wrapped in their large cloaks, on a windy night, to watch the movements of the heavens; and frequently if an exhalation is seen flitting in the air, resembling a fallen star, they will cry out "There he comes!" It was in allusion to this superstition that induced Marshal Junot, when asked by Napoleon what he would be able to do with the Portuguese, to answer: "What can I do with a people who were still waiting for the coming of the Messiah, and King Sebastian?"

"LIVE NOT TO EAT, BUT EAT TO LIVE."

TO INDIGESTION may be fairly traced a great number of the ills we suffer, physically, mentally, and even morally. "*Mens sana in corpore sano*"—a sound mind in a sound body—is the great desire of life; and, as the physical and mental natures act upon each other for health or disease, to keep both in a sound state should be the constant endeavour of all. On the subject of indigestion, Charles Kingsley, in one of his celebrated works, has appropriately observed:—

"How many serious family quarrels, marriages out of spite, alterations of wills, and secessions to the Church of Rome might have been prevented by a gentle dose of blue pill! What awful instances of chronic dyspepsia are presented to our view by the immortal bard, in the characters of *Hamlet* and *Othello!* . . . Banish dyspepsia and spirituous liquors from society, and you would have no crime, or at least so little, that you would not consider it worth mentioning."

One of the latest works on Indigestion—and perhaps the most practical and readable—is that by Dr. Arthur Leared, entitled, *The Causes and Treatment of Imperfect Digestion*,* and from which we make the following extracts. Speaking of mastication as an auxiliary to digestion, he remarks thus on

THE USE OF THE TEETH.

"By the crushing and dividing action of the teeth, the food is reduced to a condition adapted to the operation of its proper solvents. The necessity for sufficient mastication is proved by the evidence of design in the form and arrangement of the human teeth; and these also afford conclusive arguments in favour of a mixed animal and vegetable diet. During mastication, the salivary fluids become intimately mixed with the food. Mastication is itself aided by this, while the food is prepared for the action of the gastric juice. The chemist frequently employs water as a like means of preparing substances; but saliva is much better adapted than water for blending with many substances used as food. The numerous air-bubbles for which saliva is remarkable, have their special purpose; since the presence of atmospheric air in the stomach is accessory to digestion. But an essential use of insalivation is lubrication of the morsels: without this, it would be impossible to swallow certain kinds of food."

Speaking of the causes of Nervous diseases, and the variety of forms in which they are developed, Dr. Leared thus portrays the

MISERIES ARISING FROM INDIGESTION.

"Nothing would be more difficult than a description of the mental troubles of the dyspeptic, since they must be infinitely variable. They embrace simple obtuseness and confusion of thought, indecision of purpose, and total inability to fix the attention. In extreme cases we find all that constitutes complete prostration of mind. On the other hand, a morbidly acute and over-sensitive mental condition is perhaps more common. The patient feels undue anxiety on every subject; is absurdly alive to the slightest touch of ridicule, and finds insult where none was meant. He is constantly apprehensive of danger; and if his mind dwell on religion, sees in it nothing but dark threatenings unrelieved by a gleam of hope. But worse, perhaps, than all, are fears and forebodings about health. Sometimes the mind becomes concentrated on a particular organ, often on the stomach itself, and there is every reason for believing that bad effects result to the organs themselves. In other instances, a condition of causeless irritability seizes upon the sufferers, and sometimes a peculiarly distressing sensation is experienced: as far as I have been able to form an opinion, it is a sort of consciousness of the operations of the mind, as if it were external to itself. Associated with this, there is a sensation of oppression in the head, frequently ending in headache. It has been well observed, that when digestion is perfect, we are not conscious that we possess a stomach. It is, in fact, from the action of disease that we become conscious of the performance of many of our functions which then are felt irksome."

"A general sense of weariness, heaviness, or sleepiness, without adequate cause, is a very common complaint with the dyspeptic. He experiences all the sensations which overexertion of body or mind produces. But there is this marked difference: the sense of fatigue, which is merely a symptom of dyspepsia, is in general diminished by real exertion. We sometimes see remarkable instances of this. Thus a patient, who had just previously declared his inability to walk even a short distance, may presently be found ardently engaged in some athletic game. Another who has complained of such a degree of mental prostration, that it was a trouble to *think*, may immediately excel in argument."

INDIGESTION AND SLEEP.

"The confirmed dyspeptic suffers in a different way. Sleep comes at its accustomed time, but does not bring with it real repose. Dreams in which fear, distrust, and other disagreeable emotions take a leading part, make a mockery of his rest. Nightmare, with its horrors of overwhelming waves, falls from precipitous heights, infuriated bulls and other implacable monsters, are generally traceable to an enfeebled stomach. The same may be said of talking during sleep, and of somnambulism itself. Grinding the teeth is an ordinary symptom of gouty dyspepsia, and is sometimes so habitual that the organs are worn by the friction."

(Continued in next page.)

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* The work is published by Messrs. CHURCHILL, London, and contains a great deal of useful information on the subject of which it treats; and persons suffering from Nervous diseases (the cause of which, perhaps, is unknown to them), may find from a perusal, that their maladies arise from Indigestion—a remedy for which they may probably discover in the book.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... 7th, ... 25 min. past 10 morning.
First Quarter ..... 15th, ... 7 min. past 2 afternoon.
Full Moon ..... 22nd, ... 15 min. past 10 morning.
Last Quarter ..... 29th, ... 5 min. past 3 morning.

IF THERE WERE NO CLOUDS WE SHOULD NOT ENJOY THE SUN.

			SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	Mn's Age.
1	Th	*"The melancholy days are come, the saddest of*	6 56r	*Rise AM* 0 26	24
2	F	*the year,*	4 30s	1 32	25
3	S	*Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere!"*	6 59r	2 38	26
4	S	23rd Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 27s	3 43	27
5	M	[Abraham Lincoln first elected President of the United States, 1860.	7 3r	4 47	28
6	Tu	A comet appeared on this day, 1679, and was visible to March 9, 1680, and from its near	4 23s	5 50	29
7	W	approach to the earth, it caused great terror to the people.	7 6r	*Sets PM* 4 44	●
8	Th	Superior rank demands superior worth.	4 20s	5 16	1
9	F	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	7 10r	5 53	2
10	S	Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1497.	4 16s	6 36	3
11	S	24th Sunday aft. Trinity.	7 13r	7 23	4
12	M	Justice Cresswell pronounced the important decision that marriage with a deceased	4 13s	8 16	5
13	Tu	wife's sister, contracted by British subjects in foreign states, is illegal, 1857.	7 17r	9 15	6
14	W	Envy is a self-executioner.	4 11s	10 17	7
15	Th	Queen Victoria's first parliament assembled, 1837; dissolved, June 23, 1841.	7 21r	11 22	◗
16	F	The Window-Tax was repealed in 1851, and the inhabited House-Tax substituted.	4 8s	Aft mid night	9
17	S	Queen Mary died, 1558.	7 24r	A.M. 0 31	10
18	S	25th Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 5s	1 42	11
19	M	[Duke of Wellington buried, 1852.	7 28r	2 56	12
20	Tu	Man with the Iron Mask died, 1703.	4 3s	4 13	13
21	W	Princess Royal born, 1840.—Married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858.	7 31r	5 32	14
22	Th	In 1754 a bill was passed, making the solemnisation of matrimony, in any other but a	4 0s	*Rise PM* 4 53	☺
23	F	church or chapel, and without banns or license, felony, punishable by transportation;	7 34r	5 47	16
24	S	and all such marriages were made null and void.	3 58s	6 47	17
25	S	26th Sunday aft. Trinity.	7 36r	7 54	18
26	M	The "*Great* storm" occurred; one of the most terrible that ever raged in England, 1703.	3 56s	9 3	19
27	Tu	In England, in the last century, there were as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and up-	7 39r	10 13	20
28	W	wards of 780 parks—many of which have now been brought into cultivation.	3 55s	11 22	21
29	Th	Peace of Versailles, by which the independence of the United States was recognised	7 42r	Aft mid night	☾
30	F	by Great Britain, 1783. *St. Andrew.*	3 54s	A.M. 0 30	23

THE MORAL STANDARD.

To wrestle vigorously and successfully with any vicious habit, we must not merely be satisfied with contending on the low ground of worldly prudence—though that is of use—but must take our stand upon a higher moral elevation. Mechanical aids, such as pledges, may be of service to some; but the great thing is to set up a high standard of thinking and acting, and perseveringly endeavour to strengthen and purify the principles, as well as to reform the habits. For this purpose, we should study and watch ourselves, and compress our thoughts and acts with this rule. The more knowledge we gain of ourselves, the humbler we shall be, and perhaps the less confident in our own strength.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

22.—So common had become marriages at the Fleet Prison in London, (as also the Mint,) that legislative interference became necessary; and it was given in evidence before the House of Commons, that in the space of five years there had been celebrated no less than 2,954 marriages in the Fleet without licence or certificate of banns. Twenty or thirty couples were sometimes joined in one day, and their names concealed by private marks, if they chose to pay an extra fee.—Pennant, the antiquary, says, that in walking by the prison one day he was accosted with, "Sir, will you please to walk in and be married?" And he states that painted signs of a male and female hand conjoined, with the inscription, "Marriages performed within," were common along the building.—The following affair brought about the Marriage Act—the persons concerned being of such high rank, that the legislature thought fit to interfere. The account we give is abridged from documents of Lord Delamere:—When Lady Londonderry died, her daughter, Lady Lucy Pitt, was placed under the care of her aunt, Lady Cholmondley; and Lady Lucy was brought up with her daughter Miss Cholmondley, and were educated with great strictness, and also kept under the eye of Lady Cholmondley. One day the two girls stayed out rather late, and as they passed Lady Lucy's uncle, he said "What will your aunt say to your being out so late?" The poor frightened girls, at that moment, met two Westminster boys whom they knew, brothers, sons of Mr. Meyrick, of Bodorgan, Anglesea—the eldest heir to an immense estate. The boys proposed that they should set off immediately for the Fleet, and be married, and take the maid-servant of the girls with them, and then all sail for France. They agreed, but Lady Lucy Pitt said she could not possibly go without a little toy of hers—a dog which barked on being pressed! while Miss Cholmondley said she must take with her a beautiful little bird, which opened the door of the cage, hopped out, and sang! So childish were the girls, that they returned home, solely to get these things. On their arrival at the Fleet, the clergyman demurred about marrying Lady Lucy, she was so little, and in a frock, and not quite fourteen, whilst Miss Cholmondley was only thirteen. However, they put the maid-servant's gown on Lady Lucy Pitt, and she was married to the eldest Mr. Meyrick, and Miss Cholmondley to his brother. They were stepping into the vessel to sail away, when they were all seized. The boys were sent abroad, and the girls carried back to London, severely reprimanded, and locked up.—Some years afterwards the respective marriages were solemnised in England with the consent of all parties concerned.

"LIVE NOT TO EAT, BUT EAT TO LIVE."

(Continued from previous Page.)

As the causes of Indigestion in many cases arise from what is eaten, Dr. Leared gives the following useful hints on

WHEN AND WHAT TO EAT.

"Regularity in the hours of meals cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The stomach should not be disappointed when it expects to be replenished. If disappointed, either from the action of its own secretions, or from a want of sustainment in its muscular action, even a diminished amount of food will be taken without appetite, and will be sure to cause bad symptoms. Any changes in the time of meals should be gradually made."

"The diet generally suitable to the dyspeptic is that which combines most nutriment with least bulk. In a state of health, and especially when much exercise is taken, a certain bulkiness of food is necessary; but in proportion to the degree of dyspepsia, concentrated nutriment answers best, the object being to nourish the body without oppressing the digestive organs."

The author has also arranged the common alimentary substances in *three groups*. The *first* contains the articles most suitable for the dyspeptic; the *second* those only admissible in less severe cases; and the *third* may be considered (as the author remarks,) "a dietetic *Index Expurgatorious*, since few of the articles comprised in it should ever be taken by the invalid, while those to which an asterisk is attached should be regarded by him more in the light of poison than of food."

First Group.

ARTICLES EASY OF DIGESTION.

Mutton, venison, hunted hare, sweetbread, chicken, young pigeon, partridge, pheasant, grouse, beef-tea, mutton broth, milk.

Whiting, turbot, flounder, sole.

Stale bread, biscuit, rice, tapioca, sago, arrowroot.

Asparagus, seakale, French beans, cauliflower.

Baked apple, oranges, grapes, strawberries.

Toast-water, black tea, claret, sherry.

Second Group.

ARTICLES MODERATELY EASY OF DIGESTION.

Beef, lamb, rabbit, turkey, duck, wild water-fowl in general, woodcock, snipe; soups in general, eggs not hard boiled, butter.

Cod, haddock, pike, trout, raw oysters.

Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, spinach, artichoke; raw vegetables, especially lettuce; apples, peaches, apricots, pine-apple, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, mulberries; bread and other farinaceous puddings; jelly, marmalade, rhubarb, and cooked fruits in general.

Cocoa, coffee, malt drinks, port wine.

Third Group.

ARTICLES DIFFICULT OF DIGESTION.

*Pork, *veal, *goose; the liver, heart, kidney, and brains of animals; salt meat, sausage, *hashed or *stewed meats.

*Mackerel, eels, salmon, herring, sprat, skate, sturgeon, salted fish in general, lobster, crab, prawns, shrimps, cray fish, *mussels, cockles, scollops, and oysters, cooked.

Salad oil, melted butter, hard-boiled eggs, cheese; new bread, *muffins, and buttered toast; *pastry in general, *suet puddings, pancake, custards.

*Nuts of all kinds, pears, plums, cherries, dried fruits; *raw cucumber, beetroot, Jerusalem artichoke, onion, carrot, parsnip, peas, beans, mushrooms, pickles.

Chocolate, champagne, liqueurs.

HINTS ON DIET.

The author has also given the following valuable information respecting the comparative digestibility of food:—

Hot meat is more digestible than cold.

The flesh of young animals is less easily digested than that of full-grown animals.

The flesh of wild animals is more digestible than that of domestic animals.

The flesh of animals killed by hunting is more digestible than that of such as have been shot.

Land birds are more digestible than water fowl.

The dark parts of the flesh of certain birds are more digestible than the white.

The visceral parts of animals, as liver, heart, kidneys, are very indigestible; but the sweet-bread is the reverse.

White-fleshed fish are more digestible than the red-fleshed.

Fish containing much oil, as the eel, mackerel, &c., are difficult of digestion; and so are shell-fish in general.

Fat is in general obnoxious to the dyspeptic; but while the lean of meat is rendered less digestible by salting, the reverse is true of the fat: hence the fat of bacon broiled is not only easy of digestion, but has obtained a reputation in the treatment of dyspepsia.

Olive and vegetable oils in general are difficult of digestion; whereas cod-liver oil, and perhaps other raw animal oils, are the reverse. Oily fish is very injurious, on account of the empyreuma and other changes effected in the oil by cooking. For the same reasons, butter or lard, used in frying, is often objectionable; uncooked is better than melted butter.

The author then goes on to say that

DIGESTION IS ASSISTED BY THE COOK.

"Man has been appropriately defined as a 'cooking animal,' and in a state of civilization, at least, his digestion greatly depends on culinary art. A good cook is, therefore, invaluable to the dyspeptic. Before cooking meat, sufficient time should always elapse, as its tenderness is thereby greatly increased; but high meat or game should be scrupulously avoided. Of the ordinary modes of cookery, broiling is best, roasting next, while frying and baking are the worst. Meat cooked in the French style agrees much better with many stomachs than the substantial underdone condition in which it is commonly served in this country."

"Hashes, stews, and rich-made dishes are especially productive of foul dyspepsia. In this affection simplicity of diet should be especially studied. Vegetable is generally less easy of digestion than animal food; many vegetables, as peas, beans, cabbage, are very productive of gas, owing to their tendency to ferment—a circumstance taken advantage of by the Germans in the preparation of *sauerkraut*. Although salads are seldom admissible in dyspepsia, raw vegetables are not so injurious as is generally supposed; they are frequently blamed for what is really the effect of the oil used with them. The patient should carefully avoid swallowing the skin, core, and kernels of all fruit. I have known dyspepsia greatly aggravated and even apparently induced by eating pears, which in their ripest state contain an abundance of gritty material, which, as it cannot be separated in the mouth, irritates the digestive mucous membrane."

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... 7*th*, ... 25 min. past 5 morning.
First Quarter ..... 15*th*, ... 43 min. past 4 morning.
Full Moon ..... 21*st*, ... 34 min. past 8 night.
Last Quarter ..... 28*th*, ... 23 min. past 7 night.

		NOTHING IS TROUBLESOME THAT WE DO WILLINGLY.	SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	M'n's Age.
1	S	Ebenezer Elliott (the Corn Law Rhymer) died. 1849.	7 45r	*Rise AM* **1 35**	24
2	S	**1st Sunday in Advent.**	3 53s	2 40	25
3	M		7 48r	3 42	26
4	Tu	*"See, Winter comes, to rule the varied year, Sullen and sad, with all its rising train; Vapours, and clouds, and storms."*	3 51s	4 44	27
5	W		7 51r	5 45	28
6	Th	As a first experiment towards a cheaper postage, a uniform fourpenny postage rate came into operation, 1839.	3 50s	6 43	29
7	F	Ney shot, 1815.—Thirty-eight years afterwards, on the same day, a statue was erected to his memory on the spot where he fell.	7 54r	*Sets PM* **4 33**	
8	S		3 49s	5 19	1
9	S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.**	7 56r	6 11	2
10	M	Duchess of Praslin murdered by her husband, 1848.	3 49s	7 7	3
11	Tu	James II. abdicated, 1688, and died in exile in 1701.	7 57r	8 8	4
12	W	**Never quit certainty for hope.**	3 48s	9 11	5
13	Th	The Koh-i-Noor diamond (or "Mountain of Light") brought to England, 1850.	7 59r	10 17	6
14	F	Prince Albert died, aged 42, 1861, to the inexpressible grief of the whole nation.	3 48s	11 26	7
15	S	Muggleton died, 1697.	8 1r	Aft mid night	
16	S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.**	3 49s	A.M. **0 36**	9
17	M	In 1792, a decree was passed for the perpetual banishment of the Bourbon Family from France; and in 1816 it was also decreed that the Bonaparte Family should be banished for ever from France!—How vain are human designs and purposes!	8 3r	1 49	10
18	Tu		3 49s	3 3	11
19	W		8 4r	4 20	12
20	Th	The obnoxious Stamp Duty on Almanacks abolished, 1834.	3 50s	5 35	13
21	F	*St. Thomas.*	8 5r	*Rise PM* **4 24**	
22	S	Ismail stormed by the Russians under Suwarrow, and 45,000 of the garrison killed, 1790.	3 51s	5 29	15
23	S	**4th Sunday in Advent.**	8 6r	6 39	16
24	M		3 52s	7 52	17
25	Tu	**CHRISTMAS DAY.**	8 7r	9 5	18
26	W	*"I love this glad season, as yearly it comes,*	3 54s	10 15	19
27	Th	*With its cold to our meadows, and mirth to our homes;*	8 7r	11 22	20
28	F	*I love in the landscape, when whitened with snow,*	3 56s	Aft mid night	
29	S	*To mark the bright leaves of the green holly-bough."*	8 8r	A.M. **0 28**	22
30	S	**1st Sund. aft. Christmas.**	3 58s	1 33	23
31	M	**Let us turn over a new leaf.**	8 8r	2 36	24

BE NOT TOO ANXIOUS!

ANXIETY is the poison of human life. It is the parent of many sins, and of more miseries. In a world where everything is doubtful, where you may be disappointed, and be blessed in disappointment,—what means this restless stir and commotion of mind? Can your solicitude alter the cause or unravel the intricacy of human events? Can your curiosity pierce through the cloud which the Supreme Being hath made impenetrable to mortal eye? To provide against every important danger by the employment of the most promising means, is the office of wisdom; but at this point wisdom stops.—*Blair.*

THE CLOSING YEAR.

"A few more years shall roll,
A few more seasons come,
And we shall be with those that rest
Asleep within the tomb.

. . . . . .

"A few more storms shall beat
On this wild rocky shore,
And we shall be where tempests cease,
And surges swell no more."

BONAR.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

15.—The extraordinary religious fervour which prevailed during the 17th century, was productive of a great many religious fanatics, amongst whom there was not one more preposterous than Ludowick Muggleton, a working tailor, and described as totally devoid of education. About the year 1651, Muggleton and another tailor, named Reeves, announced to the world that they had been appointed by an audible voice from God as the last and great prophets of Jesus Christ. They pretended to have not only the gift of prophecy, but the exclusive power over the gates of heaven and hell. When Reeves died Muggleton continued to assert his power, affecting to bless those who listened to him, and to curse those who scoffed at him—assuming to have entirely in his own hands the final destiny of man, woman, and child. By ravings and writings, he succeeded in obtaining many followers, chiefly women; but he at length became such a nuisance, that the public authorities determined to put him down. He was accordingly arrested for blasphemy, tried in London, and sentenced to "stand in the pillory on three days, in three several parts of London, and in addition to this to pay a fine of 500*l.*" His books were at the same time ordered to be publicly burnt. The severity of this sentence he outlived twenty years, and died at the age of ninety. The following amusing anecdote is related of him:—It happened once, when Muggleton was in a cursing mood, that he lavished his anathemas on a gentleman who had offended him. The gentleman, incensed at this, drew his sword, and placing its point at the prophet's breast, demanded, upon pain of instant death, that the cursings should be reversed to blessings; and Muggleton having no particular desire to test the gentleman's valour, or to incur the risk of the threat being put into execution, instantly gave the gentleman "satisfaction" by "blessing" him to his heart's content.—During the last century the sect of "Muggletonians" were rather numerous; but in the Census for 1851 there is no mention made of them—though in 1846, some of the incomprehensible rhapsodies of their founder were reprinted.

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Gravy Spoons			2s. 3s.	each.
Sugar Tongs.....			1s. 1s. 6d.	,,

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ELECTRO-PLATED ON PURE NICKLE.

Equal in appearance and wear to pure silver; the difference in price arising from the greater or less quantity of silver deposited.

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Tea Spoons	9s.	12s.	18s.	,,
Salt, Mustard, or Egg Spoons			1s. 1s. 6d.	each.
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