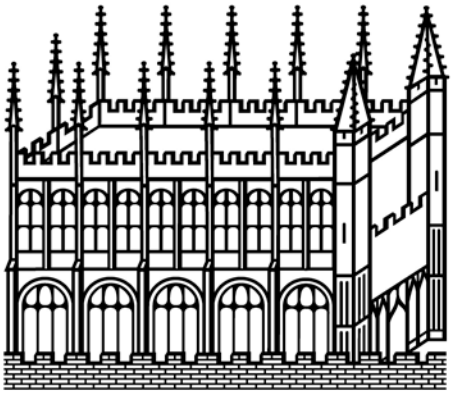


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THE

DOVER, FOLKESTONE, AND DEAL

GUIDE & APPENDIX

WITH

ALMANACK FOR 1875.

CONTAINING A HISTORY OF

Dover, Folkestone, Sandgate, Deal, Sandwich, and Walmer,

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS

PLACES OF INTEREST

CONNECTED THEREWITH, AND ALL THE

Local and General Information

OF DOVER, FOLKESTONE, AND DEAL.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

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THE

DOVER, FOLKESTONE, & DEAL

GUIDE & APPENDIX

WITH

ALMANACK,

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Re-written, Revised,

and Corrected,

FOR 1875,

with a Description

of the



VARIOUS PLACES OF INTEREST

CONNECTED THEREWITH, AND A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS

(Local & General) for 1874.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printed and Published at the " CHRONICLE *" Office, King Street, Dover, and Sold by all Booksellers.*

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Dover and its Neighbourhood,

With a Short Account of its History and Various Places of Interest.

THE ancient History of Dover—the principal of the Cinque Ports—is both complete and interesting. Perhaps no town in the kingdom can date its annals further back, seeing that her shores claim to have been the landing-place of our Roman conquerors. Neither is there a town that has passed through greater vicissitudes either of peace or war. Writers without number have already elaborated the historical details of the place, and consequently it is not our intention to weary the reader with any lengthy re-iteration of what has been heretofore so frequently treated. At the same time, we shall endeavour to give visitors all they require to know in a short compass.

Having said so much by way of introduction, we will at once to our task. The Romans called the town *Dubris*, but when the Saxon rule was predominant it was altered to *Doffra*, and it remained so till the Norman period, when it was once more changed to *Dovere*, and doubtless from this derivation the present title has originated. There has been some discussion likewise as to its original site, which is certainly a matter of doubt, because records go to show that the water flowed further up the town than it does at present. It at one time came as far as the Market-place, and some even say that in early days it flowed in creek form as far as Buckland Vicarage. Being the nearest port to the Continent, Dover was from its earliest infancy considered one of the most important towns in the kingdom, and was accordingly strongly guarded against the event of foreign invasion. While its towering cliffs of chalk were looked upon as a—

> Fortress built by nature for herself,
> Against the hand of man,

the old and rugged walls of the Castle on their top were fortified in an almost impregnable manner, and a wall, commenced by the Saxons and finished by the Normans, was built round the borough. Originally

there were ten entrances or gates to the town, viz., St. Helen's Gate; Eastbrook Gate, which stood near or about the present site of old St. James's Church; Fisher's Gate, at the rear of St. James's-street, where stood the ancient "Dock," and the place by which the fishermen entered; Butchery Gate, which was erected somewhere in Townwall-street; Severus Gate, the site of which is now marked by the fine stationery business and library, occupied by Mr. Thomas Harvey; Snare Gate stood where now stands No. 17, Snargate-street; Adrian Gate in the street now called after it; Cow Gate or Common Gate, having its site in the present Queen-street; St. Martin's or Monk's Gate; and Biggin Gate, which was erected near St. Mary's Church. Of these none now remain. From the earliest ages Dover has actively taken her part in the many deeds and ceremonies that now, handed down to the present generation, make the pages of our English history so interesting. The ancient history of Dover is pretty well known; but we may briefly allude to the principal occurrences connected with it. The town was one of the earliest Cinque Ports made; it was at Dover that the Confessor and the Earl Godwin quarrelled; the Dauphin was twice defeated in his attempt to take the town; King Stephen died at or near Dover, as Canon Puckle asserts on the authority of a document in the British Museum, and his heart was deposited at Faversham Abbey, which he built and endowed; and it was at Dover that Richard *Cœur de Lion* embarked to fight against Saladin and the Saracens. Henry II. passed through it on his way to the shrine of Becket at Canterbury. Dover was the rendezvous of Langton and King John to arrange for the terms of peace; and monarchs of every period and nation have passed through it. The corpse of John of France was from here handed over to his people to be interred at St. Denis. It was here that the Duke of Gloucester opposed the landing of the Emperor Sigismund, and the people rushed into the water to prevent him disembarking till he had signified to them whether he was a friend or foe; and the French know full well they suffered many defeats while attempting to invade the town—perhaps none so memorable as that in which Hubert de Burgh and his brave followers drove them back into the sea with terrible slaughter. It was from this port that Henry the VIII. set out for the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." A conspicuous event in the history of Charles the I. was enacted in Dover, and this was the place at which Charles II. landed on his restoration to the Throne. Dover was the meeting place between the Princess Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, and her brother Charles the II.; and in November 1688, William Prince of Orange, afterwards crowned William the III. of England, appeared in sight of our shores. History tells us these events were all more or less of an important character, and were accompanied with gorgeous ceremonies. The arrival of the now German Emperor William in 1814, as well as of the late Emperor of the French in 1856, is still vividly impressed upon the minds of many townspeople; and later on, passing by the

numerous arrivals of Royalty and distinguished personages *incognito*, the magnificent reception the Sultan of Turkey had in 1867, and the arrival of the Viceroy of Egypt afterwards, together with that of the Shah of Persia last year, are not forgotten. It will thus be seen that Dover has from the days of its infancy had the honour of welcoming monarchs from all climes to her shores, and while she has, on the one hand, received these personages in a way that befits their rank and station, in a manner that has maintained her dignity, and has made England the envy of all nations, she has, on the other, held out with equal warmth the hand of fellowship to, and shown her sympathy for illustrious exiles who have been obliged to take refuge in our isle, as may be instanced by the hearty reception the people of Dover gave to the late illustrious ex-Emperor Napoleon on his landing at the port from his captivity at Wilhelmshohe.

To carry the history of Royal arrivals still further down: Dover on the 14th June, 1873, was the place reserved for the honour of being the first English soil upon which the Shah of Persia set foot, during his visit to this country. If, on former occasions, Dover has shown that she knows how to royally welcome monarchs of foreign climes, chiefly in a lavish pageantry of flags and banners and decorations, she on that day eclipsed all her previous efforts. To complete the list we must not omit the landing of the "Czar of all the Russias," so recently as May, 1874, when he came to this country upon a visit to his daughter the Duchess of Edinburgh.

The advantages of DOVER as a HEALTH-RESORT are well known, and have been the subject of various works. The sheltered position of the town offers especial boons to the invalid, while the many pleasant walks and drives in the neighbourhood, and the picturesque and rustic scenery along the valley of the Dour, coupled with the grand marine view from the Heights and the Dover Castle, have tended to make it one of the most fashionable and thriving watering places along the south-east coast. Though it has had its times of adversity, it has nevertheless survived them, and continues justly to boast of the proud title, "The Key of the Kingdom." There are two direct lines of railway to Dover from London, about seventy miles distant,—one by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway from Victoria or Ludgate-hill, and the other by the South-Eastern Railway, starting from Charing Cross, Cannon-street, or London Bridge; but by either line the approach to Dover is rich in beauty.

Taking first, however, the Chatham route from London, we glide through rural scenery of the most attractive description, till suddenly we come upon the busy town of Chatham, with its garrison and dockyard looming in the distance; while on the other side of the town lies in a secluded and quiet nook the old and grey ruins of Rochester Castle, with the Cathedral close by. Passing along, we continue our route through fields on either side, interrupted only here and there by

the smoke of some flourishing town, flying by Canterbury, with its ancient Cathedral, about which so much could be written, towering aloft above the houses of the city, till, burrowing underground through Lydden tunnel, we find ourselves shortly afterwards within the precincts of the prosperous seaport of Dover itself. On the other line we also pass through the wolds of Kent, with orchards and hop-fields to please the eye on either side, till we near Hythe, with the site of the Portus Lemanis in the distance. After this comes Shorncliffe, with its garrison of some thousands of men, and next skimming over the Folkestone viaduct, leaving the remains of Cæsar's Camp behind, we wend our way through several tunnels, relieved only by rabbit warrens and landslips of chalk, which in the autumn when covered with gorse in bloom have a most grotesque appearance, and find ourselves at last in the large terminus of the South-Eastern Railway Company. The last tunnel we have emerged from is cut through that renowned and world-famed cliff immortalised by the author of King Lear, and known as Shakespeare's Cliff. It is situated just outside the town, and rises to a towering height of about 365 feet above the level of the sea. The stock quotation from King Lear is well known by every reader of Shakespeare. From the summit of the cliff a splendid view is gained, and on a clear day not only is it possible to see Folkestone, but all the opposite coast from Gravelines to Boulogne.

Alighting from the train, and leaving the South-Eastern Railway Station, the first building of any importance that strikes the eye is the large Hotel, the "LORD WARDEN"—the temporary abode of Princes and Royal visitors of all nations,—so well-known for the geniality and hospitality of its proprietor. A little further on will be seen the PILOT TOWER, where all day long and night as well the "faithful mariner" keeps his vigil, watching every stray "ocean waif" that sails along the silver streak either homeward or outward bound. Further on still is the splendid structure known as the ADMIRALTY PIER, of which more anon. Retracing our steps, and passing Clarence-place, we make a detour to the left and find ourselves in Blenheim-square, where there are two places worthy of inspection—viz., ST. JOHN'S MARINERS' CHURCH and the DOVER NATIONAL SAILORS' HOME. The pastor of the former is the Rev. William Yate, and it is due to the self-denying zeal, untiring energy, and charitable spirit of this gentleman that the latter "monument of mercy" has not only been erected in Dover, but carried on as well. Mr. Yate and his officials are always ready to receive those recovered from shipwreck or collision, and once within the kindly walls of the Institution, the poor sufferer, no matter what clime he belongs to, is cared-for, fed, and clothed, and assisted to his nearest friends. Many and many a thankful heart has poured out its prayers of gratitude to spare and bless the life of the philanthropic founder of the Dover Sailors' Home, whose kindness and benevolence have been spread

throughout the world. Within the walls of the Institution the visitor cannot fail to be struck with the capital arrangements that are made for the comfort of the inmates. The reading and recreation rooms are well supplied, and the sleeping apartments are all that can be desired. After being shown all these things by the obliging Superintendent (Mr. Hatch) it must indeed be a cold heart that remains impervious to the claims of the wave-tossed and shipwrecked victim of accidents on the water, and leaves the establishment without contributing a mite towards its support. The most recent instance in which its succouring aid was put to the greatest and severest test was in January, 1873, in connection with the late *Northfleet* calamity. Never before were its resources so strained, and the relief it afforded to the comparatively few survivors of this awful collision won for it, and the name of the Rev. W. Yate, a fame that is world-wide. It fed, clothed, and housed the survivors, and so appreciated were the humane services of its founder, and the officials connected with it, that subscriptions, large and small, poured in to an extent that never had been known before.

Outside the Sailors' Home, in the centre of the square, is a large Russian mortar, captured during the Crimean War. Leaving here, and coming again into Council House-street, where once were held the municipal meetings, we return into Clarence-place, and find ourselves in front of the Harbour, with the Dover Roadstead on the one side, faced by the towering and lofty heights upon which stands Dover Castle, and flanked on the other side by the Western Heights. On our route up-town we pass the CUSTOM - HOUSE, Messrs. Bradley Bros.' fine Corn Store, Trinity Schools, the Harbour Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, the Convalescent Home, and TRINITY CHURCH, which is a neat building of the Gothic style of architecture, situated in Strond-street. It was erected in the year 1835, at a cost of over £6,000, and is capable of seating 1,550 persons. Adjoining these are the handsome offices of Mr. William Forster, the Belgian Vice-Consul and Agent for the Belgian Mail Service; and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's Marine Offices are next door. Opposite is the Harp Hotel —a house noted for its comfort and the hospitable and courteous manners of its worthy proprietor, Mr. Fry. In close proximity are the DOVER OIL MILLS. The Mills have been established for many years, and a most extensive business in oil-cake and oil-refining is carried on within the walls. The machinery and the oil-refining arrangements are about the most complete of their kind in the kingdom, and it is a very interesting sight to witness the various processes that the seed undergoes till it becomes "cake."

Dover has, as a manufacturing centre, made great progress of late years. It was by the zeal and energy of Mr. J. G. Churchward that skilled mechanical engineering labour was introduced into Dover, and

to him the origin of the large boiler and engineering works of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company in Snargate-street is also due. Next in order come the Phœnix Iron Works of Mr. Philip Stiff, and passing these we find ourselves opposite the Grand Shaft entrance of the Western Heights. The building alongside is the Wesleyan Chapel, and a little further on, but down an alley, is the Pentside Particular Baptist Chapel. Continuing our route up Snargate-street, full of bustle and life, we suddenly find ourselves facing the GENERAL POST-OFFICE, a neat-looking building, and in front is the Pent, or Inner Harbour, which is generally full of craft of all nations, loading or discharging their cargoes. On the opposite side of Snargate-street are the extensive Wine Vaults of Messrs. Court and Co., burrowing for a great distance under the cliff at the back of the premises. The vaults are of a very complete character.

It matters little whether we continue our way up Snargate-street, or by Northampton-street, as the result will be the same, and we find ourselves in the end at the top of the fashionable business part of the town on the one hand, and in the neighbourhood of the Sea Front on the other; or should we wish to get at once to the Sea Front before walking up the town, we can do so by crossing the Wellington Bridge, upon which we shall find ourselves immediately facing the sea. For the sake of the route we have laid down we shall ask the visitor when we reach the top of Northampton-street, passing as we do on our way a quiet, unpretending little building known as the Jewish Synagogue, to turn with us to the right and take the direction of the Sea Front. The first object to catch the eye will be the RIFLE MONUMENT, erected by the 60th Rifles, in memory of their fallen comrades in the Indian war. Passing Cambridge-terrace, and leaving Camden-crescent (erected about the year 1840) on the other side of the road, we can, if we please, wend our way down Cambridge-road, when we shall find ourselves in the proximity of the shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Cullen and Stamp and Mr. T. T. Beeching, the carriage manufactory of Mr. Harris, Messrs. Weston and Son's celebrated photographic studio, and the large building at the extreme end belonging to the Ordnance Department, with the Gun Wharf close beside. It is now time for us to take our walk on the SEA FRONT, and having arrived here we shall find the Life-boat-house near the Harbour, containing the Lifeboat *Royal Wiltshire*, which is exercised in the bay once a quarter. The houses at the side are known as the ESPLANADE, and were commenced about the year 1833. From here we can get on to the North Pier—a favourite walk at all times—at the entrance of which is situated the new store-building erected by the Submarine Telegraph Company. Opposite is the South Pier, upon which is stationed a watchman, who takes the names of all vessels passing in or out. Adjacent to the North Pier Head are the MOLE ROCKS, so dangerous to ships at low water. Retracing our steps we walk up the Esplanade, and come to

WATERLOO CRESCENT, built about 1834, and keeping on our way, we pass the Bathing Establishments of Mr. Marsh and Miss Brett, Marine-parade, in which is situated the New Club House of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, Mr. Bampton's Signal Station, Guilford Battery, EAST CLIFF, and arrive, after an uninterrupted walk for upwards of a mile, at ATHOL TERRACE. Before leaving this part we cannot help saying a word or two on the scenes that meet the eye as we walk along. The marine scenery is superb. On a fine day, when the sun is shining brightly in the heavens overhead, the cliffs of Calais may be seen with the naked eye, and NAPOLEON'S COLUMN, at BOULOGNE, may be also viewed, by the aid of a glass, while the "offing" that separates two great nations is studded with crafts of all sizes, belonging to all nations, from the diminutive fishing lugger to the bold and magnificent clipper or formidable man-of-war, careering over the silver-crested waves. The view is one not easily to be forgotton, and the marine panorama that presents itself to the gaze of the delighted spectator is one of those pieces of picturesque beauty that to be realised must be seen.

To continue our route, however, along the Parade, we come to GUILFORD BATTERY, from the cliff above which a heroic artilleryman named O'Rorke descended at the great peril of his own life to save a drowning woman, to whose rescue a local scribe applied the lines of Swift with a slight modification—

O'Rorke's noble *feat* shall ne'er be forgot
By those who were there or those who were not.

On reaching Athol-terrace, instead of returning the same way, we propose to ascend the chalk cliff and pass through the TUNNEL made in the cliff by the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce, and under the able superintendence of Mr. John Hanvey, the Borough Surveyor. It will bring us into the North Fall Meadow behind THE CASTLE, and the view gained on the top amply compensates the trouble taken.

On reaching the top of the meadow, after passing the Government Rifle Range, the first object of interest that meets our view is DOVER CASTLE. The Castle itself dates back to the Romans, but the fortifications belong to the Roman, Saxon, and Norman periods. In the vice-regency of Aulus Plautius, and of Ostorius Scapula, an important addition was made by the erection of the PHAROS, or WATCH TOWER, the remains of which now stand in good preservation at the western end of the old church. It is built upon a foundation of clay, and is composed of various conglomerates. While the interior is square, its exterior is an octagon, and its thickness may be estimated at from 10 to 14 feet. On entering, the visitor can at once see that it was intended not only for a "watch," but also for a tower of defence, and many of the loop-holes still remain. In the twelfth century we are told that it was incased in flint, but some ages afterwards this came off, and the primitive masonary was once more partially disclosed

to view. The old Church (ST. MARY'S WITHIN THE CASTLE) standing as if it were annexed, is stated to be one of the oldest erections of its nature, if not the oldest, in existence, and its establishment is assigned by some to the first century. Some say it was built by King Alfred, others by Eadbald, and again the Earl of Godwin has his name attached to its history as the founder. For years indeed up to 1860, it was allowed to remain in ruins, with the roof off and the interior open to the windy blasts, when by order of Government it was restored. The completion of its restoration to its present state took place in 1862, and while in many instances from its mouldering state new masonry had to be substituted, yet in others the handiwork of its first builders is still in good preservation and remains intact. As it now is, its interior presents an exceedingly attractive appearance. At the eastern end is an elaborate altar, and a beautifully carved Font is to be found just inside the western door. A good choir has lately been raised, and choral service is performed twice a day on Sundays, that it the afternoon being open to the public. On week days entrance may be obtained to the church on application to one of the gunners of the Royal Artillery stationed within the Castle. But to return to our immediate subject, A DESCRIPTION OF THE CASTLE, from which we have wandered, it must be stated that the fortifications to the westward may be attributed to the Saxons on their succeeding to power in our island. The Normans continued the defence and erected towers, to make the " citadel " even more impregnable than their predecessors had done. To the latter the erection of the Keep is certainly due. Inside the Castle the visitor has many interesting places to see. Ascending the steps in close proximity to the Lecture Room, and entering under a beautiful arch, he finds himself within King John's Chapel. Its architecture is like that of the old church, and thus a belief has gained ground that its date is contemporaneous with this fine old edifice. It is still in good preservation. The Royal Apartments are entered from a long and wide flight of stone steps, once called the grand staircase; and along the sides, in olden times, a species of cells were built into the walls to admit of archers firing from them. At the top of the Apartments is the celebrated "Harold's Well," about which so much has been said. Though small in diameter, its depth is extraordinary. At one time it was estimated at 400 feet, but in consequence of the French prisoners of war who were confined within the Castle having from time to time endeavoured to fill it up with various things it has now been reduced to 300 feet. Turning from this to the left we descend into the STATE APARTMENT AND BANQUETING ROOM, both now used as store rooms for military purposes. At their angles may be seen secret galleries, constructed for special means of defence, and each having its separate outlet and point of attack. Going further on we enter two additional chambers, also used as store rooms, and further still is a chamber embedded in the wall, which, we are told, was the bedroom of King

Charles II. Another flight of steps downwards brings us to another suite of rooms, one now used as a military store and the other as an armoury, studded with thousands of muskets, and tastefully arranged with men in armour, all kinds of warlike weapons, and flags and standards taken from all nations. The underground works—open only to visitors by a special pass—are now used as magazines for powder, &c. Coming once more into the open square the visitors to reach the summit of THE KEEP, has to mount a winding staircase consisting of 135 steps, of a most ancient date; the archer's windows in the outer work are still visible. After much "puffing and blowing," the top is gained, and then for the first time the imposing nature of the structure is seen. It is of rectangular shape with four turrets, each of which can be mounted. In length it is about 120 feet by 100 feet wide, and from 24 to 25 feet thick. On either side of the four loop-holes glisten the muzzles of four 8-inch smooth-bore guns, of about 50 cwt. each. The view from the top is magnificent. Descending once more, the LECTURE ROOM is the next place the visitor should see, in which he will be shown every description of warlike weapon, both ancient and modern. Before returning to the town there is still another curiosity to be seen standing near the edge of the cliff, viz., a most remarkable cannon, entitled QUEEN ELIZABETH'S POCKET PISTOL. It was "made" by Jan Tolhuys, of Utrecht, in 1544, and in length it measures 24 feet. It certainly is one of the most curious specimens of gunnery in existence, and its sides are decorated with many floral designs. It was bored for a 12lb. shot, and its range was estimated at seven to eight miles. Some say it was presented to Queen Elizabeth by the people of Holland for the respect she paid their states; while many say with equal assurance that it was given to Henry VIII. by Charles V., when engaged in war. Upon it is the inscription—

Breckt scheuret at muur en dal ben ik geheten
Door berg!en wal, boord murren bal door mu gesmeten.

The Anglicised version has been variously given as follows:—

O'er hill and dale I throw my ball,
Breaker (my name) of mound and wall.
To break down all fortifications and walls am I commanded,
Through hill and dale bores my ball by me thrown.

While the common rendering has been given thus—

Load me well and keep me clean,
I'll carry my ball to Calais Green.

Of course, it is only to be naturally inferred that the past few years have not been allowed to flow by without their improvements to the Castle and its fortifications. From time to time fresh batteries have been erected and the old ones strengthened. Barrack room for a large number of soldiers has been made, and the erection of the new barracks as officers' quarters at a cost of about £50,000 completed. The Castle itself has undergone renovation, and the parts that most required it have been either repaired or re-built. Escarpments and

Caponieres have been added, and bomb-proof coverings erected over the various casemates. The work of fortifying has not yet been completed, and within the last twelve months many additional works have been carried out with the view of strengthening the already considered impregnable batteries. No money has been spared upon the works, and the fortifications throughout may now be considered to be brought as near perfection as the age and period of improvements will allow. The principal batteries are the Bell Battery, the East Battery, the Mortar Battery, the East-Demi Battery, the Spur Battery, the Shoulder-of-Mutton Battery, the Horse-Shoe Battery, and the Saluting Battery. Each of these is formidably armed with guns of the latest pattern, and within the last few months several 18 and 22-ton guns have been mounted in them and are ready for use. On the road towards Guston is another large fort, named by her Majesty, Fort Burgoyne, after the late Field-Marshal of that name. It is occupied by the depots of various regiments, and is as perfectly fortified as the other strongholds. In conclusion, it is only necessary to say that the Castle and the fortifications are open to visitors any day till sunset.

On our way down we pass the WATER WORKS, attached to which is the residence of the Borough Surveyor, Mr. J. Hanvey. The Works themselves consist of an upper and a lower reservoir, which supply the various parts of the town with beautifully pure water with an almost continuous flow. The water comes from the chalk springs on the hills, and, accumulating in an immense well underneath the Works, is pumped up with powerful machinery into the reservoirs we have alluded to. Resuming our journey down the hill, we pass a splendid crescent of houses known as VICTORIA PARK, erected in 1864. The River Dour once flowed at the base of the steps of the new entrance to the Castle, but now, "shorn of its pristine splendour," humbly and quietly finds its way into the Pent through a common gulley. Arriving at the foot of the Castle-hill, we will, for the purpose of clearing our route, turn to our left for a few moments, and take a peep at the OLD ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, situated at the top of the street of the same name, and which street at one time was the main entrance to the Town from the Deal-road. The building is very old, and a doubt exists whether it belongs to the Saxon or Norman period. In 1868 it had grown so dilapidated from age that it was restored, and now it is used as a second church for the parish. ST. JAMES'S STREET is perhaps one of the oldest streets of Dover, and in some parts remains pretty much in its original state. The buildings in some instances are very aged, and are constructed mostly from the materials of the ancient townwall, from which is derived the street of that name. In close proximity, situated in Liverpool-street, is a large and handsome structure known as the IMPERIAL HOTEL. The building was erected with a view to supersede all others of its kind, and even to over-ride the Lord Warden as well; but, like most schemes of its nature, it has been an utter failure, and now stands an

empty building. Retracing our steps through Woolcomber-street, we arrive again at the top of Castle-street, in which is situated the extensive carriage factory of Mr. Hills, and, turning down Eastbrook, or Ashentree-lane, passing on our way Mr. Wheeler's fine Nursery Gardens, we arrive at the MAISON DIEU ROAD. Here our first place to visit is ST. JAMES'S NEW CHURCH, which is a handsome building after the early decorated style, and built of Kentish rag and Bath stone. In the interior there are a nave, two aisles, a chancel, with fittings of a most appropriate description, the pulpit being especially attractive. The architect was Mr. Talbot Bury, of Welbeck-street, London. Almost adjoining is the pretty and neat little ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, which was opened in 1868 by Archbishop Manning. There are two aisles and a chancel, in which is situated the altar, with a reredos of splendid carving in Caen stone. In the organ gallery, above the entrance door, is a well-toned organ. Recently a chancel was built, after designs by Mr. Welby Pugin. After leaving this place of worship, we continue our way along the Maison Dieu-road, passing a series of pretty villas and newly-built houses of every description—due mainly to the enterprise of the late Mr. Moxon, who built the fine mansion of "Eastbrook House," and resided in it himself. Passing Mr. Johnson's nursery on the right, we wind our way towards the three CEMETERIES—"The silent fields where rest the honoured dead"—St. James's (in which rest the remains of "Claribel," the composer of some of the most pathetic and popular ballads of the age), St. Mary's, and the newly-consecrated one belonging to the parish of Charlton. Our route, after leaving the Cemetery of Charlton, will be down Frith-road to CHARLTON GREEN, where in the palmy days of old the pleasure fair of Charlton held its sway for several days. We next come to the PARISH CHURCH OF CHARLTON (SS. Peter and Paul). It is most prettily situated on the bank of the Dour, and with the mill-pond in front, its water so placid and calm, it forms a scene of quietness and repose that reminds us of the stillness of death in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." The Church, which has, within the last few months, been entirely renovated, is a small building, and not being sufficiently large for the wants of the parish, a new IRON CHURCH, through the efforts of many benevolent persons, was opened by the Bishop of Dover in 1873 at TOWER HAMLETS, and has since proved a great boon to the large population of that neighbourhood. Our route now takes us into BUCKLAND, which was incorporated into the Borough under the late Municipal Reform Bill. We are now at Buckland Bridge, and facing us are the Paper Mills of Mr. Ashdown. To the left, in a quiet, secluded spot surrounded by its double grave-yard, is the parish CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW'S, Buckland. It is a neat building, and in the year 1851 it was partially re-built and enlarged; and all the ancient portions of this Church, which no doubt existed in a very early age, were carefully renovated

and preserved. The service of the Church is full choral. Against the western door stands an ancient yew tree. Retracing our steps we get by the main road into Dover, passing in our route Buckland Day and Sunday Schools, the Gas Manufactory of the enterprising firm of Messrs. Anderson and Jones, who have also extensive Gas Works in various parts of England, Ireland, and the Continent; Mrs. Harding's "Wellington" Brewery; and on the opposite side the well-known Brewery Establishment of Mr. Alfred Kingsford. Casting our eyes along the path by the side of the latter brewery, we perceive, at a small distance off, the DOVER WORKHOUSE, which is situated in a most healthy part of Buckland Bottom. At the back of this building, situated upon a neighbouring hill, is a curious-looking tower, surnamed "Diggle's Folly." It was erected by a gentleman of the name of Diggle, and it was the intention of this gentleman, we believe, to build it higher, but he was not allowed to do so, as the authorities considered it would be calculated to mislead ships at sea. Continuing our walk down the London-road, we come to the CENTENARY WESLEYAN CHAPEL, with its Schools on the opposite side of the road, while there is another chapel belonging to this important body of religionists at Tower Hamlets. A little lower down the road, in Peter-street, is a Chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists. The next place to attract our attention is Miss Haddon's ORPHANAGE, and for this Institution, as well as for many other deeds of merciful charity, the public owe this lady many debts of gratitude. The object of the Institution is too well known to be repeated; indeed, it may be inferred from the name it bears, seeing that it is intended for the parentless and homeless; and sincerely do we wish it "God speed."

There is nothing now to attract the eye save long rows of business and private houses, and we come uninterruptedly down High-street, passing on the left the Steam Saw Mills of Mr. Crundall. giving employment to a large number of men, till we arrive at the DOVER HOSPITAL. The building is of a neat character, and the interior is fitted up in a manner that reflects credit upon the Trustees, who have studied everything for the comfort of its suffering inmates. It is open at all hours for the reception of casual sufferers, and is one of the Institutions of the town that deserves the hearty support of the public at large. A few yards from the Hospital is the MAISON DIEU HALL (or House of God) which was built in the reign of King John, and established by Hubert De Burgh, Earl of Kent and Governor of Dover Castle, for the relief of poor pilgrims passing through Dover on their way to worship at the Shrine of the martyred Thomas à Becket. He placed it under the charge of brethren and sisters, who dispensed alms to the poor "wanderer," from charities dedicated to the building, which was called the Hospital of St. Mary. It continued to remain so till Henry VIII., three hundred years afterwards coming to the Throne, suppressed it,

and the building passed through various changes from that time till 1834, when the Dover Corporation bought it and converted it into a Town Hall, with a gaol affixed. In 1861 the building underwent a thorough renovation and repair by Mr. Mackenzie, now Town Councillor, and the interior presents a striking appearance. The walls of the entrance hall are ornamented on either side with trophies of armour, and above these hang the portraits of various sovereigns and distinguished personages, as also of local gentlemen whose public characters have merited such an honour. Of this class are Sir John Rae Reid and E. R. Rice, Esq., formerly members for the borough; the Rev. J. Maule, once Incumbent of St. Mary's parish; James Poulter, Esq., the first Nonconformist Mayor; and John Birmingham, Esq., Mayor in 1860—'61—'62, 1868—'69—'70. Of the sovereigns of England, there are portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Anne, William III., and George I.; and the others noteworthy are a full-length figure of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, so many years Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; Lionel, Duke of Dorset, Lord Warden in the time of George II.; and Lord Hardwicke, &c. The hall has been honoured by many illustrious visitors, such as King John in 1213; Henry III., 1227; Edward II., 1307; Edward III., 1340; Richard II., on his way to meet the French King at Calais in 1396; and Henry VIII. By the exertions of a few of the townspeople, assisted by the Council, five stained windows have been placed in the eastern side and over the western entrance. In November, 1872, No. 2 of the windows was filled in with stained-glass presented by the leading Merchants of London in honour of the commercial integrity of Mr. Richard Dickeson, Mayor of Dover, 1872. The subject is "King Henry the III. granting the Charter of the Maison Dieu at Dover to Hubert de Burgh, A.D., 1227." The King is sitting upon the Throne handing to Hubert de Burgh, who is kneeling at his feet, the Charter for the foundation of the hall. Since then another painted window has been completed, through the gift of Mr. Taylor. Adjoining the Town Hall is the BOROUGH PRISON. Unless "sent below" by the mandate of the Recorder or the Magistrates, entrance to the prison may be obtained at the side of the Town Hall. An order for inspecting the prison may be procured from a Magistrate, and the obliging Governor, Mr. Simmons, will conduct the visitor over the establishment, where he cannot fail to be pleased with the internal arrangements.

Continuing our route up Effingham-crescent, we come upon the ruins of the once extensive and honoured monastery—the DOVER PRIORY. Only a few relics remain, however, of that magnificent pile, and these have special interest for the antiquarian as well as visitors, for—

> We never tread upon them, but we set
> Our foot upon some reverend history.

The foundations of the grand old church have been covered over by

Saxon and Norman-streets; and, alas, all but a few remaining portions have succumbed to either the hand of Father Time or that of the despoiler. The foundations were laid by Archbishop Corboil in 1132, and the building was finished in the time of his successor, Archbishop Theobald. From ancient records it would appear that about the year 696 the *religieux*, who resided in the Castle, were removed by Wightred, then King of Kent, to the Church of St. Martin's, in the Marketplace. When Henry the I. came to the dedication of Canterbury Cathedral however, the irregular conduct of the Canons was represented to his Majesty, and by his grant Archbishop Corboil commenced the edifice we are now speaking of. He received great assistance from Henry the I., who gave him a quarry in Caen, Normandy, and the dressings of Caen stone introduced into the building are in good preservation now. The ancient gateway still remains, and was doubtless built in the fourteenth century. Close by stood the old Priory Church, and, with the various buildings, it occupied nearly 20 acres; it was cruciform in shape. On the left of the gateway were some early English buildings, and it is thought that they formed a part of the Dormitory, and the ground at the north-east of Effingham-crescent was known as the "Convent Garden." On entering the gate in Saxon-street, the visitor will preceive the remains of an old wall, and, on close inspection, indentations will lead him to the belief that the ruins are the outline of the cloisters wherein the Monks had each his own cell. Relics of every description have been found at the different times excavations have taken place, and such as go a great way to prove that not only the Church but the whole of the Monastery must, when in its prime, have been of a most imposing and elaborate character. The large building lately used as a barn, but now restored, and occupied as the class room of the DOVER COLLEGE, which was opened by Lord Granville in October, 1871, was undoubtedly the Refectory. The arches are plain, and one of the most interesting items about it is the ancient fresco at the end of the wall. It is the largest and the best of its kind in England, the date of its work being the year 1100. It extends the whole width of the wall, and notwithstanding that the iron hand of Father Time has allowed the damp to meddle with it, it is in a splendid state of preservation considering its age. Not the least interesting characteristic about it is the fact that, instead of thirteen characters, as is usual in paintings of the Last Supper, the present one consists of fourteen, it being a query whom the fourteenth is intended for. The Stranger's Hall stood on the northern side of the Priory, and the doorways, although built up, may be easily seen, the beams and rafters in the inside being made of good old oak. Its ancient arms were those borne on the old Corporate Seal, St. Martin dividing his cloak; but the paternal coat of Prior Robert was afterwards taken, and is now assumed by the town. A change has most decidedly come over the spirit of the dream, for where once stood ancient piles of monastic architecture, is now dotted with

modern structures and villas, and a railway has been cut through the grounds in which these *religiosi* passed their leisure hours.

Leaving the Priory Ruins we cross the road, and in front of us is situated CHRIST CHURCH, which was founded in the year 1843 and was consecrated in the following year. The interior is divided into two aisles, supported by pillars, and at the western end is a gallery for the choir. The edifice is capable of holding 1161 persons. From here we go up the Christ Church Steps and find ourselves in the MILITARY-ROAD, the principle entrance to the Western Heights, and facing us are Christ Church National Schools. Retracing our steps, and coming down Military-hill, we find ourselves in Priory-place, where two routes present themselves to us for reaching the Market-place: one by York-street, through Princes-street, and down Market-street or Queen-street,—in which neighbourhood are situated the ALMSHOUSES, the new ST. MARY'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS (in Princes-street), and the old NATIONAL SCHOOLS, the Seamen's Hospital, and the Police-station in Queen-street. If, however, we take the Biggin-street route, which is one of the busiest streets in the town, we pass Salem Chapel, and higher up we come to the ancient parish church of ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, situated in Cannon-street, which, though nearly last, is certainly not the least object of interest in our list. Its site is that of a Roman bath, and its architecture belongs to both the Saxon and Norman periods, the tower belonging to the former, while the body of the church is evidently due to the latter. In the alterations made in re-building the church some thirty years ago, an excellent preserved coffin and embalmed human figure were discovered underneath the tower—identified by Canon Puckle as the remains of that noble prince, King Stephen. The living has passed through various hands. King John gave it to Hubert de Burgh, and later in the 13th century the Abbot of Pontiniac possessed it; and so it varied backward and forward to the time of Henry the VIII., who gave the living to the parishioners. In Mary's reign the Roman Catholic religion was again predominant, and was celebrated within its walls, but it was abolished for the Protestant ceremonies in the following reign. From period to period changes of various descriptions have taken place in the building, and improvements of great magnitude carried out. The principal entrance to the interior is effected through the porch under the old Saxon tower at the western end, and once inside, the visitor cannot but be struck with the grand character of the building. The living is a perpetual curacy, and the Rev. Canon Puckle has held it since 1842. Under the efforts of this gentleman the services have yearly—it may be said constantly—improved, and now there are two daily services, and on Sundays three, two being choral. Through the exertions also of Mr. Puckle the whole of the seats in the church will be shortly thrown open and made free—a boon that ought to be a prominent feature in every church in the United Kingdom. The

patronage, by a recent arrangement, is, for the future, vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Lord-Lieutenant of the County. We must now pass on into the Market-square, where is situated the DOVER MUSEUM, which is well worthy of the inspection of the visitor, for the collection it contains is both varied and rare. It is open every day except Thursdays from ten till five o'clock.

We have now completed our intended tour; and, in conclusion, it only remains for us to give our readers a brief description of those places which it would have been impossible for us to enumerate in our peregrination. The first on our list are the WESTERN HEIGHTS. Although there are six entrances, the principal one for the public is by the GRAND SHAFT, in Snargate-street; and the carriage entrances are by the Military-road and Archcliff Fort. The barracks and various military buildings are well worth a visit; and an additional attraction is found in the ruins of the KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' CHURCH—the spot most likely where King John made submission to the Pope. The Heights are strongly fortified, and the various redoubts and batteries, like the Castle fortifications, are armed with guns of heavy calibre. From various vantage spots upon the top splendid views of landscape and marine scenery are to be enjoyed.

DOVER HARBOUR, it may be well said, is perhaps one of the most ancient in the kingdom, has many historical reminiscences, and has been taken under the wing of various monarchs as they have come to the Throne. So early as the year 1500 a round tower, from which Round Tower-street derives its name, was built by John Clark, then keeper of the Maison Dieu, at the S.W. portion of the Harbour for the protection of ships from the violence of the seas. Later on Sir John Thomson obtained from bluff King Harry a grant of £500 to improve the harbour, and with it he built a pier about 132 rods in length. The pier, which was composed of two rows of main posts inserted in the rocks, was commenced in 1533. The King afterwards granted £80,000 for its further improvement, and several times inspected the works in person. From his reign till that of Elizabeth, through warfare and religious dissension, the harbour fell back again into a state of decay, but on the accession of Elizabeth fresh efforts were made for restoring it. An Act was passed in her reign imposing a duty of 3d. a ton upon every vessel that passed the port, and shortly afterwards a surveyor, named John True, agreed to build a wall of 200 rods in length, commencing at the Watergate, where the river runs into the sea. He, however, protracted the work so long, having 10s. a day allowed him, that he was ignominously dismissed. In the succeeding reigns of the Stuart Kings, up to Charles the Second and William the Third, the improvements went on steadily progressing, and so on through the various successive reigns till the present time, when

it consists of the Pent, containing about 11½ acres; the "Outer Harbour" of about 7½ acres in area, and the "Basin," containing nearly four. It is well known to the shipping world, and ships of all classes take refuge within its waters. The difficulties that have hitherto arisen in allowing ships of a very great tonnage to enter are about to be got rid of by the vast and costly improvements that have been lately carried out by the Dover Harbour Board, who obtained power some time back from Parliament for enlarging and deepening the present outlet and the "Inner Basin." The works were commenced in 1870-1 by the eminent contractors, Messrs. Lee and Son, and are now completed. The engineer was Sir John Hawkshaw, and the object is to allow ships of the largest tonnage to enter and leave the harbour with ease. It has been named the GRANVILLE DOCK in honour of the popular Lord Warden, whose daughter preformed the ceremony. The operations of deepening the inner harbour have been comparatively simple, because the water has been pumped out by the immense pumping engines constantly at work day and night; but those in the outer harbour have been obliged to be conducted by blasting with France's explosive patent, and sometimes the work was compelled to be carried on under water. The depth of the harbour has been underpinned to the extent of about seven feet, and a six foot wall has been built extending from Latham's-quay, flush with the ground lately occupied by the houses that were pulled down in Union-street to admit of the works being carried out. The entrance to the Pent through Palmerston-bridge has been entirely stopped up, and a carriage and footway made over the side whereon stood the bridge, which has been removed to the new entrance to the inner harbour, but it is intended for foot passengers only. Various plans have at times been suggested for carrying out a HARBOUR OF REFUGE. A Bill was brought in last Session, and promoted by the Harbour Board, with the assent of the two lines of railway abutting on the Admiralty Pier. The ADMIRALTY PIER was commenced in 1847 by the Messrs. Lee, and as soon as the first portion was finished, Mr. Churchward, the late contractor for the English and French mails, succeeded in getting permission for the packets to land and embark the Continental passengers there. Subsequently, rails were laid down as far as the Pier was completed for the convenience of the Railway Companies. The cost hitherto has been £700,000, and above the Pier, supported by iron pillars, is a magnificent promenade, stretching its whole length, and approached by a flight of steps. After various plans had been proposed and discussed, the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover lines offered to bear a portion of the expense of extended accommodation provided they had free access for the landing and embarking of passengers and goods; but their services were gracefully declined. Meanwhile, several persons of intelligence and experience, among whom may be enumerated Captain Hoseason, R.N., Sir Andrew Clarke, and others, had been urging upon the authorities the necessity, in a national and commercial point of view, of carrying

out the original scheme of the late Field-Marshals the Duke of Wellington and Sir J. F. Burgoyne and constructing an extensive Harbour of Refuge for the shipping of all nations. Colonel Jervois issued a minute dated the 21st February, 1873, stating Mr. Cardwell's opinion that the project recommended by Sir Andrew Clarke and Mr. Hawkshaw should be adopted. On the 30th May Sir H. Storks announced that Government had taken the matter into favourable consideration; and, finally, on the 28th July, 1873, the Dover Harbour Bill passed a third reading, by which new works were sanctioned subject to the approbation of the Board of Trade and Admiralty, with borrowing powers to the amount of £500,000. Government, on their part, simultaneously supported a vote for an instalment of £10,000 out of £880,000 that were to be spent on further improvements. The Government plan included a breakwater commencing from near the Guilford Jetty, with a packet pier, the whole time of construction to be spread over eight years, with a possibility of using the extended harbour in four or five. But the change of Government at the beginning of the present year (1874) disarranged all these plans for the present, and we are promised in the ensuing Session of 1875 a new and comprehensive scheme which will reunite the advantages of all the preceding, and enable us to congratulate the country on the contingent achievement of one of the greatest works of modern times. Meanwhile, the gigantic undertaking of the Admiralty Pier is approaching rapidly to completion. Since last March—the date of the latest official report—about £4,000 has been spent. The total length of the Pier is now 700 yards, thus apportioned:—1st contract, 1000 feet; 2nd ditto, 800 feet; 3rd ditto, 300 feet; = 2100 feet = 700 yards. It is built from the designs of Messrs. Walker, Burgess and Cooper, St. George Street, Liverpool. The Fort is a square body of masonry at the East side of the Pier, at the extreme end, and is intended to mount one of the largest guns we have in a turret. The masonry is finished up to the level of the Pier itself, and the contractors are now (Nov.) building the magazines and stores, which will be finished about the commencement of the current year.

Members of Parliament, Magistrates, &c.

Members for East Kent.

E. L. Pemberton, Esq., Wrinsted Court, near Sittingbourne
The Hon. G. W. Milles, Lees Court, Faversham

Clerk of the Peace for County of Kent.

F. Russell, Esq., Maidstone

Members for Dover.

C. K. Freshfield, Esq.
Major Alexander G. Dickson, Waldershare Park, near Dover

Recorder for the Borough.

Harry Bodkin Poland, Esq., 5 Paper Buildings, Temple

Clerk of the Peace.

G. W. Ledger, Esq., Office: Castle Hill-house. Deputy Clerk of the Peace: W. Knocker, Esq., Castle Hill-house

Coroner for the Borough.

W. H. Payn, Esq , St. Martin's-hill

Wingham Division of Magistrates.

Astley, Dr. E. F., 29, Marine-parade, Dover
Bell, Matthew, Esq., Bourne-park, Canterbury
Banks, W. J., Esq., Oxney-court, Dover
Banks, E. R. R. C., Esq., Sholden
Banks, J. S. M , Esq., Alkham
Chaplin, R. J. Beechwood, Middle Deal
Dering, G. C. R., Esq., Barham-court, Canterbury
D'Aeth, N. H., Esq., Rowling, Wingham
Elsted, W. P., Esq., 13, Snargate-street, Dover
Fitzwalter, Lord, Goodnestone-park, Wingham
Finnis, Steriker, Esq., 1, Wellesley-terrace, Dover
Godfrey, J. F., Esq., Ash-next-Sandwich
Gillow, W. Esq., Woodnesborough, Sandwich
Hammond, W. O., Esq., Nonington, Wingham
Harrison, Richardson, Esq., Sandwich
Harvey, J. J., Esq., Eastry, Sandwich
Henderson, John, Esq., Worde, Sandwich
Hilton, S. M., Esq., Brambling-house, Wingham
Hughes, Geo., Esq., Upper Deal
Humphreys, T., Esq., 11, Waterloo-crescent, Dover
James, Sir W. C., Bart., Betshanger, Sandwich
James, Walter H.. Esq., Betshanger, Sandwich
Plumptre, C. J., Esq., Fredville, Wingham
Plumptre. J. B., Esq , Goodnestone, Wingham
Philips, F., Esq., Lee Priory, Wingham
Phipps, F., Esq , River
Rice. E. R., Esq., Dane-court, Sandwich
Ramsbottom, J R. S., Esq., 1, Waterloo-crescent, Dover
Toomer, Geo. E., Esq., Preston-court, Wingham

The County Petty Sessions are held at Wingham on the first Thursday in each month, at 11 a.m., and at the Town Hall, Dover, on the third Thursday in April and the fourth Thursday in September, at 2 p.m. Clerks to the Division: Messrs. Wightwick, Kingsford, and Wightwick, Canterbury. Petty Sessions are also held at the Town Hall, Dover, on Saturdays, at 2 p.m., and Special Sessions when required. Clerk: James Stilwell, Esq. Office, 4, St. James's-street, Dover.

Resident County Magistrates.

Edward F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29, Marine Parade

J. R. S. Ramsbottom, Esq., 1, Waterloo-crescent

W. P. Elsted, Esq., 13, Snargate-street

Steriker Finnis, Esq., 1, Wellesley-terrace

H. Fortescue, Esq., 24, Waterloo-crescent

Thomas Humphreys, Esq., 11, Waterloo-crescent

Petty and Special Sessions, 1875.

At the Lion Inn. Wingham, on the first Thursday, at 11 o'clock:—January 7, ordinary business; special sessions, highways, and transferring licenses. February 4, ordinary business; special sessions for highways and transferring licenses. March 4, ordinary business; special sessions for poor rate appeals, highways, and transferring licenses. April 1, ordinary business; highway special sessions; special sessions for appointment of overseers and constables, and transferring licenses; special sessions to appoint highway and poor rate; appeal petty sessions for ensuing year. May 6, ordinary business; special sessions for highway; and transferring alehouse licenses. June 3, ordinary business; special sessions for poor rate appeals and highways and transfers; to appoint special sessions for granting licenses to deal in game. July 1, ordinary business; special sessions for highways and transferring alehouse licenses: for granting licenses to deal in game. August 5, ordinary business; highway special sessions; to appoint annual licensing meeting, and special sessions for receiving and revising jury lists. September 2, ordinary business; general annual licensing meeting; appoint special sessions for transferring licenses for the ensuing year; special sessions for poor rate appeals and highways. October 7, ordinary business: highway special sessions; adjourning sessions for revising jury list. November 4, ordinary business; special sessions for transferring lieenses and for highways. December, 2, ordinary business; special sessions for poor rate appeals for highways

At the Sessions House, Dover, at two o'clock p. m.:—April 16, ordinary business; adjourned special sessions for highways; appointment of overseers and constables, and transferring licenses. September 24, ordinary business; adjourned general annual licensing meeting; and for receiving and revising jury list

Petty sessions for the purpose of "An Act for diminishing expenses delay in the administration of criminal justice in certain cases" (18 and 19 Vic., c 126), will be holden on each of the above-named days, at the places above-mentioned

Parishes in the Wingham Section.—Adisham, Ash, Barham, Betshanger, Bishopsbourne, Chillenden, Denton, Eastry, Elmstone, Goodnestone, Ham, Ickham, Kingstone, Knowlton, Littlebourne, Nonington, Northbourne, Preston, Staple, Stodmarsh, Stourmouth, Tilmanstone, Wickhambreaux, Wingham, Womenswould, Woodnesborough and Worde.

Parishes in the Dover Section.—Alkham, Barfreston, Buckland, Capelle-ferne, Charlton, Coldred, Ewell, Eythorne, Guston, Hougham, East Langdon, West Langdon, Lydden, St. Margaret's at-cliffe, Great Mongeham, Little Mongeham, Oxney, Poulton, Ripple, River, Sholden, Sibertswould, Sutton, Swingfield, Waldershare, Westcliffe, Whitfield, Wootton. Clerks: Wightwick, Kingsford, and Wightwick, Canterbury.

Borough Magistrates.

The Mayor (Mr. F. S. Peirce), Snargate Street

E. F. Astley, Esq., 29, Marine-prde.
T. E. Back, Esq., Folkestone-road
J. G. Churchward, Esq., Kearsney Abbey, near Dover
J. F. Crookes, Esq., Grimethorp, Tunbridge-wells
Richard Dickeson, Esq., Market-lane
W. P. Elstead, Esq., 13, Snargate-street
R. H. Jones, Esq., Clyde-house, Maison Dieu-road
Steriker Finnis, Esq., 1, Wellesley-terrace
S. M. Latham, Esq., Union-street
W. R. Mowll, Esq., Church-villas, Maison Dieu-road
J. C. Ottaway, Esq., London
R. Rees, Esq., 5, Esplanade
J. G. Smith, Esq., Effingham-lawn
C. Stein, Esq, Shepherdswell
Charles B. Wilkins, Esq., 22, Royal-crescent, Bath

Clerk to the Magistrates: J. Stilwell, Esq. Office: 4, St. James's-street, Dover

Sittings of the Borough Magistrates.

The Petty Sessions are held on Mondays, and Fridays, at the Sessions House, Maison Dieu Hall, at 11 a.m. Cases requiring the attendance of the Bench on any other day are also heard at the Maison Dieu Hall. Summonses are obtained at the office of the Magistrates' Clerk, 4, St. James's-street

By an Arrangement of the Bench, certain of their number are appointed as the Sitting Magistrates for a month, and are also the Visiting Justices of the Prison during the same period:—

Jan., May, and Sept.	T. E. Back J. G. Churchward R. H. Jones	*Feb., June, and Oct.*	J. F. Crookes E. F. Astley W. R. Mowll
March, July, and Nov.	S. Finnis C. Stein R. Rees	*April, Aug., and Dec.*	S. M. Latham J. G. Smith R. Dickeson The Mayor

The Licensing Committee.—The following Magistrates act as the Licensing Committee:—R. Dickeson, Esq., F. S. Pierce, E. F. Astley, Esq., S. Finnis, Esq., W. R. Mowll, Esq., T. E. Back, Esq., J. G. Smith, Esq., and Chas. Stein, Esq.

Legal and Medical Professions.

The Legal Profession.

1	2	3		5	6	Edward Knocker, Castle-hill-house
1	2	3	4		6	William H. Payn, Custom-house-quay
1	2	3	4		6	George Fielding, 14, Snargate-street
1	2		4		6	James Stilwell, 4, St. James's-street
1	2	3			6	Thomas Fox, Townwall-street
						Edwin Elwin, jun , Castle-street
1					6	Thomas Lewis, Castle-street
					6	Edward Wollaston Nadir Knocker, Castle-hill-house
					6	John Minter, Castle-street
1	2				6	Percy Brooke Claris, 38, Biggin-street
						Sydenham Payn, Custom-house-quay
						Worsfold Mowll, 36, Castle-street
						Eugene Carder, 2. Townwall-street

1 Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Chancery in England

2 Perpetual Commissioners for taking Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women

3 Notary Public

4 Commissioners to Administer Oaths in Admiralty

5 Extraordinary Commissioner for taking Affidavits in Chancery in Ireland

6 Commissioner for taking Affidavits in Common Law Courts

The Medical Profession.

RESIDENT CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Astley, 29, Marine-parade | Dr. Baird, 7, Camden-crescent

SURGEONS.

Barton, F. E., 6, Cambridge-terrace
Colbeck, T., Custom House-quay
Duke, A., M.D., 1, Cambridge-terrace
Duke, E., 1, St. Martin's-place
Fenn, Edwin, 5, Camden-crescent
Long, A., Charlton
Marshall, J., M.D., Liverpool-street
Osborn, A. G., 2, St. Martin's-place
Parsons, M.D., St. James's-street
Sutton, W., M.D., 6, Camden-crescent
Walter, John, opposite Brook-house, Maison Dieu-road
Walter, C. C., Pencester-street
Grandison, A., M.B., Surgeon to Dover Hospital

DENTISTS.

Ash, G. E., 1, Castle-street | Drury, R. 34, Castle-street

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Cooper, J. H., M.R.C.V.S.L., 46, Castle-street
Hogben and Son, M.R.C.V.S.L., Black Horse-lane

County Court.

Judge: George Russell, Esq.
Registrar: G. Fielding, Esq. Office: 14, Snargate-street, Dover.
Treasurer: W. A. Tollemache, Esq.
High Bailiff: Mr. Thomas Bowling, who resides at Ramsgate.
Assistant Bailiff: Mr. Coulthard, High-street, Charlton.
Nautical Assessors appointed under the Admiralty Jurisdiction Act: Mr. R. Iron and Captain Cow.

By the "New Rules and Orders, 1868, *Home* Summonses should, to ensure service, be delivered to the High Bailiff *at least twelve Clear Days* before the Court at which they are returnable, and *Foreign* Summonses *fifteen Clear Days*, Those for service beyond *five miles from the Court Town*, should, to ensure Service, also to be delivered to the High Bailiff *fifteen Clear Days* before the Court Day

The Registrar will proceed to call over the List of Causes at ten o'clock, in order to enter up judgment in all *undefended* or admitted cases on contract. All cases will be deemed to be undefended where defendants *do not appear* when their names are called, and *no notice of defence* has been given; the Judge will then proceed to hear the defended cases

Officer to the Sheriff of Kent: Vacant

The Dover Corporation.

The following table shows the list of the members of the Town Council, their wards, and the dates of their retirement

Pier Ward.

S. M. Latham, Ald. (L)	1877	J. I. Fletcher (C)	1877
J. Birmingham, Ald. (C) ...	1880	J. B. Hambrook (C)	1877
T. W Fry (C)	1876	E. R. Mowll (C)...	1875
W. Fuller (C)	1876	F. S. Peirce (C) (Mayor) ...	1875

Castle Ward.

Rowland Rees, Ald. (L) ...	1877	H. P. Mackenzie (C)...	1877
S. Court, Ald. (C)	1880	W. J. Adcock (C)...	1877
W. Gravener (C)	1876	John Clark (C)	1875
A. Matthews (C)	1876	H. Stone (C)	1875

Town Ward.

S. Finnis, Ald. (L)	1877	R. Dickeson (L)...	1877
E. Knocker, Ald. (C)	1880	P. Stiff (L)	1877
B. Browning (C)...	1876	H. Peake (C)	1875
A. Ayers (C)	1876	E. J. Tapley (C)	1875

It will thus be seen that the Conservatives have an overwhelming majority in the Council, the numbers being nineteen to five

Returning Officers: Pier Ward, Alderman Birmingham; Town Ward, Alderman Court; Castle Ward, Alderman Knocker

Dover Urban Sanitary Authority.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, by the Town Council
Clerk: Wollaston Knocker, Esq. Office: Castle Hill house
Treasurer: C. K. Worsfold, Esq. Office: New-bridge
Surveyor: John Hanvey, Esq., C.E. Office: The Police-station
Surveyors's Foreman: Mr. Lockwood
Collector: Mr John Leigh, 4, Hubert-terrace
Inspector of Hackney Carriages: Mr. T. O. Sanders, Queen-street
Inspector of Coal Traffic: Mr. Hatton Brown, Snargate-street
Nuisances and Sanitary Inspector: Mr F. Sims, 5 Norman-street
Inspector of Water Fittings: Mr. Shilito
Messenger: Mr. Charles Watson
Town Turncock: Mr. T. Ottoway, 8, Youden's-court, Market-street

Municipal Committees.

Quarterly Meetings of the Council are held on the first Tuesday in February, May, and August, and on the 9th of November at the Town Hall. When pressure of business demands, special meetings of the Council are called; and both Special and General are open to the public

Finance Committee: Composed of the whole Council

Watch Committee: Composed of the whole Council

Managing Committee: Consisting of the whole Council, meet every Thursday, at 10 a.m, at the Town Hall

Market and Museum Committee: The Mayor and Deputy-Mayor; Alderman Rees, Councillors Clark, Dickeson, Peake, Ayers, Hambrook, and Matthews

General Purposes Committee: Composed of the whole Council

Prison Committee: The Mayor; Councillors Gravener, Mackenzie, Clark, Fuller, and Stone

Lighting Committee: Councillors Tapley and Browning (Town Ward); Councillors Clark and Gravener (Castle Ward); and Councillors Fuller and E. R. Mowll (Pier Ward)

Water and Drainage Works Committee: The Mayor, and Councillors Adcock, Ayers, Fry, Matthews, and Stiff

Town-Sergeant, Inspector of Weights, &c.,: Mr. Stephen Chapman, 10, Dour-street

Market Inspector: P. C. Corry

Collector of Market Tolls: Mr. J. Hook

Exhibitor of Museum: Mr. Gordon

Town Crier: Mr. C. H. Becker

Town Porter's Office.

Custom House-quay: Master: Mr. John Sinnock Norris

Dover Harbour Board.

Chairman: The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (Earl Granville)

Deputy-Chairman: S. Finnis, Esq

S. Finnis (Admiralty), T Humphreys (Board of Trade), J. S. Forbes (London, Chatham, and Dover Railway), the Hon. James Byng (South Eastern Railway Company), J. Birmingham, and E. R. Mowll (Town Council), Esqrs

Engineer, Surveyor, &c.: Rowland Rees, Esq

Registrar: James Stilwell, Esq. Accountant: Mr. John Spain

Harbour Master: Mr. Richard Iron

Deputy Harbour Master: Mr. Richard Atherden

Commissioners of Salvage.

Steriker Finnis, Richard Iron, and W. R. Mowll, Esqrs.; and Captain Cow

Prize causes—Commissioners: The Mayor for the time being, S. M. Latham, and S. Finnis, Esqrs.

The Borough Gaol,

Chaplain: Rev. J. F. Baynham, London-road

Surgeon: John Walter, Esq., Maison Dieu-road

Governor: Mr. Edward Simmons

Chief Warder: George Gilham. Warders: Wm. Hart, Joseph Hendley, Robert Page, Richard Shillito, and George Cotter

Matron. Mrs. Simmons. Female Warder: Mrs. Quilter

The Governor of the Gaol is also the Deputy Water Bailiff

The Police Force.

The Station House is in Queen-street. Superintendent: Mr. T. Osborn Sanders, who resides at the station. The total strength of the Force is thirty, and consists of the following:—*Sergeants*: Thomas Stokes Barton (1), John Bailey (2), George Thomas Stevens (3), James Johnstone (4); *First-class Constables*: James Campany (6), George Bowles (7), John Faith (8), Charles Judge Stevens (9), George Edward Pilcher (10), George Harman (12), Alfred Nash (14), William Ash (15), Henry Frederick Bath (16), George Geddes (17) William Corry (18), George Swain (19), Edward Edmonds (21), George Baker (22) Charles Hemmings (25), James Lewis (26); *Second-class Constables:* Harry Suters (13), David Cook (20), William Bailey (24), George William Wickham (27); *Third-class Constables:* John Robert Barrow (5), Charles Baker (10), James Prescott (23), Robert John Brace (28), Stephen Walker (29)

The Fire Brigade

The Police act as the Fire Brigade. The Superintendent is Mr. T. O. Sanders

The Engine House is in Queen-street. It also contains the hose, &c., for connecting the hydrants; and the keys are kept at the Station House, Queen-street

The Fire Escape is kept near the Police Station

Turncock: Thomas Ottaway, No. 12, Chapel street

Deputy Turncock: — Finnis, 5 Maison Dieu place

Inland Revenue, Customs, &c.

Collector: J. Shea, Esq. Clerk: W. Hoar. Supervisor: Mr. G. H. Wood

Dover Division and Expert Officer: Mr. Coleman

The Collector and Clerk reside at Canterbury. Office at Dover: Royal Oak Hotel

Stamp Office.

Mr. G. Spain, 187, Snargate-street. Gun, Game, Dog, Carriage, and Armorial Licenses are issued from this office. For the Pier District, Mr. Hambrook, Strond-street

Custom House.

Collector, Superintendent of Marine, and Receiver of Wreck : G. B. Raggett, Esq.

Surveyor: John Spain, Esq.

Clerks: John Hayward, William Bromley, George Stevenson

Examining Officers: W. B. Court, James Cox, John Carr, George Mutter, William Walker, Allan McDougall, Robert Fuszard, and John Atherton

OUT-DOOR OFFICERS:

C. A. N. Crascuall	H. H. Clark	William George Lowe
E. Hopper	F. L. Hoult	W. Creech
Thomas Spice	J. G Hook,	John Bolitho
G. H. Smith	J. L. Pattison	Robert Lerway
R. Hinkley	G. H. Soames	George Fogg
R. G. Whittingstall	E. J. Prescott	C. J. Driver
W. G. Crapnell	C. W. Gaze	James Dunster
Thomas A. Horn	W. Stokes	Jeremiah Enright
P. Taylor	F. Brown	Daniel Driscoll

Alien Office (Custom House) Port Officer: G. B. Raggett, Esq.

Custom House and Commercial Agents.

Friend and Co (Continental Daily Parcels Express), T. B. Rutley, J. Day, S. M. Latham, J Birmingham, J. Gibbons, J. Podevin, A. Page, Pierre Sisco, Edward Rutley Mowll, and W. Forster

Foreign Consuls.

S. M. Latham, Esq., Consul for Belgium ; Vice-Consul for Holland, Portugal, North German Confederation, Rio de la Plata, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and the Brazils ; Consular Delegate for Italy, and Consular Agent for Austria. Agent to the Austrian Lloyds; Agent for Lloyds and the Underwriters of France, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.

Messrs. Latham and Co. are Agents to Lloyds, Austrian Lloyds, to the Underwriters of Liverpool, Dundee, Perth, and Glasgow ; to the Queen, Alfred, Albert, and Marine Assurance Companies, London ; Dundee and Montrose Association ; National Ship Insurance Association ; Alliance Ship Insurance Association, Alliance Freight Insurance Association, London ; to the Plymouth and General Mutual Shipping Assurance Association, and to the Insurance Associations, Topsham ; to the Mutual Insurance Society, Guernsey ; to the Mutual Insurance Society, Jersey ; to the Equitable British Friendly, Tynemouth ; A 1, Eligible, Globe, Ocean, Hope, Cargo, General Freight and Outfit, General Insurance, Friendly Freight and Cargo Club, Star Cargo, Union Total Loss, Dundee and Montrose, and Neptune Insurance Association, North Shields ; to the Marine and Mercantile, Impartial Cargo, Sun Eligible Cargo, Coal Trade, Star, Nautical, British, Anchor, Friendly, and Unanimous Insurance Associations, South Shields ; Newcastle General A 1, Tyne and General Outfit Associations, Newcastle ; to the Star Wear, Nautical, Sunderland A 1, Standard Indemnity, Monkwearmouth Sea, Atlas Freight, Globe Freight, Neptune, Britannia and Guardian, Sunderland ; Seaton Sluice Marine, and Blyth Friendly, Blyth ; Star and General Insurance Association, Scarborough ; Insurance Society, Selby ; Mutual Marine Insurance Association, Colchester and Wivenhoe ; and Paris, Havre, and other Foreign Underwriters. Agency for British Foreign Office Passports.

Mr. William Forster, Consul for Liberia, Vice-Consul for Belgium, Denmark, and Greece, and Consular Agent for France at Dover and Folkestone.

Pierre Sisco and Co., Vice-Consuls for Spain, Consular Agents for U S of America, Vice-Consuls for Portugal at Folkestone, Agents to the Wakefield Marine Insurance Society, and Maldon Mutual Insurance Association, and British Iron Insurance, Freight and Outfit Insurance, Marine Mutual Insurance, Freight and Outfit Insurance, London; Mutual Marine, Insurance Association, Maldon; Mutual Insurance, Wakefield; also to the Shipowners, Underwriters, and Merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Bangor, Port Madoc, Dundee, Aberystwith, Arbroath, Montrose, Whitby, Sunderland, Shields, Newcastle, Hull, Leith, Exmouth, Penzance, &c., the Channel Islands, also of France, Italy, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and other ports

Property and Income Tax.

General Commissioners: W. H Payn, P. S. Court, John Farrer Crookes, J. G. Smith, E. R. Mowll, and J. C. Thorpe, Esqrs.

Additional Commissioners: E. F. Astley, M.D., John Kettle, J. C. Ottaway, G Gray, and H. J. Peake, Esqrs.

Clerk; E. Knocker, Esq, Castle Hill House. Assistants: E. W. Knocker, Esq., Mr. G. H. Smith

Surveyor: Mr G. I. Lamarque. Office, Pencester-street

Assessors and Collectors of the Income Tax for the Town and Castle Districts - Mr. G. H. Hart, Biggin-street, and Mr. H. P. Mackenzie, Junr.

Assessed Taxes Commissioners

Messrs. W. P Elsted, W. H. Payn, Steriker Finnis, P. S. Court, J. G. Smith, John Farrer Crookes, Edward Rutley Mowll, Edward W. Knocker. T. Robinson, L. Weston, W. R. Mowll, E. Philpott, G. Gray, G. T. Parks, W. Fuller, F. S. Peirce, W. H. Cotterell, J. C. Thorpe, W. Bass, E. J. Tapley, S. C. Tucker, Henry Peake, Edward Part Robinson, Alfred W. Ayers, W. P. Mummery, Alfred Leney, George Sydney Page. and Rev. T. B. W. Briggs

Clerk: E. Knocker, Esq., Castle-Hill House. Assistant: Mr. John Judge

Assessors and Collectors of Assessed Taxes for the Town and Castle Districts: Mr. George Frederick Hart, Biggin-street; and for Ringwould District, Mr. John Bradley, and Mr. H. P. Mackenzie, Junr.

Dover Union.

Board of Guardians.

Chairman: S. Finnis, Esq. Clerk: Thomas Fox, Esq., Solicitor, Townwall-street

Alkham—Mr. V. Gambrill
Buckland—Edward P. Coleman
Caple-le-Ferne—James Tomsett
Coldred—John Davidson
Charlton—John Clark
Denton—George Austin
Ewell—William Robinson
Guston—E. P. Robinson
Hougham—Parker Ayers
St. James's—John Coram, Dr. Marshall
East Langdon—Mark Sandford
West Langdon—Benjamin Taylor
Lydden—James Smith
St. Margaret's—Gillbee Eastes
St. Mary's—Edward Bottle, Rowland Rees, Richard Dickeson
Oxney—Mark Sandford
Poulton—James Tomsett
River—Edward Pilcher
Ringwould—F. J. L. Clark
Sibertswould—Arthur F. Stilwell
West Cliff—W. Coleman
Whitfield—Benjamin Turner
Wootton—Julius Arter

The Board meet every alternate Friday, at two o'clock in the afternoon during the summer, and weekly in winter. The proceedings are private

Treasurer of the Union : Charles Stein, Esq., National Provincial Bank

Chaplain : Rev. E. J. Luce. Auditor : H. Bathurst, Esq.

Medical Officers of the Union : For St. Mary's District and the Workhouse, Mr. J. Walter, opposite Brook-house, Maison Dieu-road. 1st division (St. James's and Hougham District), Mr. Arthur Long, Buckland; 2nd division (St. James's District), Mr. R. Davey, Walmer; 3rd division (Hougham District), Mr. Long, sen., Barham

Master of the Workhouse : Mr. J. Patterson. Matron : Mrs. Patterson. Assistant Matron :

Schoolmaster : Mr. J. Wicks. Schoolmistress : Mrs. M. A. Wicks

Porter : G. Christie. Nurse : Mrs. Strickland

Relieving Officers of the Union : For the Borough or Town Parishes of St. Mary's and Charlton : E. Part, 6, Norman-street ; Coldred, Guston, St. James's, East Langdon, West Langdon, Oxney, Ringwould, Sibertswould, St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, and Whitfield : S. M. Pain, High-street, Charlton ; for Alkham, Buckland, Caple, Denton, Ewell, Hougham, Lydden, Poulton, River, and Wootton : Henry Pain, Buckland

Collectors : St. Mary's, W. B. Foster ; St. James's, W. B. Foster ; Hougham, J. Tapley and G. F. Hart ; Charlton, William Ovenden

Finance Committee : S. Finnis, Esq., Messrs. Gillbee Eastes, Edward Bottle, Rowland Rees, John Clark, Mark Sandford, E. P. Coleman, W. Robinson, John Coram, and Dr, Marshall

Rural Sanitary Authority.

Gillbee Eastes (Chairman), S. Finnis, P. Phipps, J. S. Banks, B. Turner, G. Austen, P. Ayers, J. Smith, B. Taylor, W. J. Banks, J. Davidson, W. Coleman, A. F. Stilwell, J. Arter, E. P. Coleman, Jne. Clark, J. Tomsett, E. P. Robinson, M. Sandford, W. Robinson, V. Gambrill, and E. Pilcher

Clerk : Thomas Fox, Esq., Solicitor, Townwall-street

Medical Officer of Health : Dr. Robinson, 2, Priory-gate, Dover

Assessment Committee.

S. Finnis, E. F. Astley, Thos. Humphries, W. J. Banks, Esqrs., *ex-officio;* Messrs. E. P. Coleman (Chairman), John Clark, Gillbee Eastes, Mark Sandford, E. P. Robinson, R. Rees, W. Robinson, and P. Ayers

Clerk : Thomas Fox, Esq., Solicitor, Dover

PARISHES.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

Churchwardens : Mr. F. S. Peirce and Mr. R. Dickeson

Sidesmen : Messrs. H. S. Boyton, Southby, Wrightson, and Bottle

Overseers : Messrs. Clark, Green, Igglesden, and Austin

Registrar of Births and Deaths : Mr. E. Part, Norman-street

Collector : Mr. W. B. Foster

ST. MARY'S BURIAL BOARD.—Chairman : Rev. John Puckle ; Mr. T. E. Back, Mr. Phillip Stiff, Mr. Frederick S. Peirce, Mr. Edward Bottle, Mr. Richard Dickson, Mr. John Agate, Mr. Edward Rutley Mowll, Mr. John G. Smith. Clerk : G. Fielding, Esq., Snargate-street

ST. JAMES'S PARISH.

Churchwardens: Messrs. Alfred Leney and Thomas Wraight

Sidesman: Edward Knocker, Esq.

Solicitor and Vestry Clerk: T. Fox, Esq. Office, 2, Townwall-street

Overseers: Messrs. W. Holmes and Richard Gutsole

St. James's Chapel of Ease. Warden: Edward Knocker

Registrar of Births and Deaths: Mr. S. M. Pain, High-street, Charlton

BURIAL BOARD.—The Rev. W. E. Light, Dr. Duke, Captain Price, and Messrs. T. Morris, W. E. Hilliard, T. Wraight, R. H. Forster, Henry Hayward, and Dr. John Marshall

Clerk and Registrar: Edward Knocker, Esq. Office, Castle-hill-house

Cemetery: Copt Hill

CHARLTON PARISH.

Rector: Rev. J. F. Baynham, London-road

Churchwarden: Mr. S. R. Elms, jun.

Overseers: Messrs J. Phillips and M. Pepper

Collector: Mr. W. Ovenden

BURIAL BOARD:—Messrs. P. Ayers, H. Pepper, T. Clark, C. K. Worsfold, S. C. Tucker, G. Killick, B. A. Tucker, J. Read, and S. Beaufoy

Clerk and Registrar: Thomas Fox, Esq. Office, 2, Townwall-street

BUCKLAND PARISH.

Churchwardens: Messrs. R. H. Jones and A. Verey

Overseers: Messrs. Patmore and J. Pain

Burial Board: Messrs. A. Verey, W. H. Tucker, James Pain, John Sturges, E. C. Simpson, J. Stiff, W. Gravener, E. Patmore, and G. M. Read

Clerk and Registrar: J. Stilwell, Esq. Office, 4, St. James's-street

HOLY TRINITY DISTRICT.

Churchwardens: H. Hayward, Esq., and E. R. Mowll

CHRIST CHURCH.

Churchwardens: Mr. C. Lang, and Mr. C. K. Worsfold

Dover Registration District.

Superintendent Registrar: Thomas Fox, Esq., 2, Townwall-street

Registrars of Marriages: S. M. Pain, High-street; W. Cook, 3, Buckland-terrace

Registrars of Births and Deaths: S. M. Pain, W. Cook, E. Part, Norman-street

Guston School Board.

Rev. C. Morris (chairman), Messrs. W. Eastes (vice chairman), E. P. Robinson, J. Laws, and S. Brice

Clerk: Thomas Fox, Esq.

River School Board.

Rev. C. Morris (chairman), J. G. Churchward, Esq. (vice chairman), Messrs. E. B. Hewlett, R. J. Jennings, and D. Smith

Clerk: Thomas Fox, Esq.

Population of the Dover Union at the Census of 1871.

THE BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Inhabited houses in 1871	6085
,, ,, 1861	5211
Increase in ten years	874

Parish of St. Mary...	9546	Parish of Guston—in Boro' 30; county, 427	475
,, St. James's	4333		
,, Charlton	5350	,, Hougham-in-Boro', 2120; county, 455	2576
,, Buckland in Boro', 2150; county, 41	2191	Dover Castle	39
,, East-cliffe	240	Military	4093

Total population in the Borough in 1871	30,277
,, ,, 1861	22,843
Increase in the Borough in ten years	7,434

COUNTY PARISHES OF THE UNION.

Parish of Alkham	523	Parish of Oxney	30
,, Caple	172	,, Poulton	24
,, Coldred	140	,, River...	552
,, Denton	153	,, Ringwould	890
,, Ewell...	557	,, Sibertswould	504
,, Guston	457	,, St. Margaret's... ...	820
,, Hougham	2576	,, West-cliff	128
,, Lydden	188	,, Whitfield	315
,, East Langdon... ...	317	,, Wootton	127
,, West Langdon... ...	115		

Dover Railway Stations.

South-Eastern.

Superintendent: Mr. H. Dyne

Booking Clerk: Mr. W. Ward. Telegraph Clerk: Mr. J. Costello. Customs Agent: Mr. F. Hopper

The Continental Mails are all conveyed by this route, as well as those for India, China, &c., *vid* Brindisi, the trains running along the Admiralty Pier to and from the side of the mail-packets, and performing the journey between London and Dover in an hour and three-quarters. Trains leave London from Charing Cross (West End) 7.40 a.m. and 8.45 p.m., Cannon-street (City), at 7.45 a.m. and 8.50 p.m. daily, by which the journey to Paris occupies 10 hours. The advantages derived by a short sea passage have made Dover the principal port of embarkation and disembarkation to and from the Continent; the distance to Calais being 22½ miles; to Boulogne, 26½ miles; and to Ostend, 62. From Folkestone to Boulogne the distance is 27 miles

Luggage and small parcels forwarded by the South-Eastern Railway daily, from the termini in the City and West End, London. London Agents: Chaplin and Horne

London Receiving Houses (West End): 40, Regent Circus, and South-Eastern Railway Company's Offices; City: 216, Tooley-street; Bricklayers-Arms; Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street; and Bull Wharf, Upper Thames-street

Dover Receiving Office for Small Parcels: E. Dowle, foreign fruiterer, Bench-street

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

HARBOUR AND PRIORY.

Superintendent: Mr. J. B. Cass

Assistant Locomotive Superintendent: Mr. B. F. Wright

The Short Sea Route to the Continent by Steamers and Express Trains running to and from the Packets on the Admiralty Pier: Trains leave Victoria and Ludgate-hill Stations at 7.40 a.m. daily, and 8.35 p.m., performing the journey to Dover in the morning in an hour and three quarters, and in the evening in two hours

Goods Depôt in London and Central Receiving Office: Blackfriars Bridge Station. Goods and passenger train parcels are received at Messrs. Chaplin and Horne's receiving offices and the other offices advertised in the Company's time books

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Mail Packet Services.

Admiralty Post Office Superintendent: Captain T. Bruce, R.N. Offices: General Post Office, Northampton-street

Clerk to Captain Bruce: Mr. A. G. Brown

Marine Superintendent (London, Chatham, and Dover Railway): Captain Morgan, R.N. Office: Cambridge House

Both the South-Eastern and the London, Chatham, and Dover lines of railway have access to and run their trains upon the Admiralty Pier to facilitate the embarkation and disembarkation of mails, passengers, and baggage

Dover and Calais.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's packets are the *Maid of Kent*, *Samphire*, *Breeze*, *Wave*, *France*, *Prince*, *Petrel*, and *Foam*. Commanders: J. Pittock, J. Bennett, Goldsack, Gourney, and Jutelet. They are the best and fastest boats of their class in the Channel

The packets leave Dover for Calais every morning at 9.35 and every night at 10.40. The mails leave Calais for Dover every morning at 1.40 and every afternoon at 1 10. Private cabins can be engaged on board any of the vessels by application at the office. Special vessels can also be had on 24 hours' notice being given at the office, Cambridge House (Old Ship Hotel), Dover

These packets take mails and passengers not only to France, &c., by the short sea route, but also to Belgium and Germany, &c., and the mail-trains that run in connection with the Ostend service at Brussels. Through tickets are now issued for Belgium and Germany by the Calais and short sea route

Belgian Mail Packet Service.

Day mail to Belgium, Holland, Russia, India, Germany, the Rhine. Switzerland, Austria, Italy, &c., *via* Dover and Ostend

See railway time tables, apply at the South-Eastern and London and Chatham stations, and at the Agency

The mail service steamers, *Parlement Belge*, Captain Ecrevisse, *Prince Baudouin*, Captain Hornez, *Leopold*, Captain Mersch, *Comte de Flandres*, Captain Reger, *Comtesse de Flandres*, Captain Charlier, *Marie Henriette*, Captain Pierre, and *Louise Marie*, Captain Waters, to Ostend, are the property of the Belgian Government, and are subsidized by the English Post Office for English mails

The Belgian mail steamers leave Dover daily at 9.30 a.m., and 10.30 p.m. The Ostend mail arrives about 1 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Merchandize and Parcels forwarded daily to and from the Continent

Belgian Government Royal Mail Packet Office, Strond-street, Agent: Mr. William Forster, of whom all information can be obtained

Continental Goods Traffic.

The *Chatham*, *Calais*, and *Pioneer*, Captains Dane and Shaw, leave Dover for Calais alternately, according to tide. Also leave Calais for Dover, according to tide (except Sundays). Office: Harbour-street, London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Mr. J. B. Cass, London and Continental Goods Agent and Superintendent

Hoy between London and Dover.

The fast sailing Hoy *Despatch* (Henry Hart, master) leaves Dover every Monday, and South Devon Wharf, St. Katherine's, London, E., every Thursday, with goods and merchandize

For terms, freight, and all particulars, enquire of Fred. S. Peirce, owner, Dover

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Officers of the Cinque Ports, &c.

Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, Constable and Governor of Dover Castle: The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

Lieut.-Governor: Vacant

Judge of the Court of Admiralty: Sir R. J. Phillimore, D.C.L.

Surrogate to ditto: J. Stilwell, Esq.

Registrar and Clerk of Dover Castle: Edward Knocker, Esq.

Sergeant of Court of Admiralty: W. Sutton

Secretary to the Lord Warden and Sergeant to the Eastern Division of the Admiralty: Vacant

Paymaster to the Cinque Ports Garrison: Vacant

Sergeant to the Western Division of the Admiralty: Vacant

Captain of Deal Castle: Earl Clanwilliam

" Walmer Castle: Vacant

" Sandgate Castle: Vacant

Lieut. of Sandown Castle: H. P. Bruyens, Esq.

" Sandgate Castle: Vacant

" Moat's Bulwark: Vacant

Chaplain: Rev. Frederick Forsyth Thompson

Cinque Ports Trinity Pilots.

Office: Pilot Tower, adjoining the South-Eastern Railway Station.
Superintendent. Captain John Cow, Temple Ewell.villa.
Storekeeper: W. Parish.
Clerk: W. Hayward.

DOVER.

S. N. Larkins	R. Larkins	J. Howgego	J. W.V. Hookham
W. Fuller	B. Mills	G. W. Bell	T. W. Denne
T. C. Blown	G. B. West	W. A. Y. Marsh	H. P. Pott
P. Decent	W. Knocker	J. S. Finnis	W. Moon
B. W. Sackett	A. Hoult	R. H. Langford	S. G. Laming
C. K. Lucas	W. Stanton	H. P. Popkiss (2)	S. Belchamber
S. H. Keys	J. E. Olifent	W. Monger	J. B. Mackie
T. P. Mackie	H. Bingham	J. V. W. Smith	J. T. Laming
S. Dane	T. B. Rouse	W. J. Finnis	M. T. Gibbons
H. V. Sclater	H. P. Popkiss (1)	J. S. Mackie	W. R. Hood
J. C. Jones	H. Foster	H. W. Gasson	W. White
D. P. Keys	W. Spouse	H. F. Marsh	W. Saville
A. M. Peake	W. Charrison	W. H. Randall	G. S. Spain
A. J. Waters	J. H. Wrake	W. Wellsted	W. W. Arnold
T. Jeffery	R. J. Arnold	G. W. Finnis	G. J. Bussey
A. Watson	W. Ransom	J. Reynolds	T. B. Perkins
T. J. Bingham	R. J. Foreman	E. J. Arnold	T, S. Dennis
J. C. Mallett	J. Burden	T. G. Godden	T. M. Walker

DEAL.

Clerk: T. H. Gravener. Office: 1, Park-street.

T. D. Norris	C. B. Gilham	J. R. Apps	J. J. Philpott
R. Pordage	J. Norris	D. H. Goldsack	J. J. Erridge
T. R. Mowle	R. Mowll	W. B. Mackie	E. Appleton
J. M. Gosley	W. J. Bowles	W. Thornton	B. Beer
T. W. Pawl	R. Finnis	H. Millen	J. R. Dixon
S. Norris	G. Ralph	F. Warner	W C. Harrison
J. Newton	J. R. Bingham	J. J. Pott	C. Pordige
T. Ralph	J. B. Millen	G. Crowhurst	T. H Rodgers
H. T. S. Bistow	J. E. Apps	W. Rack	R. Brown
W. S. Elgar	V. C. Myhll	W. H. Pott	G. Blaxland
C. E. Hinds	J. H. Hartley	J. J. Kandall	G. T. Norris
J. W. Usher	J. W. Arnold	G. Ovenden	
W. B. Warman	G. W. Moon	W. Blaxland	

ISLE OF THANET.

T. Blaxland	E. T. Blown	E. Adams	G. Knight
		E. Rigden	

Pilot Cutters.

Wellington (No. 1): R. Davidson, captain; William Pike, mate.
Lord Warden (No. 2): T. Fielder, captain; R G. Prescott, mate,
Princess (No. 3): J. Pilcher, captain; J. Stanley, mate.
Edinburgh (No. 4): R. Austin. captain; R. Bones, mate.

Dover Post Office.

Postmaster: S. Baker, Esq.
Chief Clerk: Mr. W. Wenban
Clerks: Messrs. W. G. Mecrow, H. Pratt, J. T. Sawyer, H. J. Tucker, and T. B. Emery.
Assistant: C. Sawyer
Officer to attend the Foreign Mails: E. Birch

Letter Carriers: 1st:, J Butler; 2nd, R. Geddes; 3rd, S. R. Eade; 4th, E. D. Hearn; 5th, E. J. Holyoake; 6th, G. H. Makey.

Auxiliary: J. Barton

Rural Messengers: River and Ewell, W. J. Wicks; Whitfield and Walderslare, C. Hunt; Hougham, G. S. Wales

Telegraph Branch.

Chief Clerk: Mr. W. Bennett
Clerks: H. Read, J. Holdsworth, A. Edwards, P. Croft, C. Hodges, A. W. Hambrook, C. Pritchard, T. Daw, J. Austen, and W. Edwards

Dover Postal Arrangements.

The General Post Office, Northampton-street, is open to the public for general business, and for the receipt and despatch of telegrams, from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. on week days, and from 7 a.m. until 10 a.m. on Sundays; and for Money Orders, Savings Banks, Annuity, and Insurance Business from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. (on Saturdays until 8 p.m.) on week days only

Despatches: **Letters are forwarded to London, &c., five times daily on week days, and once on Sundays. They should be posted in accordance with the subjoined time-table.**

Deliveries: **There are three deliveries daily on week days, viz., at 7 a.m., of letters from London, the Continent, all places on the South-Eastern Railway, Canterbury, Faversham, Sittingbourne, Ramsgate, Margate, Sandwich, and Deal. At 10.30 a.m. of letters from London. At 6.30 p.m. of letters from London, the Continent, Canterbury, Faversham, Ashford, Ramsgate, Margate, Sandwich, and Deal. On Sundays the first delivery is effected.**

The steam packets conveying the London and Dover mails for the Continent leave for Calais and Ostend at 9.35 a.m. and 10.40 p.m. daily

Town Receiving Offices: **East Cliff (J. Gibbons), letter office only; Townwall-street (H. Erith), letter, money, and savings bank office; Charlton (E. W. Tucker), letter, money order, and savings bank office. These offices are open for general business from 7 a.m. (7.30 a.m. in winter) until 9 p.m., and for money order and savings bank business from 9 a m. until 6 p.m. No attendance on Sundays. Charlton is also a telegraph office—open from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m.**

Town Pillar and Wall Boxes: **Market-street, Park-street, Norman-street, Victoria-park, Marine-parade, Crosswall-street, Buckland-bridge, Folkestone-road, and at the South-Eastern and the Harbour Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.**

Sub-Offices under Dover: **Ewell, Ringwould, St. Margaret's, Shepherdswell, Whitfield, Eythorne, Wall-boxes at River, Ashley, Kingsdown, Martin Cross, and Hougham.**

Registered Letters: **Letters may be registered at the General Post Office to within thirty minutes of the time of closing the box, on payment of a fee of 4d., and up to the time of closing, upon payment of double fee (8d.), except for night mail, for which they must be posted by 9.30 p.m., single fee, or 10 p.m. double fee. On Sundays from 7 a.m. until 10 a.m. only; at the receiving offices and sub-post office they may be registered during the time of general business, and to within 15 minutes of the time of each despatch on payment of the fee of 4d.**

Telegraphs: The Pier office is always open (day and night), including Sundays. The General Post Office, open from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. week days, 7 a.m. until 10 a.m. on Sundays. Charlton, open from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m., week days only. And (on account of the Post Office) at the South-Eastern, Railway Station, and the Harbour, Priory, Kearsney, and Shepherdswell Stations of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on week days. On Sundays S.E. is open from 8 until 10 a.m., the other stations from 9 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 p.m.

Money Order and Savings' Bank: Money Order and Savings' Bank business is transacted at the General Post Office and the Town Receiving Offices at Townwall-street, Charlton, and Buckland, at from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. (until 8 p.m. on Saturdays) on week days only.

Inland Letters.—New Rates of Postage.—For a letter, not exceeding one ounce, 1d.; exceeding one ounce but not exceeding two ounces, 1½d.; two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2d.; four ounces and not exceeding six ounces, 2½d.; six ounces and not exceeding eight ounces; 3d.; eight ounces and not exceeding ten ounces, 3½d.; ten ounces and not exceeding twelve ounces, 4d. Any letter exceeding the weight of twelve ounces will be liable to a postage of 1d. for every ounce, beginning with the first ounce.

Letters should be posted as under for the despatches specified :—

For Despatches.	Head Office.	Buckland	Charlton.	East Cliff.	Townwall Street.	Folkestone Road Box.	Buckland Bridge Box.	Town Pillar and Wall Boxes.
1st.	a.m. 8 20	a.m. 7 40	a.m. 7 40	a.m. 7 40	a.m. 7 50	a.m.	a.m.	a.m. 7 50
2nd.	11 0	10 40	10 50	10 50	11 0	9 30	10 30	11 0
3rd.	p.m. 3 0	p.m. 2 10	p.m. 2 20	p.m. 2 20	p.m. 2 30	p.m.	p.m.	p.m. 2 30
4th.	6 30	5 50	5 50	5 50	6 0			6 0
5th.	11 45	8 15	8 30	8 30	8 40	7 0	8 0	*8 40
On Sundays.	11 45	12 40	12 50			a.m. 8 0	12 30	8 40

* An extra Clearance from the Market Pillar Box, at 10 p.m., on Week days only.

Mails for France are made up at 8.20 a.m. and 9.30 p.m., daily (Sundays excepted). Two mails due from France every day.

Mails for Belgium, Prussia, and Holland are made up at 8.20 a.m. and at 9.30 p.m. Mails due from these countries every day between 12 and 2 a m. and 2 p.m.

NOTE.—On Sundays there is only one delivery by letter carriers, commencing at 7 a.m.; and letters are delivered at the window from 7 a.m. until 10 a.m. only.

Money Orders are issued and paid on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.; and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. The charges are as follows:—For sums under 10s., 1d.; for 10s. and under £1, 2d.; for £1 and under £3, 4d.; for £3 and under £4, 6d.; for £5 and under £6, 7d.; for £6 and under £7, 8d.; for £8 and under £9, 10d.; for £9 and under £10, 11d.; for £10, 1s. Money orders are now issued on Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, Alexandria, Canada, Austria, and most of the British Colonies and Possessions, also Belgium and Switzerland

Churches and Chapels.

St. Mary's Church, Cannon-street: Vicar, the Rev. John Puckle, M.A., Rural Dean, Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. Proctor, and Surrogate. Curates, the Rev. A Hall Hall, M.A., and the Rev. — Colcher. Assistant Reader, the Rev. T. T. Bazeley, M.A. Services: Sundays, morning prayer (partly choral), at 10.30 a.m.; evening prayer (read) 3 p.m. Evening prayer (full choral) 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion is celebrated on the first, third, and fifth Sundays in the month, after morning prayer, and on the second and fourth Sundays at 8 a.m., and on Saints' days after morning prayer. Morning prayer is read every week day at 10 a.m, with the exception of Wednesdays and Saints' days, when it is read at 11 a m. Evening prayer is said every day at 5 p.m., with the exception of Saints' days, when it is full choral at 8 p.m. The choir is voluntary and surpliced. The hymn book is *Ancient and Modern with Appendix*

St. James's Parish Church, Maison Dieu-road: Rector, the Rev. W. E. Light, M.A. Curate, Rev. F. Savage, M.A. Services, on Sundays at 11 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 6.30 p.m. On Wednesday at 7 p m. The hymn book s *Windle's with Appendix.*

St. James's Chapel of Ease (Old Church)—Curate in charge: The Rev. J. G. Isard, M.A. Services, on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., and on Friday at 11 a.m. Holy Communion at 9 a.m. second Sunday and after morning service on the fourth Sunday in the month. The hymns used are *Windle's Hymnal with Appendix.* At the Vestry Hall (adjoining the Old Church) there is a Prayer Meting every Friday evening at 7; and a Quarterly Missionary Meeting

Holy Trinity Church, Strond-street—Incumbent. the Rev. E. S. Woods. Curate, the Rev. Henry Robinson; Clerk, Mr. G. Spain; Churchwardens, E. R. Mowll and W. Hayward, Esqrs. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 6.30 p.m. Baptisms and churchings each Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and at any other time on giving notice. 942 free seats. Communion 1st Sunday in the month after morning, and 3rd Sunday after evening service; on Thursday evenings at 7 in the school-room. Choir meetings, Thursdays, at 8 p.m. The Hymns used are *Psalms and Hymns*

Christ Church, Folkestone-road—Vicar, Rev. George Albert Rogers, M.A. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; and on Wednesday evenings, 7 p.m. Churchwardens, Mr. Lang, and Mr. C. K. Worsfold. Public Baptisms and Churchings, second Sunday afternoons at 3, and on Wednesdays at 12 p.m., upon a day's notice being given to the Verger. Holy Communion, first Sunday in each month and on great festivals mornings and evenings. Choir Meetings on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. *Windle's Hymnal* is used.

SS. Peter and Paul, Charlton-green.—Rector, the Rev. J. F. Baynham, M.A., Charlton Rectory, London-road; Curate, Vacant. All seats free and unappropriated, and all clergy resident in the parish. Sundays—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.; Holy Communion and Sermon 11.15 a.m.; Litany 3 p.m.; Catechising 3.30; Evening Prayer and Sermon 6.30. Holy Days—Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer, 10 30 a.m.; Evening Prayer, 7 p.m. Wednesday and Fridays—Morning Prayer and Litany, 10.30. Evening Prayer, 7 p.m, All other days (except Thursdays)—Morning Prayer, 9 a.m.; Evening Prayer, 7 p.m. Holy Communion on all Thursdays at 8 a.m.; Holy Baptism is administered during Morning and Evening Prayer on Wednesdays and Fridays, and Holy Days; and at other times by special arrangement. Churchings before any Service. Notice of Baptisms and Churchings to be given before the beginning of Divine Service; and Marriages some time the day before. Notice of the publication of Banns to be given to the Clergy who may be seen at the Vestry after any of the Services. The support of the services and the Ministry, and the Relief of the Sick and Needy depend on the Offertory, the endowment of the parish being very small, and there being no pew-rents. All the services on Sundays (except the early Celebration) and on Holy Days and those on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, are full choral. The books used are *Helmore's Manual of Plain Song, and Hymns Ancient and Modern. with Appendix.* A voluntary surpliced choir attend twice daily. On Sundays and Holy-Days the lessons are read by Clergymen and Candidates for Holy Orders; and on other days by Lay Clerks, who also say the Psalms and Canticles when Divine Service is "*said.*"

St. Andrew's Church, Buckland—Vicar, Rev. Turberville Evans, B.A. On Sundays there is an early celebration at 8 a.m., Morning Prayer with choral. celebration at 11 a.m., Litany and Catechising at 3 p.m. Evensong (full choral) with Sermon at 6.30 p.m. On week-days—Matins at 9.30 a.m. Evensong at 5 o'clock. Holy Communion on Saint Days at 10 a.m. Books used—*Hymns Ancient and Modern, with Appendix; and Helmore's Manual of Plain Song*, throughout.

St. John's (*Mariners'*) *Church*, Blenheim-square—Minister, the Rev. W Yate; Assistant Minister, Rev. Benjamin Pearce. Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. on Sundays, and 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. On Monday a prayer meeting is held in the school room. *Windle's Hymns* are used.

St. Mary's Church, Dover Castle—Chaplain, Rev. E. Jordan Rogers, M.A. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3.30. p.m. Holy Communion on the first and third Sunday in each month, and on the great festivals. The collection every Sunday at the afternoon service is in aid of the Voluntary Service Fund and other expenses necessarily incurred, there being no church rates. Open to the public to the afternoon service at 3.30 o'clock

Garrison Chapel, Western Heights—Chaplains to the Forces, Rev. N. C. Brown, and Rev. R. Orr. Services on Sundays at 10.30. and 11.30. a.m. and 6. 30. Strangers are admitted. Presbyterian service at 9.30. a.m. Chaplain, Rev. J. Millar

River Church—Services on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. 3.30 p.m. in winter, and 6.30 p.m. in summer. Vicar, the Rev. C. Morice. Curate, Rev. J. Ormond

Temple Ewell—Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Rector, the Rev. J. Turnbull

St Paul's (Roman) Catholic Church—Maison Dieu-road: Priest, Rev. J. Laws. Mass on Sundays on 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. Vespers and Benedictions at 6.30 p.m. On week days, Mass at 8 a.m. and Evening Prayers at 6.30 p.m. Military Chaplain, Rev. James Coghlan

Sailor's Mission Meetings. Northampton-street, Dover, three doors above the Post Office, on the dock side. Sundays—Preaching, 2.30 and 6.30 p.m., Mondays: Total Abstinence, 7. p.m.; Wednesday: Prayer and short address, 7 p.m.; Saturdays: Special Prayer, 7 p,m. Sailors, Soldiers, and others are kindly invited to attend. Mr. John Gilbert, missionary

St. Bartholomew's Mission Church, Tower Hamlets (Parish of Charlton)—(Rev. Walker Flower, Minister in charge). Services 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. on Sundays. All seats free. Supported by Offertories

Wesleyan Chapel, Snargate-street—Service on Sundays at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Ministers, Revs. John E. Coulson, John Thackray, and Caleb Lord; Rev. A. Kessen, LL.D., Supernumerary. Wednesday evenings at 7 p.m.

Tower Hamlets (Wesleyan)—Service on Sundays at 6.30 p.m., Wednesday at 7 p.m.

Buckland (Wesleyan)—Service on Sundays at 10.30 and 6.30; Thursday at 7 p.m.

Russell-street (Independent) Chapel—Minister, Rev. Peter Ward. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Wednesdays at 7 p.m.

Salem (Congregational Baptist) Chapel, Biggin-street—Services on Sundays at 10.45 a.m. and 6 30 p.m. Prayer meeting Mondays at 7 p,m., and service on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Minister, Mr. Townsend Passingham.

Zion (Congregational) Chapel, Queen-street—Minister, Rev. J. E. Gibberd. Service on Sundays at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; children's sermon third Sunday in each month, at 3 p.m.; and Bible class for young women at 3 p.m.; service on Thursday evenings at 7. There is a Dorcas Society, which meets for work once a month, and also a Benevolent Society

Wellington Hall—Services take place in this hall every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. F. Frewin

Adrian-street (General Baptist) Chapel—Services on Sundays at 10.45 a.m. and 6 .30 p.m. Minister, Rev. T. B. W. Briggs.

The Friends' Meeting House, Queen-street.—On Sundays at 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m., from April to October inclusive, and at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. from October to May. There is a meeting on Wednesday mornings at 10.30.

Jews' Synagogue, Northampton-street—Services on Friday evening at sunset, and on Saturday at 9 a.m., 2 p.m., and when the stars appear. Rabbi, Rev. I. Barnstein

Pentside (Particular Baptist) Chapel, Commercial-quay—Service on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., 2.45 and 6 p.m.; Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Minister, Rev. J. Austin

Primitive Methodist (Jubilee) Chapel, Peter-street, Charlton—Services on Sundays at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p.m. On Thursday, Temperance Meeting at 7 p.m. Minister, Rev. T. Russell. There are services each Sunday at the newly-erected chapels at Maxton and in Round Tower-lane

Education.

Dover College.

President: The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports

Vice-Presidents: The Right Hon. the Earl of Guilford; the Right Hon. the Lord Fitzwalter; the Mayor of Dover; Sir Walter James, Bart.; Major-General Sir David Russell, K.C.B.; C. K. Freshfield, Esq., M.P.; Major A. G. Dickson, M.P.; Sir G. Jessel, Master of the Rolls; Hon. G. W. Milles, M.P.; E. Leigh Pemberton, Esq., M.P.; G. Goldney, Esq., M.P.; H. B. Poland, Esq., Recorder; E. R. Rice, Esq., J.P.; C. J. Plumptre, Esq., J.P.; Filmer Phipps, Esq., J.P.; Matthew Bell, Esq., J.P.; J. A. Beaumont, Esq.; E. Carter Hughes, Esq.; T. Humphreys, Esq., J.P.; J. R. S. Ramsbottom, Esq., J.P.

Council: E. F. Astley, Esq., M D., J.P. (Chairman); T. E. Back, Esq., J.P.; R. Chignell, Esq.; W. P. Bodkin, Esq.; R. Dickeson, Esq., J,P.; G. Fielding, Esq.; Steriker Finnis, Esq., J.P.; Edward Knocker, Esq.; A. Leney, Esq.; W. R. Mowll, Esq., J.P.: A. G. Osborne, Esq.; Chas. Parsons, Esq., M.D.; and James Stilwell, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer: Henry Johnson, Esq., London and County Bank, Dover

Hon. Secretary: Wollaston Knocker, Esq., Castle-hill-house, Dover

Head Master: The Rev. William Bell, M.A., late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge

Assistant Masters: C. E. Spark, B.A., St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford; Henry Garrett, B.A., late Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge; Rev. W. Linton Wilson, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; M. Chambert, teacher of French; Herr Karl, teacher of German; Mr. T. Blackman, writing master; Mr. W. Duckett, teacher of drawing; Mr. Cleveland Wigan and Mr. Binfield, teachers of music; Sergeant-Major Sims, drill master.

Schools.

Dover School of Art, Eastbrook-place. Chairman, E. Knocker, Esq. Vice-Chairman, C. Parsons, Esq., M.D.: Treasurer, Mr. H. Johnson; Secretary, Mr. W. Knocker. Head Master, Mr. W. Duckett. Classes on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays

Dover National Schools, Queen-street and Princes-street—Head Master, Mr. J. W. Howells; Second Master, Mr. G. H. Brooks; Girls' Mistress, Miss Moore; Infants' Mistress, Miss Linfield; St. Mary's Boys' and Girls' Sunday School—Morning, 9.30, afternoon at 2

St. James's National and Infant School, St. James's-street—Master, Mr. Sergeant; Mistress, Miss Braybrook Mistress of Infant Schools, Miss Milsted

Holy Trinity Schools, Elizabeth-square—Master, Mr. Marsh: Mistress, Miss Sheppard: Infant Mistress, Miss Makey

Christ Church Schools, Military-road—Master, Mr. T. W. Sutton; Mistresses for Girls' and Infants, Miss Drew and Miss Jones

Dover British Schools, Limekiln-street—Master, Mr. W. Bland

St. Andrew's National School, Buckland—Established 1859. Master, Mr. Saville; Mistress, Mrs. Saville; Mistress of Infants, Miss Perkins

Charlton National Schools—Mr. M. A. Lawrence

St. John's Infant Schools, Blenheim-square—Mistress, Miss Sawyer

Ragged School, Ladywell-lane—Secretary, Mr. W. R. Mowll, junr., Teachers, W. Phillips and J. Martin. Girls are taught from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; and from 2 to 5 p.m.; boys, 6.30 to 8 p.m. Hot coffee and bread and cheese are provided during the winter months. There are at present on the books, 130 girls and 120 boys. Sundays evenings from half-past 6 till 8

St. Mary's Mission House, Adrian-street—Matron, Mrs. Shillito. Infants, School, Miss Young. St. Mary's Sunday Infants' School—Morning, 9.30; afternoon, at 2. Sunday School Service at 10.30

Benevolent and Provident Institutions, &c.

Dover Hospital and Dispensary.

President: Right Hon. Baron Fitzwalter.

Vice-Presidents: E. R. Rice, Esq., Mrs. Sillery, Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., E. W. Barnett, Esq., W. P. Elsted, Esq., J.P.

Trustees: Steriker Finnis, Esq., Rev. Canon Puckle, Edward Knocker, Esq., James Stilwell, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer: Edward Knocker, Esq., Castle Hill-house

Hon. Secretary: Mr. Edward Elwin, jun., 13, Castle-street

Hon. Assistant Secretary; Rev. F. A. Hammond

Committee: Mr. J. Birmingham; Mr. J. Bolton; Mr. Alex. Bottle; S. Finnis, Esq., J.P.; Mr. Thomas Lewis: Rev. W. E. Light; R. Dickeson, Esq. J.P.; Thos. Humphreys, Esq., J.P.; Rev. Canon Puckle; J. R. Ramsbottom, Esq., J.P.; John George Smith, Esq., J.P.; James Stilwell, Esq.; Rev. P. Ward; Rev. E. S. Woods; Mr. C. K. Worsfold: W. E. Hilliard, Esq.

Auditors, Messrs. Henry Johnson and R. H. Jones.

Physicians, Dr. E. F. Astley; Dr. Andrew W. Baird

Surgeons, Mr. F. E. Barton; Mr: A. G. Osborne; Dr. A. Duke

Surgeon Dentist, Mr. J. B. Lindsey

Resident Medical Officer, Mr. A. Grandison, M.B.T.C.D.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath to the Dover Hospital and Dispensary the sum of Pounds, to be paid to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Charity (whose receipt shall be sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same), free from legacy duty, out of such part of my property as I can lawfully bequeath to charitable uses

Benefactors and Subscribers are entitled to recommend Patients and to have tickets of Admission according to the following rules, viz.:—

1.—Governors shall be entitled to recommend Patients to the Institutions, and to have tickets of admission upon the following scale, viz.:—

BENEFACTORS.

Of £100—For Three Out-Patients always on the books, and Three In-Patients during a year: or Six Out-Patients always on the books.

£50 ,, Two Out-Patients always on the books, and two In-Patients during a year; or four Out-Patients always on the books.

£25 ,, One Out-Patient always on the books, and one In-Patient during a year; or two Out-Patients always on the books

£10 10s. One Out-Patient always on the books

£5 5s. Two Out-Patients yearly

2. ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Of £5 5s.—For the same as benefactors of £100

,, £4 4s. ,, Ditto ditto £50

,, £2 2s. ,, Ditto ditto £25

,, £1 1s. ,, Ditto ditto £10 10s.

,, 10s. ,, Ditto ditto £5 5s.

,, 5s. ,, One Out-Patient

The Dover National Sailors' Home

And Refuge for Shipwrecked Sailors, Blenheim-square.—Open for public inspection daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m

Patrons: Her Majesty the Queen of Holland, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge, His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, the Right Hon. Earl Granville, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, the Right Hon Lord Fitzwalter, the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, G. C. B.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, J. Augustus Beaumont, Esq., F.G.S.; Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart.; Major Dickson, M.P.; Charles K. Freshfield Esq., M.P.; Admiral Sir W. H. Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S.; E. Leigh Pemberton, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. G. W. Milles, M.P.; Sir George Jessel, Q.C., Master of the Rolls

President: The Mayor of Dover

Trustess of the Building: The Harbour Commissioners

Trustees for the Endowment: Gentlemen appointed by the Court of Chancery

Vice-Presidents: Captain Truscott, R.N.; C. Stein, Esq., J.P; S. M. Latham, Esq., J.P.; Captain Hyde, H.E.I.C.S.; Steriker Finnis, Esq., J.P.; J. G. Churchward, Esq., J.P.; J. F. Crookes, Esq., J.P.; Rev. E. S. Woods, M.A.; the Collector, her Majesty's Customs, Dover; W. H. Payn, Esq., Coroner; the Harbour Master; Rev. J. Bampton, M.A., Captain Cow, Superintendent of Pilots; H. R. Smith, Esq.; Captain Bruce, R.N.; Henry Johnson, Esq.; Captain Jenner, R.N.; Hon. Captain Moreton, R N.; Edward Hales, Esq.; Captain Morgan, R.N.; Dr. Sutton

Directors: Mr. A. Bottle, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Dyne, J, Birmingham, Esq.; Commander Morrison, R.N.; Dr. Colbeck, Mr. Samuel J. Davies, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Sisco, Rev. Benjamin Pearce, and Mr. Cass

Honorary Surgeons: Messrs. Sutton and Colbeck

Honorary Solicitor: George Fielding, Esq.

Treasurer and Honorary Secretary: Rev. W. Yate, Minister of St. John's Mariners' Church

Resident Superintendent of the Home and Collector: Mr. G. A. Hatch

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath the sum of £ . . . to the Dover National Sailors' Home and Refuge for the Shipwrecked, to be paid exclusively out of such part of my personal estate as I can lawfully charge with payment of legacies to charitable uses. And I desire that the same be paid to the Treasurer, for the time being, of the Sailors' Home, whose receipt shall be a good and sufficient discharge for the same

In the Home there is accommodation for 80 men. Reading and Smoking rooms are open to sailors and soldiers free from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m. daily For their amusement nine games are provided, viz., chess, bagatelle, dominoes, fox and geese, German taches, solitaire, nine holes, and rifles, and ringing the bull

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society.—Dover Branch.—Chairman, the Rev. W. Yate. Hon, Agent: Rev. Benjamin Pearce

Dover Royal Humane Society and Shipwrecked Institution.—Chairman, Hon. Secretary, and Treasurer, the Rev. W. Yate

British and Foreign Sailors' Society.—Treasurer, Mr. Edward Knocker; Secretary, Dr. A. Duke; Missionary, Mr. J. Gilbert, 4, Cow-gate-hill

Royal National Lifeboat Institution—Treasurer, Captain Bruce, R.N.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Marsh. Chairman, the Rev. W. Yate

Home for Young Women, St. James's-street—Treasurer and Hon. Sec., Mrs. Hyde, 3, Marine-parade

Hope Charity Institution—Established in 1826, for the relief of the sick poor. Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. Cook, Market-street. President, Dr. E. F. Astley

The Orphanage, Folkestone-road—Founder, Miss Haddon; Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Smith; Hon. Surgeon, Mr. A. G. Osborn; Matron, Miss Baker. This Institution is intended for the training of young orphan girls as domestic servants. Visitors can be admitted on any day but Tuesday and Saturday. There is a branch house at Ewell, capable of holding 12 or 14 children

The Seamen's Hospital, Queen-street—Matron, Mrs. Cook. The Home is for sick and maimed seamen of all nations. It has an income of £180 derived from various ground rents, &c.

Invalid Dinner Association, Mission House, Adrian-street.—Secretary, Rev. F. A. Hammond. The Association is established to supply the sick and convalescent poor with food during the winter

Dover Needle Work Society—This Society gives employment during winter months to poor women desirous of such assistance. Attendance is given from 11 to 12 a.m. on Saturday, at St. James's Infant School-room, Russell-street

Dover Benevolent Society—For the distribution of coal among the poor during the winter. Hon. Secretary, Dr. E. F. Astley; Treasurer, Mr. H. Johnson

Albert Philanthropic Institution—For the distribution of bread among the poor during the winter. Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. N. Larkins

Philanthropic Society—For the distribution of soup and bread in the winter months. Chairman, Mr. S. Finnis; Treasurer, Mr. S. M. Latham;, Secretary, Mr J. R. Williams, 18, Church-street

Dover Christian Relief Society—For temporal and spiritual relief to the poor and sick. Treasurer, Rev. J. F. Frewin; Secretary, Mr. Mackey

Museum, Market-square, open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, free. Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. Lewis; Curator, Dr. Astley; Exhibitor, Mr. Gordon

Working Man's Institute, 6, Biggin-street—Reading-room, library classes, and, during the winter, discussion each Wednesday evening, and lectures. Open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Annual subscription 6s. President, R. H. Jones, Esq.; Treasurer, Mr. J. Agate; Secretary, Mr. Frazer

Rifle Volunteer Institute, Dolphin-lane—Open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Secretary, Mr. G. H. Smith

Artillery Volunteer Drill-shed and Institute, East-cliff—Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Secretary, Mr. Robert H. Forster, Castle-street.

Working Man's Constitutional Association, Market-square—Reading and recreation rooms, open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

Young Men's Christian Association, Union Hall—President, Mr. John Joyce; Secretaries, Mr. Worsfold Mowll and Mr. Bowles. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Lectures every month

Dover Society for Organising Charitable Relief & Repressing Mendicity.—President, Rev. Canon Puckle; Hon. Secretary, Rev. Peter Ward; Treasurer, Rev. F. A. Hammond; Charity Agent, Mr. Wellard. Office, 10, Russell-street. Open daily (Sundays excepted), 9 to 10 a.m., 3 to 2 and 6 to 7 p.m

Dover and Buckland Sick Visiting Society.—Secretary, Mr. G. R. Killick, London-road

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—Secretaries, Rev. A. Collett and Mr. J. G. Smith

Church Missionary Society (Dover Auxiliary).—Secretary, Edward Knocker, Esq.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—Depository, Mrs. Horsnaill's, Biggin-street. Secretary of the Dover Auxiliaries, Mr. A. G. Osborn

Naval and Military Bible Society.—Secretary, Rev. W. Yate Chairman, the Mayor of Dover

Ladies' Scripture Readers Society.—Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Hyde, 3, Marine Parade

Church Pastoral Aid Society.—Secretary, Mr. W. Knocker

Church of England Sunday School Teachers' Association—President, the Right Rev. Dr. Parry, the Bishop of Dover; Committee, Rev. Canon Puckle (St. Mary the Virgin); Rev. G. A. Rogers (Christ Church); Rev. E. S. Woods (Holy Trinity); Rev. W. E. Light (St. James); Rev. W. Flower (St. Bartholomew); and the Rev. H. Robinson (Holy Trinity); Hon. Sec. and Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Mowll, junr.

Lords' Day Observance Society (Dover Branch)—President, C. J. Plumptre, Esq.; Treasurer, W. R. Mowll, Esq.; Secretary, H. Johnson, Esq., London and County Bank

Dover Convalescent Home, Custom-house-quay.—Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Rusher

London and Dover Females' Convalescent Home, Custom-house-quay.—Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Marshman

Soldiers' Home.—8, Castle-street. Supported by voluntary contributions.—Founder, Lieutenant-General Sir David Russell, K.C.B. Treasurer and Hon. Superintendent: Miss Hayter. Scripture Reader, Mr. Hawkes. The reading room and library are open daily from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. Scripture readings held nightly at 7.30. Prayer meetings once a week. Accommodation is also provided at the Home for relatives visiting the troops in garrison

Dover Chamber of Commerce.—President, Mr. Ed. Knocker; Secretary, Mr. Alexander Bottle; Assistant Secretary, Mr. John Watts. Meetings are held at the Town Hall, but only when the Standing Committee think there are matters of sufficient importance to consider

Dover Loan Society, No. 15, Snargate-street.—Weekly meetings of Directors on Mondays from 12 to 1. Applications made at the office on Wednesdays, from 12 till 5. Secretary, Mr. R. Gilbert Amos

The Cottage Building Society.—President, Lord Fitzwalter; Directors, Messrs. A. Kingsford, Edward Knocker, E. R. Mowll, and J. G. Smith; Solicitor, Mr. W. Knocker; Secretary, Mr. W. L. Mead; Bankers, Dover Branch London and County Bank

Dover Youths' Society.—Alexandrowa Room, Caroline-place. Supported by voluntary contributions. Reading and recreation rooms open from 7 till 9 p.m. French, drawing, and other classes in the winter. Open free to all youths of good character. Treasurer, the Rev. T. T. Bazley, M.A.

Dover Charity Trustees.

Trustees: S. M. Latham and S. Finnis, Esqrs.; Rev. J. Puckle, Rev. W. E. Light, R. Dickeson, J. G. Smith, T. E. Back, E. R. Mowll, E. F. Astley, M.D., P. S. Court, P. Stiff, C. K. Worsfold, and F. S. Peirce, Esqrs. Treasurer: S. M. Latham, Esq. Hon. Secretary: J. Stilwell, Esq.

The Almshouse Charity consists of the Almshouses in York-street, the Almhouse Hospital in Queen-street, and certain lands at Charlton, Hougham, and Great Mongeham

Finch's Charity is the proceeds of a sum of £50 Stock, which is given to the Poor of St. Mary's Parish every year in bread

Osborne's Charity, Nield's Charity, and Hugessen's Gift

Submarine Telegraph Company.

Offices: 7, Clarence-place, Dover
Engineer: J. Bourdeaux, Esq.
Engineer's Assistant: Mr. H. Marsh
Second Assistant: Mr. E. Stubbs
Superintendent: Mr. G. Adamson
Clerks: Mr. T. J. Marsh, Mr. P. L. Farrow, and Mr. E. C. Spain
Storekeeper: Mr. William Gill

The Company's steamer, *The Lady Carmichael*, is always kept in readiness to proceed to sea to repair any ruptures that may be reported wherever the Company's cables are laid down

The office is always open, and messages are received and forwarded direct to all parts of the Continent

The following cables, the property of the above Company, are laid in the English Channel and in the North Sea, between the points stated below :—

Calais Cable (4 conductors).—Laid 1851, from the South Foreland to Sangatte, near Calais, France

Boulogne Cable (6 conductors).—Laid 1859, from Abbott's Cliff, Dover, to Cape Grisnez, France

Dieppe Cable (6 conductors).—Laid 1861, from Birling Gap, Beachy Head, to Puys, about one mile east of Dieppe, France

Havre Cable (6 conductors).—Laid 1870, from Birling Gap, Beachy Head, to Etretat, about two miles eastward of Cape Antifer, France

Brest Cable (1 conductor).—Laid 1870, from Salcombe River to Brignoogan, near Goulvern, and about 10 miles west of Ile de Bas

Jersey Cable (1 conductor).—Laid 1859, from Fliquet Bay, Jersey, to Pirou, France

La Panne Cable (4 conductors).—Laid 1867, from the South Foreland to La Panne, Belgium

Ostend Cable (6 conductors) —Laid 1853, from Dumpton Gap, Ramsgate, to Middlekerke, near Ostend

North Lowestoft Cable (4 conductors).—Laid 1862, from Lowestoft Point, to Zandvoort, Holland

South Lowestoft Cable (4 conductors).—Laid 1858, from Lowestoft Point to Zandvoort, Holland

Nordeney Cable (4 conductors).—Laid 1856, from Lowestoft Point to the Island of Nordeney, thence to the main land

Master Mariners and others are requested to consult their charts before anchoring near the line of any of the above cables, as they not only are liable to damage them, but run the risk of losing their anchors and chains. Should they, however, be hooked, masters of vessels are requested to send information to the Company at Dover, with the bearings and distances

Dover Gas Light Company.

Office: 14, Snargate-street. Directors: Messrs. W. R. Mowll (Chairman), John Shipden, H. Latter, R. Tiffin, and Edward Bottle. Auditors: Messrs. Worsfold and Hayward. Secretary and Solicitor, Mr. G. Fielding; Managers and Contractors, Messrs. Anderson and Jones; Offices, Russell-street; Works, Buckland Bottom and St. James's-street; Resident Engineer Mr. J. Donaldson, Gas Works, Buckland; Collector, Mr. G. J. Roberts. Price of gas 5s. per 1000 feet; discount, 6d. per 1000; nett price, 4s. 6d. per 1000 feet.

Dover Corn Market.

Every Saturday, at 3 p.m., at the Royal Oak Room, Cannon-street

Bankers with their Agents in London.

National Provincial Bank of England, New Bridge

Manager, C. Stein, Esq.; Sub-Branch at Sandwich; W. H. Edgerly, Esq., Manager; London Agents, Parent Establishment, Bishopsgate-street, corner of Threadneedle-street, London

London and County Banking Compang, King-street

Manager, H. Johnson, Esq.; Parent Establishment, 12, Lombard-street

Local Banks.

Post Office Savings Bank and Government Life Assurance and Annuity Business.—Corner of Northampton-street. This department is open to the public for the transaction of business in the above-named branch during the same hours as are devoted to money orders. Deposits can be made as low as 1s., and not more than £30 can be deposited by one person in any year ending 31st December. No person will be allowed to continue his deposits after the amount reaches £150, and all interest will cease when principal and interest together amount to £200. Branch offices, Charlton, Buckland, and Townwall-street.

Savings Bank and Government Annuity Institution.—15, Snargate-street. Open every Saturday from 1 till 2 in the afternoon, and from 6 till 7 in the evening. Secretary, Mr. Gilbert R. Amos; clerk, Mr. John Monger. Deposits can be made as low as 1s.; and not more than £30 can be deposited by any one depositer in any year ending the 20th Nov. No person may continue his deposits after the amount has reached £150, and all interest will cease when interest and principal together amount to £200. The interest is at the rate of £2 18s. 4d. per cent. per annum. Government life annuities granted from £4 to £30. A man and his wife may both have an annuity each not exceeding £30.

Bathing Establishments.

Facing the sea, between Waterloo-crescent and Marine-parade. Proprietors: Mr. Cullen Marsh and Miss Brett. Sea bathing. Cold baths. Mr. Marsh's establishment is licensed for refreshments

Hotels

The principal Hotels and Restaurants are the Lord Warden (proprietor, Mr. J. Birmingham), adjoining the South-Eastern Station; the Shakspeare (proprietors, Messrs. Lewis Adams and Co.), Bench-street; the Harp (proprietor, Mr. T W Fry), Strond-street; the Dover Castle, Clarence-place; the King's Head (Mr. Podevin), Clarence-place; the Antwerp (Mr Stokes), Market-square; the Fountain, (Mr. C. Pain), Market-square; the Victoria (Mr. J. B. Judge), Castle-street; the Royal Oak (Mr. R. Philpott), Cannon street; the Prince Imperial (Mr Conradi), Strond-street; the Flying Horse (Mr. J. C. Ball), King-street; the Falcon (Mr Birch), High-street; the Apollonian Hall (Mr. A. Hards), Snargate-street; and the Guildhall Vaults (Mr. G. H. Bird), Bench-street

Fire and Life Office Agents in Dover.

Accident Insurance—H Johnson, Esq., London and County Bank; Mr W H Cotterell, Snargate-street; Messrs Terson and Son, Castle-street, and Mr Edward Part, Norman-street.

Accidental Carriage Insurance—Mr E W Spain, 16, Castle-street

Atlas (*Fire and Life*)—Established 1808

Alliance (*Fire and Life*)—Established 1824, H C Boyton, 5, St. Martin's-place

Alliance District (*Fire*)—Established 1834, Edward Part, Norman-street

British Medical Society (*Life*)—Established 1837, W Bourner, Military-road

Border Counties (*Fire*)—G H Smith, 2, Malvern-terrace, Folkestone-road

British Empire Mutual (*Life*)—Established 1846, G H Smith, 2, Malvern-terrace, Folkestone-road

British Equitable—

British Imperial—

Briton (*Life*)—G Stockwell, 77, St. James's-street

Clerical, Medical, and General (*Life*)—Established 1824, Gilbert R Amos, 15, Snargate-street

Commercial Union Office—Richard Dickeson, Esq.

County (*Fire*)—Established 1806, G R Amos, 15, Snargate-street, and M Sandford, Martin, near Dover

Crown (*Life*)—Established 1825, T Blackman, Biggin-street

Eagle (*Life*)—Mr J Bolton, King-street

Economic (*Life*)—Established 1823, W H Cotterell, Snargate-street

General (*Fire and Life*)—Established 1837, W J Pettitt, Snargate-street

Great Britain Mutual (*Life*)—Established 1844, B A Tucker, 89, High-street

Guardian (*Fire and Life*)—Established 1821, Worsfold and Hayward, New-bridge

Gresham (*Life*)—W J Barnes, 25, Castle-street

Hand-and-Hand (*Fire*)—Established 1696, Eastes and Sons, chemists, 10, Cannon-street

Imperial (*Fire and Life*)—Established 1803

Kent (*Fire and Life*)—Established 1802, E B Tomlin, G Fielding, Esq. and Mr John Finnis

Life Association of Scotland—Established 1838, C Stein, Esq., National Provincial Bank

London and Lancashire (*Fire and Life*)—Mr S Payn, Custom House-quay

London Association—Mr T Lewis, Castle-street

Law (*Fire*)—Established 1843, G Fielding, Esq., and T Fox, Esq.

Law and Property (*Life*)—Established 1850, G Fielding, Esq.

Liverpool, London, and Globe (*Life and Fire*)—H Hunt, Ladywell, G W Chandler, Castle-street, and J J Goulden, Snargate-street

London and Provincial, New (*Life*)—Established 1845, J Stilwell, Esq., St James's-street

North British and Mercantile (*Fire and Life*)—H Johnson, Esq., King-street

Norwich Union (*Fire and Life*)—J Hambrook, Strond-street

National and Provincial (*Plate Glass Insurance Company*)—Messrs Terson and Son, Castle-street

Norfolk Farmers' and General—Established 1849, Messrs Terson and Son, Castle-street

Norwich and London Accidental and Casualty—J Hambrook, Strond-stree

Phœnix (*Fire*)—Established 1772, E Coleman, 41, Castle-street, and E. W. Fry, High-street

National Provident (*Life*)—Established 1806, G Flashman, Market-square, and W R Mowll, Commercial-quay

Provincial Fire and Life—Established 1852—

Provident Clerks Mutual Life Association—G W Richardson, De Longville Villas, Folkestone-road

Provident Life—Mr Mark Sandford, Martin

Pelican (*Life*)—Mr Coleman, Castle-street

Queen (*Fire and Life*)—P Stiff, 1, Priory-gate

Royal (*Fire and Life*)—Established 1845, J B Judge, Russell-street, and J B Flashman, Market-square

Railway Passengers' Accidental—Worsfold and Hayward, New-bridge

Royal Exchange Association—Mr Broad, Park-street

Scottish Equitable—Mr M C Jackson, Folkestone-road

Scottish Widows (*Life*)—Captain Barthrop, Folkestone-road

Scottish Provincial (*Life and Fire*)—Established 1825, T. Fox, Esq., Townwall-street

Sons of Temperance—Good Templars' Hall

Star (*Life*)—Established 1843, J Carpenter, 148, Snargate-street

Sun (*Fire*)—Established 1710, E and W Knocker, Castle-hill

Sun (*Life*)—Established 1810, E and W Knocker, Castle-hill

Standard (*Life*)—Mr J. Stilwell, St. James's-street

Union (*Life and Fire*)—Established 1714, Messrs. Terson and Son, Castle-street

United Kingdom Temperance—

West of England (*Fire and Life*)—Established 1807

Westminster (*Fire and Life*)—Established 1717, E W Spain, 16, Castle-street

Whittington (*Life*)—Established 1836, G Flashman, jun.

Westminster and General—Mr John Spain

Clubs.

The Dover Club at Liverpool-house, Liverpool-street. Secretary, C. Stein, Esq. Members are admitted annually and quarterly by ballot. The Club is open to members of certain clubs in London without the ballot. Army and Navy officers on full pay or on duty are eligible on the introduction of a member to become temporary members. This rule also applies to unbeneficed clergymen having duty in Dover. Under certian regulations visitors are admitted for shortor periods.

Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club. — President: Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.; Commodore: His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, K.G.; Vice Commodore: Thomas Brassey, Esq.. M.P.; Rear-Commodore: John R. Kirby, Esq.; Trustees: Thomas Brassey, Esq., M.P., Steriker Finnis, Esq., W. E. Hilliard, Esq.; Cup-Bearer: Mr. G. Flashman, junr.; Auditors: Mr. F. S. Peirce, and Mr. H. Hayward; Hon. Chaplain: Rev. F. Hammond; Hon Surgeon: Dr. Sutton; Marine Artist: Mr. John Brett; Marine Architect and Draughtsman: Mr. J. S. White; Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England: Agents: Same as Royal Thames; Flag Maker: Mr. Wolff, Southampton; Secretary: P. T. Maillard, Esq., Managing Committee: Lieut-Colonel Court; Stephen Court, Esq.; Percy B. Claris, Esq.; Steriker Finnis, Esq.; Mr. G Flashman, junr; W. E. Hilliard, Esq.; Mr. Richard Iron; C. E. Lang, Esq.; James Stilwell, Esq; Mr. L. Weston; Major Scott; Mr. C. K. Worsfold.

Steward: — Bennett
Annual Subscription, £3 3s. No entrance fee
Club rooms open on week days from 9 o.m. to 13 p.m.; Sundays from 2.30 to 5.30, and from 8.30 to 10.30 p.m
The Hon. Secretary will be happy to afford any information respecting the Club

Dover Rowing Club—President . J. R. Kirby, Esq., Rear-Commodore Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club; Captain: Lieutenant G. H. Mowll; Second Captain: Mr C Adams: Secretary: Mr W Bushell; Treasurer: Mr T A Terson

Libraries.

Dover Proprietary Library, 54, Castle-street—Open from 2 to 6. Sub-Librarian: Mr Thomas Blackman Secretary: Mr J Bolton, King street. Visitors and officers of the Garrison have the privilege of subscribing to the Library, but residents must be proprietors of the Library before obtaining any books

Harvey's Library, 1 and 2, Snargate.street—This establishment is replete with every kind of stationery, fancy goods, &c., and to it is added a circulating library in connection with Mudie's Library, London

License's Library, 27 Liverpool-street—A reading-room is attached to this establishment, where visitors, &c., may see all daily and weekly newspapers

Societies.

Masonic Lodge (*Peace and Harmony* 199)—W. Cessford, W.M., E. W. Fry, I.P.M.; J. D. Terson, S.W.; J. Bourdeaux, J.W.; J. Podevin, S.D.; J. Lester, J.D.: G. H. Smith, J.D.; J. King, Tyler; J. Coram, Treasurer; W. Gardner, P.M., Secretary. The Lodge meets the first Monday in every month at the Royal Oak Hotel, from October to June

Peace and Harmony Lodge of Instruction meets at the Royal Oak Hotel, at eight o'clock every Wednesday evening during the season, except the first Wednesday in the month, which commences in October and ends in June

Corinthian Lodge, 1208.Stephen Wiles, W M; John Prebble, I P M; W A Smeeth, S W; W Adamson, J W; H M Baker, S D; James Holmes, J D; C E Drake, J G ;. John Rose, Tyler; G Adamson, P M Secretary; H P Popkiss, P M, Treasurer: The Lodge meetings are held at the Royal Hotel, Clarence-place, on the third Monday in each month

The Corinthian Lodge of Instruction meets every Monday evening during the year, at the Royal Hotel, Clarence-place

Ancient Order of Foresters' Friendly Society (Court "Kent," 1838)—Registered under the Friendly Societies' Act—Secretary, Mr. Coulson A. N. Crascall; Assistant-Secretary, Mr. R. H. Keeler; Treasurer, Mr. T. Willoughby Sutton; Medical Officer, Edwin Fenn, Esq., surgery New-bridge; Trustees, Messrs. R. Barwick, C. Gates, and P. Taylor. This Court has for its principal objects the raising of funds by entrance fees, subscriptions of members, fines, donationrs, and by interest on capital, for the following purposes:—Insuring sums of money to defray the expenses of the burial of deceased members and members' deceased wives; for rendering assistance to members when sick and unable to follow their employment; for supplying them with medical attendance and medicine; for assisting members when compelled to travel in search of employment; and for granting temporary relief to members in distressed circumstances. Meetings, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, at the Queen's Head, Biggin-street. Constitution of Court, 510 financial members; accumulated capital, £2,800.

Dover Juvenile Foresters' Friendly Society—Registered under the Friendly Societies' Act—Established in 1873—Any respectable lad between the ages of 6 and 17 years is eligible for membership, subject to medical examination, by payment of small monthly subscriptions, varying according to age, and, at the expiration of twelve months is entitled to corresponding benefit in case of sickness, and a small allowance is made towards a deceased member's funeral. 150 members have already been enrolled, and its funds in hand approach nearly to £100. The Committee hold their meetings at St. John's School-room, on the first Tuesday evening in every month. Collectors receive members' subscriptions at their residence. On attaining 18 years of age the entrance fee is paid for admission into the A.O.F. The following are the Committee of the Society:—President, Mr. W. J. Sidders; Vice-President, Mr. H. Trigwell; Secretary, Mr. P. Taylor; Assistant-Secretary, Mr. R. H. Keeler; Treasurer, Mr. S. Young; Trustees, Messrs. G. Briggs and F. J. Atherden; Collectors, Messrs. W. R. Hoskins and W. J. M. Castle, Sick Visitors, Messrs. T. H. Ellis and J. Matcham; Auditors, Messrs. J. F. Andrews and T. L. Cozens. The Medical Officer is Edwin Fenn, Esq.

M.U.I.O. Odd Fellows ("*Cinque Ports' Warden*" *Lodge*) *No.* 3,573—Registered under the Friendly Societies' Act—Permanent Secretary, Mr. J. Greenland; Treasurer, Mr. G. C. Young; Trustees, Messrs. H. Hook, H. Shillito, and T. Holloway; Medical Officer, E. Duke, Esq. The Lodge meets every Monday night at the Queen's Head, Biggin-street. It numbers about 650 financial members, and has an accumulated capital of upwards of £6,000. It is also the head-quarters of the District to which it belongs

Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. — Chairman, Rev. W. Yate. Hon. Agent in Dover, Rev. B. Pearse, of St. John's Mariners' Church.

M.U.I.O. Odd Fellows ("*Prince Arthur*" *Lodge*), No. 5,992.—Registered under the Friendly Societies' Act.—This Lodge was opened in June, 1873, and holds its meetings every Wednesday evening, at the "Robin Hood, Townwall-street. Its principles and system of working are precisely the same as "Cinque Ports' Warden" Lodge. Secretary, Mr. W. Carter; Medical Officer, E. Duke, Esq. The Lodge already numbers about 80 members

Ancient Independent Order of Odd Fellows..—Meetings are held every Monday evening, at the Fox Inn, St. James's-street. Secretary, Mr. W. Wickham. This Lodge numbers nearly 1000 members, a small section of whom belong to a "Benefit Society" connected with it

Ancient Order of Druids —(Lodge No. 38).—Secretary Mr. F. Allen. This Society has over 900 members, and the meetings are held every Thursday evening, at the Robin Hood Inn, Townwall-street. There is now a "Benefit Society" in connection with this Lodge

The Dover Union Benefit Society —President, Mr. Elms, sen.; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. William Watts; Trustees, Messrs. James Ealding, B. A. Tucker, John Clark, and Thomas Young. This Society was established in October, 1830, and meets on the first Monday in every month, at the Falcon Inn, Charlton. Its limited number is 101

Dover Permanent Benefit Building Society.—The meetings are held on the second Monday in every month, at 15, Snargate-street. Advances made for 5, 7, 10, 12, and 14 years. Manager, Mr Gilbert R. Amos, 15, Snargate-street

Dover and East Kent Permanent Benefit Building Society.—The meetings are held on the third Monday in the month at Terson's rooms, Townwall-street. Monthly payment 2s. 6d. per share. Secretary, Mr. Henry S. Boyton, 5, St. Martin's-place

Dover District Permanent Benefit Building Society.—The meetings are held on the first Monday in each month, at the Secretary's office, Newbridge. Monthly subscription, 2s. 6d. per share. Secretary, Mr. C. K. Worsfold.

Places of Amusement, Public Halls, &c.

Dover Catch Club—President, E P Robinson; Vice-Presidents, the Mayor, P S Court, J Coram, H Bampton, S Court, J Greenfield, P B Claris, W Forster, E Bottle, A J Meadows, T W Fry, A Bottle, W H Crundall, C Liebermann, S Elms, sen., and Albert Wells; Committee, R Jarrett, Albert Wells, A Goodwin, J Barnard, S Court, W Smith, J Coram, H Stone, R Turner, C Liebermann, J Greenfield, P B Claris, A Birmingham, H W Holmes, A C Gorton, G H Mowll, S J Davies, B A Tucker, and J Fletcher, jun.; Treasurer, T A Terson; Secretary, J Coram. The Club meets during the winter season, at the Apollonian Hall

The Town Hall.—Permission for meetings, &c., must be obtained from the Mayor

The Apollonian Hall, Snargate-street (Proprietor, Mr. A. Hards).—This room is used for balls and soirees, the Catch Club meetings, and other miscellaneous entertainments

The Wellington Hall, Snargate-street (Proprietors, Messrs. Worsfold and Hayward, New-bridge).—Used for dramatic performances, public meettings, concerts, and various travelling entertainments. The terms of hiring are moderate

The Royal Clarence Theatre and Saloon, Snargate-street (Proprietor, Mr. B. Browning).—Two entertainments take place nightly at this place of amusement, and the performances are of a varied and attractive character. The seasons are divided into a concert season and a dramatic season

The Mechanic's Catch Club.—Theatre Royal and Music Hall, Snargate-street.—Entertainments of various kinds are given during the winter season on Wednesday evenings. President, Mr. H. Mackenzie, jun. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. B. Browning

The Royal Oak Hotel Assembly Rooms, Cannon-street (Proprietor, Mr. R. W. Philpott).—This large and commodious room is situated at the rear of the Royal Oak Hotel. The Masonic meetings and the Dover Corn Market are held in it. Auction sales also take place in it, and public meetings as well. Terms on application to the Proprietor

Extracts from the Bye-Laws for the Town and Port of Dover.

Carriages

Regulations as to Hours.—The driver of every Hackney carriage may exercise his calling, in driving or applying for hire, during any hour of the day or night on all days, except Sundays, on which days he shall not do so between the hours of 8 a.m., and 10 p.m.

Stands for Carriages.—Every Hackney carriage shall be placed, when plying for hire and not actually hired, on some one of the stands or places hereinafter mentioned, and at such other or altered stands and places and within such limits, as the Council of the said Borough shall from time to time direct and designate by public marks or notices. Each stand or place shall contain only the number of Hackney carriages set against the name of such stand or place; and the limits of each stand or place shall be designated by a row of pitchers at each end thereof:—

Stand.	No. of Carriages:
By Guilford Battery	4
„ Camden Lawn	9
„ Northampton Street	4
„ Strond Street	9
„ Clarence Place	4
„ Beach Street	12
„ Market Place	2
„ Sea Front (separate stands between Guilford Battery and the Harbour each to contain only one carriage)	10

Computation of Distance.—The distance travelled shall be computed from the stand or place where the carriage may be engaged or hired, and may at the will of the passenger extend to any distance not exceeding five miles from the General Post Office of the Borough.

Classes of Carriages—In the following Bye-law, carriages drawn by one or more than one horse shall be deemed to be first-class carriages ; and carriages by one or more than one ass, pony, or mule, shall be deemed to be socond-class carriages

Fares—The following will be the rates or fares charged for the hire of Hackney carriages by distance and by time respectively:

FARES BY DISTANCE FOR ONE OR TWO PERSONS

For any distance from any part of the Borough to the undermentioned places, ziz:—	1st cl. s.	1st cl. d.	2nd cl. s.	2nd cl. d.
To the Archcliffe Fort and Christ Church Schools	1	6	1	6
Victoria Park	2	0	1	0
Castle, Water Works, Castle Hill Gate, Western Heights, and Shakespeare Cliff	3	0	2	0
Citadel and Old Park	4	0	2	8
St. Radigund's Abbey, Church Hougham, and West Hougham	5	0	3	4
For any distance not provided for in any of the preceding fares:—				
Not exceeding one mile	1	0	0	8
For every additional half-mile or any part of a mile not completed	0	6	0	4

Passengers returning in the same carriage to pay half the above fares for back carriage

No back fare to be paid for the return of the carriage from the place where discharged. unless it be more than four miles distant from the General Post Office of the Borough, in which case there shall be paid one quarter of the above fare.

Where the hiring is by distance, an additional sum of 6d. for every 15 minutes completed which the driver shall be compelled to stop at any one place shall be paid by the hirer

FARES BY TIME FOR TWO PERSONS.

	1st cl. s.	1st cl. d.	2nd cl. s.	2nd cl. d.
For any time not exceeding one hour	2	6	1	8
And for every additional half-hour or any part of half-an-hour not completed	1	3	0	10
When more than two passengers are carried, then for each person above the number of two for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares by distance or by time for two persons	0	6	0	4

Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one person

Carriages called off the stands and discharged without earning any fare to be charged for at the mileage rate.

Luggage:—A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried in or upon the carriage without extra charge, unless more than two persons are carried with more luggage than can be carried inside, in which case a sum of four-pence for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid ; but no driver shall be bound to carry any luggage on the roof of his carriage

Pleasure Boats and Watermen.

The Council, or any Committee appointed, and authorised by the Council in that behalf, may from time to time License and authorise such number of Pleasure Boats, to ply for hire on the Beach and Sands in front of and within the said Borough as they shall in their judgment think fit ; and no Owner or Waterman shall permit or suffer to be offered or plied for hire, or shall offer or ply for hire any Boat without a License for such Boat having been obtained

No Owner or Waterman of any Sailing Boat shall permit the same to be used, and no person shall use any such Boat, without having on board one first-class Waterman at the least to conduct and sail the Boat. No second-class Waterman shall use a Sailing Boat unless there shall be a first-class Waterman on board

Every Waterman shall at all times when plying for hire or exercising his calling wear conspicuously a Badge to be provided by us having the number of his License marked thereon

No Owner or Waterman in charge of any Boat shall at any time carry or permit to be carried in any such Boat more persons than the number specified in the License thereof

No Owner or Waterman of any Boat shall canvass or solicit for the hire of any Boat, or shall be compelled to let or hire the same, on any Sunday

The Owner of every Boat shall cause his name, together with the number of such Boats corresponding with the number stated in the License, and the number of persons allowed to be carried in such Boat to be, and shall keep the same plainly painted, in White or Yellow on a dark ground, on some conspicuous part of the interior of the Boat, in the words following, viz. :—"Licensed to carry — persons" ; and such name and numbers shall be in letters and figures not less than two inches in depth.

The following shall be the Fares charged for the hire of Boats. The time to be computed from the time of Starting to Landing

For Sailing Boats.

	£	s.	d.
For a whole Boat 30 feet or upwards in length, for any time not exceeding one hour	0	10	0
For the whole Boat under 30 feet in length, for any time not exceeding One Hour	0	5	0
For every additional Half-hour or proportion thereof, whatever the length of the Boat	0	2	0
And when the whole Boat shall not be taken, then for each passenger for any time not exceeding One Hour	0	1	0
For every additional Half-hour or proportion thereof	0	0	6

For Rowing Boats.

	£	s.	d.
For a whole Boat, for any time not exceeding One Hour	0	2	6
For any additional Half-hour or any portion thereof	0	1	0
And when the whole Boat shall not be taken, then for each passenger for any time not exceeding One Hour	0	0	9
For every additional Half-hour or portion thereof	0	0	3

No owner, or any person on his behalf, or any Waterman shall demand a higher fare than he shall be entitled to do from time to time

When any such Owner, Person, or Waterman shall agree beforehand with any person for any fare at a less sum than the rate allowed for the time being, such Owner or person shall not demand or receive more than the sum agreed for; and no person shall be liable to pay for a whole Boat unless he shall have agreed beforehand to do so

Every Owner and every Waterman shall on demand produce a Copy of these Bye Laws. And every Waterman, whilst employed or plying for hire shall produce on demand his License to any Officer of the said Council, or any person having hired or about to hire the Boat in or with which he is engaged

No Owner or Waterman shall canvass or solicit for hire on behalf of any Boat by holloaing, or in any other noisy manner, or annoy any person by importuning him to hire or to take a place or places in any Boat, or ply or solicit for hire on behalf of any Boat, in any of the Streets, Esplanades, Slopes, or Walks within the Borough, or beyond 50 yards of the Boat, on behalf of which he is soliciting for hire

No Owner or Waterman shall refuse or decline to take a fare when called on, unless he be at the same time engaged, or unless the weather is too tempestuous and it is dangerous to go to sea

Every Boat, whether licensed or unlicensed, shall, when at sea, be kept by the Waterman, or other person or persons sailing or rowing such Boat, a distance of two hundred yards at least from any of the Bathing Machines while actually in use

No Owner or Waterman shall permit any person to Bathe and no person shall Bathe in the sea from, or dress or undress in any Boat whether licensed or unlicensed, in front of the said Borough within four hundred yards from the sea-shore, except before the hour of Seven in the morning or after the hour of Nine in the evening

Bathing.

The bathing machines for females, or children under 7 years, shall be on the shore opposite the Bathing House, between Waterloo-crescent and the Marine-parade; and those for males from opposite the end of Marine-parade to the new stone groyne

No male above 7 years old shall bathe from the machines appointed to be used by females; nor shall any female bathe from the machines on the stand for male persons

No person shall at any time dress or undress upon, or bathe from off, any part of the stone apron to the westward of and adjoining the stand for bathing machines appointed to be used by Female persons

No person shall, after 7 a.m., bathe from any part of the sea shore except from a bathing machine; nor without a dress proper and sufficient to prevent indecent exposure

No person shall, after 7 p.m., undress or dress upon, or bathe from any part of the sea shore (except the sea shore to the westward of Archcliffe Fort), except from a machine

Every person offending against any of these Bye Laws shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding £5.

Common Lodging Houses.

Every person desiring to have a Common Lodging House Registered shall make a written application to the Council, or any Committee appointed and authorized by the Council to execute these Bye Laws and Regulations, in the form (marked A) contained in the Schedule hereto, or to the like effect, and no person shall make any false statement therein

No owner or keeper of a Common Lodging House shall receive in such House, or in any room thereof, a greater number of Lodgers or other persons than shall be fixed by the Council or any Committee appointed and authorized as aforesaid, and expessed in Tickets to be supplied by the Council. And the owner or keeper of such Lodging House shall hang up in a conspicuous part of each room into which Lodgers are received, one of such Tickets stating the number of Lodgers allowed to be received, and a copy of these Bye Laws, and shall keep the same Tickets and Bye Laws at all times visible and legible

The owner or keeper shall cause the rooms into which Lodgers are received in the Lodging House to be numbered consecutively, and cause the number of each room to be printed on the outside of the door, and shall keep such number at all times visible and legible

He shall allow no less than 300 cubic feet for each inmate or lodger in every sleeping room

Two children under 10 years of age to be counted as a lodger

He shall not allow persons of opposite sexes to occupy the same sleeping apartment, except married couples, or parents with the children under 10 years of age, or any children under that age

He shall not allow more than one married couple to occupy the same sleeping room unless the beds are separated by a partition to secure the privacy of each married couple, such partition to be of wood or other solid material, and of such height as shall be fixed in each case by the said Council or any Committee appointed and authorized as aforesaid

Each Lodging House owner or keeper shall keep a book in which he shall enter daily the number of lodgers accommodated in his house. And such owner or keeper shall, when required so to do by notice in writing from the said Council or Committee appointed and authorized as aforesaid, deliver a Weekly return of such Lodgers, at the office of the said Council on every Monday between the hours of 10 a.m., and 4 p.m. And no owner or keeper shall make false entry in such book, or render an incorrect return

The owner or keeper of every such Lodging House shall cause the windows of every sleeping room in such Lodging House to be kept open during a portion of every day, unless prevented by tempestuous weather or by illness of any inmate of such room; and during the time the windows are open as aforesaid he shall cause the bed clothes of every bed in such room to be turned down and exposed to the air

He shall not allow any room used as Kitchen or Scullery for the use of the Lodgers, or any room in the Basement or below the level of the ground, to be used as sleeping apartments

The owner or keeper of every such Lodging House shall cause the floors of all the rooms, passages and stairs in such Lodging House to be thoroughly swept, and the walls and ceilings of every room to be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed and the blankets, rugs or covers used in such Lodging House to be thoroughly cleansed, as often as the said Council, or any Committee appointed and authorised as aforesaid, may order

The owner or keeper of every such Lodging House shall cause every room in such Lodging House to be ventilated to the satisfaction of the said Council or any Committee appointed and authorised as aforesaid

In case of fever or any other infectious or contagious disorder occurring in any such Lodging House, the owner or keeper of such Lodging House shall, upon Notice in writing from the Town Council or any Committee thereof appointed and authorised as aforesaid, discontinue the use of any rooms for such periods as may from time to time be ordered by the said Council or Committee; and when the locality in which any such Lodging House is situate is visited or threatened by any epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease, the owner or keeper of such Lodging House shall make such reduction of the number of Lodgers in each room as the said Council or Committe shall order

The owner or keeper of every such Lodging House shall furnish the same with a dust bin of sufficient size to contain the dust, ashes, &c, that accumulate in the intervals of its being cleared away, which shall not exceed three days

The owner or keeper of every such Lodging House shall provide a water closet for every twenty lodgers to be accommodated, to be constructed in such positions and in such manner as shall be required by, and to the satisfaction of, the said Council or any Committee appointed and authorised as aforesaid

The owner or keeper of every such Lodging House shall cause the drains, closets, and sinks thereof to be trapped so as to prevent effluvia coming up from the sewers; and the sinks to be so placed as to take all waste water into the drain from the closets

The owner or keeper of every such Lodging House shall provide such means for cooking, and such washing accommodation for each sex, as the said Council or any Committee appointed and authorised as aforesaid shall order

The owner or keeper of every such Lodging House shall furnish each room occupied as a sleeping apartment with bedstead and sufficient bedding and other accommodation for the Lodgers authorised to be received in such room

Such owner or keeper shall not allow any bones, rags, or other offensive articles to be deposited, placed, or left in any room, or in any closet or place, in or near any sleeping room

The keeper of every common Lodging House shall cause a board with the words "Registered Common Lodging House" painted thereon, in letters not less than three inches in height. to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the outside front of such Lodging House, and shall keep the same at all times visible and legible

Any owner or keeper of a Lodging House who shall suffer or permit in his Lodging House any breach of, and any such owner or keeper, or any other person who shall offend against, or refuse, or neglect to comply with any of the aforegoing Bye Laws and Regulations, or any order of the said Council or any Committee appointed and authorised as aforesaid made thereunder, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty of Five Pounds, and in case of a continuing offence a further penalty of Forty Shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the said Council or Committee. Provided, nevertheless, that the Justice or Court before whom any complaint shall be made a breach of, offence against, or non-compliance with any of these Bye Laws and Regulations, or any such order as aforesaid, may, if they see fit, reduce the amount of the penalty herein prescribed, as they shall deem advisable

Coaches, Omnibuses, and Vans.

To and from Neighbouring Towns and Villages.

Old's coaches run to and from Deal several times a day on the arrival and departure of the railway trains. The coaches leave Mr. Pay's Castle-street, 10 10 a m, 12 15, 3 15, and 6 p m. Leave Deal 10 a m, 12 20 p m, 4, 5 20, calling at the Flying Horse. in Market-square. Booking offices—Royal Oak Hotel, and Mr. Pay, Castle-sfreet

Goldsack's van from St. Margaret's every morning at 9 o'clock (Sunday excepted), returning from Dover at 4 from the White Horse, Castle-hill

Conley's van from Hythe, Sandgate, and Folkestone, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 30 at noon, returning at 4 30 in the afternoon. Starts from from the Royal Oak Hotal, Biggin-street, and Flying Horse Inn, Market-square

Hains's van from Folkestone, Hythe, and Romney, every Tuesday and Friday, returning on Wednesday and Saturday. Starts from the Royal Mail, and calls at the Flying Horse Inn, Market-square

Catt's van from Hamsfreet every Friday, returning the following day, calling as the Flying Horse Inn, Market-square

Pidduck's van from Sandwich to Dover and back every Tuesday and Saturday, leaving Sandwich, Three Colts, at 9 a m; Eastry, Five Bells, at 9 30 a m; Tilmanstone, 10 a m; Whitfield, Royal Oak, 11 a m. Leaving Dover, Flying Horse Inn, at 4 p m; Buckland, at 4 30 p m; Whitfield, Royal Oak, 5 p m; Tilmanstone, 6 p m; Eastry, Five Bells, 6 30 p m

Mackett's van to Folkestone, Hythe, Romney, and Lydd every Tuesday and Friday, returning on Mondays and Thursdays. Starts from the Red Cow Inn, Folkestone-road

Groombridge's van from Nonington and Eythorne, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock (noon), and returns from the Royal Oak Hotel at 4 p m

Sutton and Co., railway carriers, 35, Aldersgate-street, London. Agent for Dover: Green, cutler, 126, Snargate-street

Pickford and Co.'s offices for goods, luggage, and small parcels, Custom House Quay, Dover

Atlas Parcels Express. Agent: E. Rutley, St. James's-street

Burran's Canterbury van puts up at the Flying Horse Inn, Tuesday and Friday

The Walks and Drives in the Neighbourhood.

River.—Kearsney Abbey.—River is an exceedingly neat rural village, about two miles from the centre of Dover. There are extensive paper mills here, owned by Mr. Filmer Phipps. In close proximity, within this parish, is the miniature park of Kearsney Abbey, a modern monastic mansion, the property of J. G. Churchward, Esq., who has wonderfully improved the picturesque pleasure grounds, and whose well-known kindness in throwing them open on all festive occasions requires no comment

Alkham.—Leaving Kearsney Abbey, and keeping the main road through Bushy Rough for about two miles, the tourist will find himself in Alkham, where there is a splendid old church, containing several monuments to the abbots of St. Radigunds

Ewell and Lydden form the continuation of a pleasant drive along the old coaching road to London. This is crossed at the latter village, where there is a long tunnel, by the London, Chatham, and Dover line. We should advise visitors to turn off this road to the right, and skirt the confines of Waldershare Park, Eythorne, and Fredville, returning by the Sandwich-road through the coquettish little village of Whitfield

Poulton—St. Radigund's Abbey.—Though a small parish, and in no otherwise containing anything particular, this is remarkable for its fine old remains of St. Radigund's Abbey, erected in the 12th century

Swingfield.—To reach this hamlet you have to turn to the left after leaving Lydden. It has an interesting piece of antiquity, *temp.* Henry II.; nor far from here, and from which Temple Ewell (Knight's Templars) derives its name, King John signed the infamous compact with the Papal legate Pandolfo

Waldershare Park.—The Earl of Guilford's.—Should our tourist prefer crossing the park he will find no obstruction. It is the magnificent residence of the historic house of Guilford. It presents every variety of pastoral and arborial scenery, and the part called the Wilderness is particularly attractive. The building itself is in the Elizabethian style, and is said to have been built by Inigo Jones. Eythorne Church is well worthy of inspection

Barham, on the Canterbury-road, is well renowned for many a conflict in ancient and modern times. Readers acquainted with the Ingoldsby Legends will recognise the red brick Elizabethan house celebrated by the author, and whose real name (perhaps derived from the locality) was Barham

West Cliff and St. Margaret's.—About four and a half miles from Dover, to the right of the Deal-road, turning off a little below the Swingate Inn. There is at St. Margaret's a very large and handsome Norman church, a remarkably fine specimen of rich Norman architecture of the best period. St. Margaret's Bay is a favourite resort of pic-nic parties. The return journey to Dover may be made along the cliff. The South Foreland Lighthouses are near the village

Hougham and Capel.—The former betrays its Saxon origin, Hochhiem, or High-ham, a most appropriate designation. Capel-le-Fern, about half-way to Folkestone, has an interesting church; and the prospect from the lofty cliff, on an autumnal day, is sublime. There is a tortuous descent to the sands, where there is a Coastguard Station

Folkestone, Sandgate, and Hythe.—There are two ways of proceeding to Folkestone, either by foot or carriage, along the high road or the old road along the cliffs. To pedestrians we should advise the latter. Descending by the staircase near Abbott's Cliff, he will come upon the Warren, one of the most curious places created by Nature. This was the scene of the celebrated landslip, some years ago, and forms a perfect chaos. Having arrived at Folkestone (of which we shall say more presently), we can attain the pretty little town of Sandgate, either by the upper or lower road from Folkestone, both of which have charms for the tourist. A few miles from Sandgate is the ancient town of Hythe, which is well known in history, and the old church vaults contain an immense "stack" of skulls and human bones, said to have belonged to the Danes

The other walks and drives within easy distance are *Bridge*, near Canterbury, which has an ancient church; *Guston*, *East* and *West Langdon*, *Whitfield*, *Martin*, and *Sutton* (on the Deal-road), *Shepherdswell*, *Nonington*, *Barfrestone*, and *Goodnestone*.

Local Newspapers.

THE DOVER CHRONICLE & KENT & SUSSEX ADVERTISER, ESTABLISHED 1835.

Eight Pages, Forty-Eight Columns. When events occasioning it occur, a Twelve-Column Supplement is given away gratis.

Published every Friday Evening for Saturday Morning at 2, King-street. Price 2d. Post Free, 11s. a Year—2s. 9d. per Quarter.

THE DOVER CHRONICLE is the acknowledged leading newspaper of the District, and the largest and most influential paper published in East Kent; and from its wide and expanded circulation—verging upon 3,000 weekly—throughout Folkestone, Hythe, Sandgate Shorncliffe, Rochester, Faversham, Romney Marsh, Ashford, Deal, Walmer, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Margate, Canterbury, Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells, Gravesend, Sevenoaks, Maidstone and Kent generally, Sussex, the adjoining counties, and the Metropolis, as well as Paris, Calais, Boulogne, Brussels, Ostend, and the Continents, generally it offers to Advertisers peculiar advantages afforded by no other paper of the district. It is the great Military, Naval, and Fashionable authority of the South-Eastern District, and it is read most extensively throughout the various Garrisons and Depots within its limits, besides circulating amongst the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Agriculturists, and the Inhabitants in the neighbourhood and places alluded to, and also amongst the visitors at the various watering places in Kent and Sussex. In addition to its Military, Naval, and Fashionable Intelligence will be found early and full reports of all local events, and the latest mercantile, shipping, agricultural, and market intelligence, and all the general and political news of the week. By special arrangements with several Telegraphic News Companies the latest telegrams of all events taking place throughout the Kingdom are published up to the time of going to press and should occasion require. Special Editions are printed at intervals throughout the Saturday, giving the Latest Telegraphic Despatches issued. Special attention is paid to the News of Folkestone, Sandgate Hythe, Ashford, Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich, and full reports are given of all the events that take place in these towns and their neighbourhood. Thousands of passengers pass through Dover and Folkestone weekly to and from the Continent, and the *Dover Chronicle* is always to be prominently seen on the tables of the Principal Hotels and Refreshment Rooms they frequent. To Advertisers of every class the *Chronicle* will be found, from the largely increasing circulation it enjoys over its many contemporaries in the district, to be one of the best Advertising mediums in the county. Advretising charges moderate; scale of terms on application.

The *Dover Telegraph* and Continental Traveller, published every Tuesday Evening for Wednesday Morning at 2, King Street, Dover. Eight Pages, Forty-eight Columns. Price One Penny. The cheapest and best Penny Paper in East Kent. The Paper is the Old-Established Conservative authority of East Kent. It contains the Fashionable, Local, and General News of the week; also Army and Navy Intelligence, and every information connected with the Mail Service and Continental Travelling. The *Dover Telegraph* is not bound to any section, faction, or division of a party, but strives to do its best to represent the great body and thought of the whole; nevertheless, as it has invariably hitherto asserted a full and frank expression of opinion, its columns are thrown open to any who differ from its opinions, affording the opportunitg of free and fair discussion. In a town like Dover, especially in-

habited by a large military population, and the rendezvous of pleasure and health-seekers in the season, it is the object of the *Dover Telegraph*, as hitherto to afford full information on every topic of a fashionable, united service, hygienic description. To this end the list of arrivals and departures, residents, and other miscellaneous memoranda of reference are made up to the latest date of publication. Full reports of markets—metropolitan, rural, and local—will also be found in their proper places; with verbatim renderings of all proceedings at public meetings, boards, and every re-union of an interesting or useful nature. Literery notices keep the amateur *au courant* with the productions of the book market; and no endeavours are omitted to fulfil the grand mission of the jouanalists, namely, to instruct, enlighten, and amuse. In order that this paper; as the Conservative organ for East Kent, should be within the reach of all classes, its price has been reduced to One Penny. The Management are thoroughly satisfied with the success of the experiment. The circulation has greatly advanced, and the *Dover Telegraph* circulates very widely throughout Folkestone, Hythe, Sandgate, Shorncliffe, Chatham, Rochester, Faversham, Romney Marsh, Ashford. Maidstone, Desl, Walmer, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Margate, Canterbury, Tunbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Gravesend, Sevenoaks, the whole county of Kent, adjoining counties, metropolis, &c., as well as upon the Continent, Ostend, Calais, Brussels, Paris, Boulogne, &c. It circulates amongst all classes of readers, and will be found an Excellent Medium for every description of Advertisements. Scale of Advertising Charges will be sent on application

The *Dover Express* (Liberal). Published Friday evenings, price 1d. Proprietor and Publisher—J. B. Jones. Office—135, Snargate-street

Staff of the South-Eastern Division of the Army.

Kent (except Woolwich, Chatham, Gravesend, and Sheerness), and Sussex.



DOVER (Head-Quarters), No. 2, Castle-street—Commanding the District, Major-General W. Parke, C.B.; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant C. E. Parke, Rifle Brigade; Assistant Adjutant-General, ; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-General the Hon. J. C. Dormer, H.P., late 13th Light Infantry; Commanding Royal Artillery, Colonel J. R. Gibbon, C.B (Colonel on the Staff) Dover Castle; Staff Officer, Captain S. H. Toogood, R.A.; Officer Commanding Auxiliary Artillery, Colonel H. L. Chermside, R.A.; Commanding Royal Engineer, Colonel J. M. Grant (Colonel on the Staff) Archcliffe Fort; Principal Medical Officer, Deputy-Surgeon-General Sir Anthony D. Home, V.C., K.C.B., office, 2, Castle-street; Control Department, Ordnance House, Esplanade; District Controller, W. H. H. Scott; Commissary, C. Ralph, and Assistant Commissary, J. E. Taylor, in charge of Ordnance and Reserve Military Stores; Commissary, R. G. D. Selby, in charge of Provisions, Forage, and Transport; Commissary, A. E. Petrie, and Deputy Commissary, J. S. Ravenhill, in charge of Barracks; Control Pay Office, No. 9, Russell-street; Paymaster, J. Mc. I. Green; Assistant-Paymasters, M. Coen and C. Ward; Instructor of Gymnasia, Captain J. T. Coke, 1st Batt. 25th Foot; Garrison Instructor, Captain J. A. Millar, R.E.; Sub-Inspector of Schools, Mr. E. Giles; Chaplains, Rev. E. Jordan Rogers, M.A., Rev. R. Orr, and Rev. R. C. Browne, Church of England; Rev. F. L. Gascoine, Roman Catholic; Rev. J. M. Millar, Presbyterian; Rev. A. Kessen, LL.D., Wesleyan; District Provost Prison—Chief Warder, W. Tucker, in charge,

Royal Artillery (3rd Brigade), Dover Castle. Colonel F. R. Glanville, Commanding. Coast Brigade, Lieut. J. W. Hunter

1st Company Royal Engineers, Captain M. S. Bell, V.C., Commanding.

1st Batt. 7th Royal Fusiliers, Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Waller, Grand Shaft Barracks

90th Light Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Palmer, Commanding Citadel

104th Bengal Fusiliers, Major C. H. E. Græme, Commanding, South-Front Barracks

Detachment 104th Bengal Fusiliers, Fort Burgoyne

Kent Artillery Militia, Captain J. McCallum, Adjutant

Maidstone.

46th Brigade Depot, Colonel E. T. Gloster. Depot 50th Regiment, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel J. Thompson; Depot 97th Regiment, Captain D. J. B. Safford; West Kent Militia, Captain C. W. Cragg, Adjutant. Assistant Commissary Fitz Stubbs

Greenwich.

Staff Officer of Pensioners, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Richmond, unattached

Chatham.

Staff-Officer of Pensioners, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Sharp, half-pay, late t Foot

Shorncliffe.

Commanding, Colonel the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., half pay, late 95th Regiment, Aide de Camp to the Queen, Colonel on the Staff; Brigade Major, Captain H. W. Keays-Young, 18th Foot; Garrison Instructor, Captain E. M. Roe, 2nd Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Commissary, H. W. Hackman, in charge of Provisions, Forage, and Supplies; Sub-Assistant Commissary, A. G. Hipwell; Deputy Commissary, J. Dungey, in charge of barracks; Chaplains Rev. C. Green, M.A., Rev. W. A. Barker, M.A., Church of England; Rev. J. Milne, P., Rev. T. Molony, R.C., Rev. R. Lyth, Wesleyan.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS, "Carabineers," Lieut-Colonel E. Napier, Commanding

ROYAL ARTILLERY (B and C Batteries, 4th Brigade R.A., Lieut-Col. T. C. Crowe, Commanding; COAST BRIGADE, (2nd Division) Brevet Major John Sweeney (Folkestone Battery).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (2nd Company) Colonel L. Nicholson, C.B.

2ND BATT. 18TH ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.—Lieut. Colonel S. W. F. M. Wilson, Commanding

DEPOT 1st BATTALION 18TH ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT, Captain J. Toppin, Commanding, attached

82ND REGIMENT, Lieut. Colonel F. R. S. Flood, Commanding, attached

DEPOT 40TH FOOT, Brevet Major A. Cook, Commanding, attached

ARMY SERVICE CORPS (No. 7 Company, Deputy Commissary, W. E. Sax Battiscombe

Hythe.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.—Inspector General and Commandant, Colonel W. Radcliffe, C.B.; Chief Instructor, Lieut.-Colonel H. E. H. Burnside; Paymaster, Lieut.-Colonel G. B. C. de Crespigny

Deal and Walmer.

ROYAL MARINES.—Commanding Recruit Depot, Colonel J. H. Stewart

Canterbury.

45TH BRIGADE DEPOT—Colonel W. H. Kirby, Commanding the Troops. Depot 1st Batt. 3rd Foot, Captain E. G. Graham; Depot 2nd Batt. 3rd Foot, Major H. Parnall; Staff Officer of Pensioners, Brevet-Major C. G. Mackenzie, half-pay, late 28th Foot. Commandant Cavalry Depot, Colonel Conyers Tower, C.B. Major Blenkinsop, Superintendent of Riding Establishment. East Kent Militia, Captain P. H. Knight, Adjutant; Chaplain, Rev. D. Somerville, M.A.; Deputy Commissary, S. G. Granville

Depots 3rd and 4th Hussars, 5th Lancers, 10th, 11th, 13th, and 15th Hussars, 16th Lancers, and 18th Hussars

D Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, Major Gore, Commanding

Brighton.

Commanding the Troops, Colonel A. Nugent, 2nd Dragoons (Scot's Greys); Major R. W. Duff, Commanding Royal Engineer. Deputy Commissary, T. B. Stewart. Staff Officer of Pensioners, Brevet-Major R. E. Roe, half-pay, late 86th Foot

Chichester.

43RD BRIGADE DEPOT, Colonel W. Hardy, C.B., Commanding the Troops. Depot 35th Foot, Major S. Hackett; Depot 107th Foot, Captain C. P. Chambers; Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, Captain J. N. Madden, Adjutant; I Batt. 16 Brigade R.A., Major H. Wortham, Commanding

Lewes.

Royal Sussex Artillery Militia, Captain M. W. B. S. Pasley, Adjutant

Newhaven.

No. 5 Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, Major Henry Cardew, Commanding

Eastbourne.

7th Division Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, Captain D. Anderson

Blachington.

Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, Master Gunner Leeming

Shoreham Redoubt.

Coast Brigade Royal Artillery

Rye.

Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, Master Gunner Bell

Administrative Brigade of Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers.

Staff of Brigade.—Honorary Colonel, Edw. William Harcourt; Lieut.-Colonels, J. A. Rae (late 27th Foot) and P. S. Court; Majors, William Rowe Lewis (Captain, Royal Sussex Artillery Militia) and Walter H. James; Adjutant, Captain D. N. Taylor, R.A.; Honorary Quarter-Master, John Clark; Honorary Assistant-Quarter-Master, Alexander Beattie; Surgeon, J. B. Thompson, W. Bateman, and Robert C. N. Davies; Honorary Chaplain, Rev. A. Whitehead

Dover (Head-Quarters).—Dover (1st).—Lieut.-Colonel P. S. Court; Captain J. Stilwell; Lieuts., F. S. Peirce, J. Finnis, and S. Court; Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, A. G. Osborn; Honorary Chaplain

Folkestone (2nd).—Captain S. Penfold; Lieutenant, H. Poole; Hon. Assistant-Surgeon, W. Bateman; Hon. Chaplain, Rev. M. Woodward, M.A.

Ramsgate (3rd).—Captain Commandant, J. C. Barrow; Captain, J. L. Ellerm; Lieutenants Thomas Bowling, W. J. Boyton, and E. J. H. Eldred; Sub-Lieutenant, E. B. E. Clark; Assistant-Surgeon, J. B. Thomson; Acting-Chaplain, Rev. Richard Elwyn

Sandwich (4th).—Captain, Arthur C. Plater; Sub-Lieut. W. Mate; Hon. Assistant-Surgeon, Charles Emmerson, M.D.

Deal and Walmer (5th)—Captain, T. E. Mason; Lieut., J. Martin; Hon. Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Griffith

Hastings (6th).—Captain Commandant, R. T. N. Tubbs (Captain half-pay Bombay Army); Captains, Egbert Fryman and T. P. S. Vores; Lieuts., W. J. Gant and C. F. Grenside; Sub-Lieutenants, J. S. Vidler, E. Picknell, jun., and Carlton J. Lewns; Surgeon, Frederick Ticehurst; Hon. Assistant-Surgeon, Robert C. Nash Davies; Hon. Chaplains, Rev. B. S. Wright, M.A., and Rev. T. F. Crosse, D.C.L.

St. Leonard's-on-Sea (7th)—Captain, John W. Knapp; Lieutenant, C. H. Gausden; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, A. R. Ticehurst; Acting Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Tottenham

Margate (8th)—Captain Commandant, Richard Sale; Lieutenants, W. H. Dorman and Alfred Drewe; Acting Chaplain, Rev. William Benham

Pevensey and Ninfield (9th).—Captain Commandant, Thomas Sampson; Captain William Taylor; Sub-Lieutenants, F. M. Wallis and George Flint; Hon. Assistant-Surgeon, Frederick Wallis; Acting Chaplain, Rev. R. E. R. Watts

Cinque Ports and East Kent Rifle Volunteers.

First Administrative Battalion.

STAFF OF BATTALION—Honorary Colonel, Earl Granville, K.G.; Majors, Henry King, George J. Courthope; Adjutant, Spencer D. Turner (Captain half-pay Bengal Army); Surgeon, J. Savery, M.D.

HASTINGS (1st)—Captain, F. S. de B. Cooper; Lieutenants, B. H. Allen and J. Howell, jun.; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, Stanley A. Julius; Honorary Chaplain, Rev. John Parkin, M.A.

TENTERDEN (3rd) attached to the Kent Battalion—Captain, John Scratton; Sub-Lieutenant, W. H. C. Whelan; Hon. Assistant-Surgeon, Edwin D. Saunders

RYE (9th)—Captain, Henry Burra; Lieutenant, Edward Frewen; Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Charles Harrris, M.D.; Honorary Chaplain, Rev. W. R. Pick, B.C.

SUSSEX (2nd), CUCKFIELD, united to Cinque Ports—Captain-Commandant, Robert B. Thompson; Captain, Henry Hooper; Lieutenants, Walter B. Sheppard and Charles E. P. Scott; Acting-Assistant Surgeon, Edgar S. Byass.

SUSSEX (4th)—LEWES, united to Cinque Ports—Captain, Aubrey Hill man; Lieutenant, W. K. J. Langridge. Hon. Chaplain, Rev. Fred Woodley

SUSSEX (16th)—BATTLE, united to Cinque Ports—Captain, Alexander Carter; Lieutenant, Benjamin H. Thorpe; Sub-Lieutenant, Edward Smith. Hon. Chaplain, R. Bayley. Hon. Assistant-surgeon, Herbert C. Hudson

SUSSEX (17th) ETCHINGHAM—Captain, G. T. Coulthorpe; Lieutenant, W. D. W. Smyth; Sub-Lieutenant, F. W. Attlens. Hon. Chaplain, Rev. A. Eden. Hon Assistant-Surgeon, John Taylor

SUSSEX (20th) UCKFIELD, united to Cinque Ports—Captain, Elphinstone Barchard; Lieutenant, F. J. T. Drake

5TH EAST KENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

BATTALION HEAD QUARTERS, CANTERBURY.

Staff—Hon. Colonel the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.; J. C. Cox, Hon. Colonel on Staff; Lieut.-Colonel, Wollaston Knocker; Majors, J. B. Plumptre and Edward Plummer; Adjutant and Captain, David J. K. Sangster; Quartermasters, W. P. Burra and Kenyon W. Wilkie; Surgeons, Charles Holttum and Samuel Woodman; Acting Chaplains, Rev. F. Hammond and Rev. F, C. Chalmere

The following Corps constitute the Battalion:—

A COMPANY *(Ramsgate)*—Captain, Edward Hall Wilkie; Lieutenant, Arthur H. Daniel

B COMPANY *(Canterbury)*—Captain, Edward Plummer: Lieutenant, W. C. Furley

C COMPANY *(Canterbury)*—Captain, A. Fielding; Lieutenant, Evan Lake

D COMPANY *(Hythe)*—Captain, G. S. Court; Lieutenant —

E COMPANY *(Sittingbourne)*—Capt. Knight and Lieut. Lake

F COMPANY *(Folkestone)*—Capt. Fry, Lieut. —

G COMPANY *(Margate)*—Capt. Herbert V. Sankey, and Lieut. Fra A. White

H COMPANY *(Ashford)*—Capt. John Furley, Lieuts. F. Cheesman and W. F. B. Jemmett

I COMPANY *(Wingham)*—Capt. Charles J. Plumptre, and Sub-Lieuts. Montague Kingsford, and W. J. G. Barnett

K COMPANY *(Dover)*—Capt. W. H. Crundall, Lieut. Mowll, and Sub-Lieut. Chignell

L COMPANY *(New Romney)*—Capt. Henry Stringer, Lieuts. Henry Cobb, and E. B. Russell.

A TIDE TABLE FOR DOVER HARBOUR

For every Day in the Year 1875,

By which the time of High Water may be found by Inspection only, without knowing the Age of the Moon.

MORNING TIDE.

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 27	6 20	4 21	6 20	7 2	8 13	8 46	10 46	11 59	— —	0 19	0 38
2	6 22	7 38	5 29	7 48	8 5	9 7	9 48	11 38	0 17	0 17	0 55	1 17
3	7 27	8 53	6 55	8 49	8 55	10 2	10 49	0 2	0 53	0 50	1 30	1 57
4	8 29	9 47	8 23	9 35	9 40	10 57	11 47	0 46	1 27	1 22	2 9	2 39
5	9 18	10 34	9 22	10 18	10 27	11 54	0 15	1 27	1 58	1 56	2 51	3 25
6	10 4	11 18	10 10	11 0	11 17	0 21	1 7	2 4	2 31	2 32	3 42	4 16
7	10 49	— —	10 53	11 44	— —	1 17	1 54	2 40	3 5	3 12	4 50	5 13
8	11 33	0 22	11 35	0 6	0 32	2 11	2 38	3 16	3 46	4 8	6 2	6 11
9	— —	1 3	— —	0 51	1 24	3 3	3 20	3 50	4 41	5 28	7 12	7 14
10	0 38	1 44	0 36	1 38	2 17	3 53	4 1	4 33	6 1	6 54	8 8	8 12
11	1 22	2 26	1 18	2 26	3 11	4 43	4 42	5 28	7 31	8 6	8 54	9 6
12	2 5	3 8	2 0	3 14	4 9	5 33	5 29	6 42	8 43	8 54	9 37	10 0
13	2 49	3 49	2 42	4 17	5 15	6 27	6 23	8 3	9 32	9 36	10 25	10 59
14	3 34	4 39	3 27	5 34	6 21	7 26	7 31	9 7	10 13	10 16	11 15	11 57
15	4 20	5 44	4 22	7 0	7 25	8 23	8 36	9 58	10 53	10 56	— —	0 25
16	5 8	7 15	5 37	8 13	8 20	9 8	9 28	10 40	11 31	11 38	0 31	1 20
17	6 9	8 45	7 15	9 4	9 5	9 54	10 15	11 22	— —	0 1	1 25	2 14
18	7 27	9 48	8 40	9 46	9 45	10 34	10 59	— —	0 29	0 47	2 19	3 5
19	8 44	10 37	9 34	10 21	10 23	11 16	11 43	0 20	1 11	1 34	3 15	3 51
20	9 48	11 21	10 18	10 55	11 0	11 57	0 3	0 59	1 53	2 24	4 15	4 39
21	10 45	12 0	10 55	11 30	11 36	0 17	0 42	1 38	2 36	3 18	5 20	5 30
22	11 37	0 19	11 31	— —	— —	0 57	1 23	2 17	3 23	4 24	6 26	6 29
23	— —	0 56	— —	0 20	0 32	1 40	2 5	2 59	4 26	5 47	7 30	7 34
24	0 44	1 30	0 20	0 53	1 10	2 24	2 47	3 44	5 52	7 10	8 23	8 31
25	1 25	1 59	0 52	1 27	1 49	3 8	3 29	4 38	7 27	8 14	9 5	9 20
26	2 3	2 31	1 23	2 4	2 35	3 56	4 14	5 52	8 41	9 0	9 46	10 3
27	2 39	3 2	1 54	2 44	3 23	4 46	5 3	7 23	9 30	9 40	10 25	10 45
28	3 11	3 36	2 28	3 32	4 17	5 36	6 5	8 45	10 13	10 17	11 3	11 27
29	3 45		3 4	4 34	5 15	6 33	7 26	9 45	10 51	10 53	11 41	— —
30	4 23		3 50	5 50	6 15	7 40	8 42	10 36	11 27	11 29	— —	0 27
31	5 13		4 54		7 16		9 47	11 20		— —		1 5

High water at Boulogne is 16 minutes later; at Calais, 20 minutes later; and at Ostend, one hour later than at Dover.

Explanation.—The first column contains the Day of the Month, and the other twelve the time of High Water, under their respective Months printed at the top. Example—It is High Water on the 22nd Oct., found in the first column, at 24 minutes past 4, found opposite, in the column under Oct. at top.

The Times of High Water are given for Mean Time at Place. If Greenwich or Railway Time be required *subtract* 5 minutes.

A TIDE TABLE FOR DOVER HARBOUR

For every Day in the Year 1875,

By which the time of High Water may be found by Inspection only, without knowing the Age of the Moon.

AFTERNOON TIDE.

Day	Jan. H. M.	Feb. H. M.	Mar. H. M.	April H. M.	May. H. M.	June. H. M.	July. H. M.	Aug. H. M.	Sept. H. M.	Oct. H. M.	Nov. H. M.	Dec. H.M
1	5 53	6 58	4 52	7 6	7 37	8 40	9 17	11 13	— —	0 1	0 37	0 58
2	6 54	8 18	6 12	8 24	8 32	9 35	10 19	— —	0 35	0 33	1 12	1 36
3	8 0	9 21	7 40	9 13	9 18	10 29	11 19	0 24	1 10	1 6	1 49	2 18
4	8 55	10 11	8 57	9 57	10 2	11 26	— —	1 8	1 43	1 39	2 30	3 1
5	9 41	10 56	9 47	10 39	10 52	— —	0 41	1 46	2 14	2 14	3 15	3 50
6	10 27	11 40	10 32	11 22	11 42	0 49	1 31	2 22	2 48	2 52	4 14	4 44
7	11 11	0 1	11 14	— —	0 7	1 44	2 16	2 58	3 23	3 38	5 27	5 42
8	11 55	0 42	11 55	0 28	0 58	2 37	2 59	3 33	4 9	4 47	6 38	6 42
9	0 17	1 24	0 16	1 14	1 50	3 28	3 41	4 11	5 18	6 11	7 42	7 44
10	1 0	2 5	0 57	2 2	2 44	4 18	4 21	4 57	6 46	7 33	8 31	8 39
11	1 44	2 47	1 39	2 50	3 39	5 7	5 4	6 4	8 12	8 32	9 16	9 33
12	2 27	3 28	2 21	3 45	4 40	6 0	5 56	7 24	9 8	9 15	10 1	10 29
13	3 11	4 14	3 4	4 53	5 49	6 56	6 56	8 38	9 53	9 56	10 50	11 28
14	3 57	5 9	3 53	6 16	6 53	7 56	8 6	9 33	10 33	10 35	11 40	— —
15	4 43	6 27	4 56	7 40	7 55	8 46	9 4	10 19	11 12	11 17	0 5	0 53
16	5 38	8 3	6 26	8 41	8 43	9 30	9 52	11 1	11 50	— —	0 58	1 47
17	6 45	9 17	8 1	9 27	9 25	10 13	10 37	11 42	0 9	0 24	1 52	2 41
18	8 9	10 13	9 9	10 4	10 4	10 55	11 21	0 1	0 50	1 10	2 47	3 28
19	9 17	10 59	9 56	10 38	10 42	11 37	— —	0 39	1 32	1 58	3 45	4 15
20	10 17	11 41	10 37	11 13	11 18	— —	0 23	1 19	2 14	2 51	4 47	5 4
21	11 11	— —	11 13	11 47	11 54	0 37	1 2	1 57	2 58	3 50	5 54	5 59
22	12 0	0 38	11 48	0 4	0 13	1 18	1 44	2 38	3 53	5 5	6 58	7 1
23	0 23	1 13	0 4	0 36	0 51	2 2	2 26	3 21	5 8	6 30	7 58	8 3
24	1 5	1 44	0 36	1 10	1 29	2 46	3 8	4 11	6 39	7 46	8 44	8 56
25	1 44	2 15	1 8	1 45	2 12	3 31	3 50	5 12	8 9	8 38	9 26	9 42
26	2 21	2 46	1 38	2 24	2 59	4 21	4 38	6 36	9 8	9 20	10 6	10 24
27	2 56	3 18	2 10	3 6	3 50	5 11	5 32	8 9	9 52	9 59	10 44	11 6
28	3 28	3 58	2 46	4 1	4 45	6 2	6 43	9 17	10 32	10 35	11 22	11 47
29	4 4		3 25	5 12	5 45	7 6	8 7	10 11	11 9	11 11	12 0	0 7
30	4 47		4 19	6 26	6 45	8 13	9 15	10 58	11 44	11 46	0 19	0 46
31	5 44		5 35		7 45		10 11	11 40		0 3		1 24

High water at Boulogne is 16 minutes later; at Calais, 20 minutes later; and at Ostend, one hour later than at Dover.

Explanation.—The first column contains the Day of the Month, and the other twelve the time of High Water, under their respective Months printed at the top. Example—It is High Water on the 25th Oct., found in the first column, at 38 minutes past 8, found opposite, in the column under Oct. at top.

The Times of High Water are given for Mean Time at Place. If Greenwich or Railway Time be required *subtract* 5 minutes.

List of Vessels belonging [70] to the Port of Dover.

Name.	Rig.	Owner.	Tns.
Acorn	Cutter	John Laws	27
Ann	Smack	W J Cullen	22
A. Patterson	Brig	J A Beeching	195
Alice	Smack	T T Beeching	29
Ardross	Schooner	J A Crundall	184
Calais	Steamer	L. C. & D. Rail. Co.	169
Chatham	Steamer	,,	138
Conrade	Brigantine	R H Jones	212
Cosmopolite	Schooner	W A Hammond	119
Cyprian Queen	Brig	H Crundall	157
Deerhound	Smack	G Burst	35
Emily	,,	J Hobson	144
Emerald	,,	J T Drake	37
England's Rose	Schooner	J A Crundall	164
Emily Jane	Smack	J L Bradley	59
Edith Annie	,,	T Brett	18
Era	,,	Cullen and Stamp	31
Favorite	,,	J T Drake	40
Gem	,,	E Iverson	31
Garibaldi	,,	E Iverson	27
Helen	Brigantine	Prescott & Hogben	143
Julia	Schooner	R H Jones	128
Jane	Smack	G C Young	28
Kinburn	Brigantine	J Hatton	171
Louisa	Smack	G Richards	32
Lady Newborough	Schooner	H. Crundall	146
Lady Frances	Smack	J C M Poore	29
Lucy	Brigantine	W R Mowll	163
Lewes Lass	Brig	W R Mowll	133
Leon Ray Mundo	Schooner	H Crundall	100
Mizpah	,,	H Crundall	140
Maid of Kent	Sloop	B Paramor	22
New Union	Smack	J Gann	33
O. P. Q.	Schooner	Wm Bussey	70
Ondine	Steamer	Mr Begbee	79
Premier	Brigantine	W Bussey	175
Peggy	Smack	H Lee, jun.	80
Palmerston	Steamer	Harbour Board	55
Psyche	Smack	E Iverson	29
Prudence	Lighter	R Iron	108
Priscilla	3-Masted Schooner	R H Jones	201
Petrel	Smack	T S Wilson	31
Pioneer	Steamer	T T Beeching	39
Qui Vive	Smack	J Duke	23
Rover	,,	W J Cullen	26
Romulus	Brig	H Crundall	178
Star	Brigantine	W R Mowll	136
Sea Lark	Smack	J Pearce	24
Shah	,,	Cullen and Stamp	35
Spartan	,,	B Burville	16
Scotia	,,	W Hatton	86
Surprise	,,	J Simmons	64
Susan	Schooner	W Bussey	58
Two Sisters	Brig	J A Beeching	135
Victoria and Albert	Smack	J T Drake	31
Volant	Cutter	Cullen and Stamp	22

Folkestone:

As it Was and as it Is.

It needs but the most cursory glance at the records of Folkestone, to show the visitor that this rapidly rising little town dates back as far as the Roman period, for this has been pretty conclusively shown by the number of antiquities and curiosities that have from time to time been brought to the light of day, all having the stamp of Cæsar upon them. There are evidences that the town has been associated with the Saxons, and probably its present title was derived from that people. Eadbald, King of Kent, built a convent here in A.D. 630, at the wish of his daughter Eanswythe, who eventually became its abbess. Though it was never made a direct landing-place by either our primitive conquerors, or later on, by the Saxons, still it has played a most important *rôle* in history. Passing from the time of the Saxons we find that the nunnery alluded to was destroyed by the old "Sea Kings," when they visited our shores, and later on a monastery was erected upon its site by the Normans, but this too was washed away. The Conqueror gave the manor to Sir William Avranches, who erected on the remains of an old Saxon fortress his Norman stronghold. Continuing to the 13th century, the French are accused of having taken and burnt the town. Harry the Bluff is also reported to have visited it, and in the year 1573 Queen Bess entered the place, and was received by Robert Holyday, who then held the office of Mayor. In the days of the Commonwealth the town of Folkestone was the scene of severe struggles and strifes between the Cromwellites and Royalists, and it was in this reign that a Puritanical minister supplanted the Church of England clergyman at the Parish Church. In the neighbouring town of Dover the clergyman of St. Mary's was named Reading, and he likewise was one of those who suffered persecution under the hands of the "long-faced, hypocritical" Puritan community. Constant bickerings came at last to an open discussion between the

champion of the Throne in the person of the Rev. Mr. Read and John Fisher, a Baptist, on the part of the Puritans. The discussion took place in the Parish Church ; but although it is a memorable event in history still its pages do not record who obtained the best of the dispute. To proceed with our narrative, it may be added that Folkestone is one of the oldest of the Cinque Ports, and has upon more than one occasion supplied the navy with British "Hearts of Oak." Later on, in the reign of George III., the place was celebrated for being a great harbour of refuge for smugglers, and many of the houses, even in the present day, are in themselves pictures of the ingenuity of man in the way of secret passages, trap-doors, cellars, and other depositories. With this brief glance at the history of Folkestone in bye-gone days, remarking *en passant* that it was in the year 1797 the dawn of improvements began to shine upon the town when Mr. Pettman, who was steward to the then Earl of Radnor, gained a well-deserved fame for his science in agriculture and the improvements he instituted in the drainage of the town, we come down to the year 1800. It was about this time that the celebrated feud which waged long and furious, took place between the inhabitants of Dover and Folkestone ; but, thanks to the advancement of the age, at the present time all signs of it have passed away, and the best of feeling prevails between the people of the two towns. A peculiarity of Folkestone in that year was the curious names possessed by some of its Town Councillors. For instance, from records we find that the names of Gittens and Timothy are frequently mentioned in the Municipal records of the town. In 1807, the inhabitants established a Folkestone Conversation Society, and its meetings were held at the then Royal Oak Hotel. Mr. Sturges, in a capital lecture on the history of Folkestone, past and present, delivered some months ago, details at length some of the curious subjects which this Society suggested for debating, and among others it may not, perhaps, be entirely uninteresting to mention the accompanying few. One of the subjects was, "Suppose a man, seeing his mother, wife, and child in danger of being drowned, and he had it in his power to save one of the three, which is it most his duty to preserve ?" The voting was rather curious, for, while one voted for the mother, three voted for the wife, and three for the child, but the Chairman decided the matter by giving his casting vote in favour of the child. Another was, "Whether a woman, having received the constant addresses from a man for a lengthy time, ought to consider herself engaged without a distinct promise of marriage." The vote was six in favour of the lady's considering herself so under such circumstances, and five against ; and the third subject was, "Which is most dangerous to society—a knavish lawyer or an ignorant quack doctor." This, history says, was the subject of a very long debate, and resulted in an equal number of votes for both individuals, but the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the lawyer.

But it is not our project to trouble our readers with a lengthy history of FOLKESTONE AS IT WAS. Historians and antiquarians have already at great length made known in detail the peculiarities and principal features of the records of the past, and as our more immediate object is to dwell upon FOLKESTONE AS IT IS, we shall at once to our task, giving a brief outline of the various objects of interest that should be seen by those who visit the town. The reminiscences of Folkestone past, like a dream have passed away, and its antiquities have now almost sunk into oblivion. Where once were narrow streets and rugged roads, green fields, and verdant pastures, bright and elegant mansions have been built; new villas, squares, terraces, churches, hotels, and inns have sprung up, and so few and rare are the remains of anything like ancient Folkestone, that were an inhabitant who had left his home some twenty years ago to visit the town now he would not for a moment recognise the place of his childhood. A most marvellous improvement has taken place in the town within the last few years, and though in some cases the streets—especially High-street—bear in their narrow crookedness the marks of by-gone days, new streets have cropped up within the borough, and are filled with large and elegant shops. In fact, where everything a few years ago seemed going to decay, is now the scene of life and bustle. We must not forget to add that the principal movers in this resurrection of Folkestone have been the South-Eastern Railway Company, and by their enterprise the Harbour, which at one time was very little better than a mud-hole, is now the scene of stir, and is often crowded with shipping. It was in the year 1808 that the foundations of the Pier were laid, in 1844 the railway communication was opened to the town, and in the same year also steam communication was established between Folkestone and Boulogne. Its advantages as a watering-place are undoubtedly many. It is well known for the salubrity of its air, and consequently it has become one of the most fashionable resorts for visitors along the coast. The DISTANCE from London is about 71 miles by road and 82 by rail. From LONDON it is two hours' journey by express, and three hours by ordinary trains. There are two routes—one by the South-Eastern Railway from London Bridge, Charing Cross, and Cannon-street, and the other by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, but by this line the passenger has to change. The former Company have two stations here—one at the Junction and the other at the Harbour, near the Pier. The tidal boats to Boulogne start daily from the Pier, wind and weather permitting.

The first place of interest to visit is the OLD PARISH CHURCH, standing upon West-cliffe, and over-looking the sea. Like the Parish Churches of other towns, villages, and hamlets, its walls associate us with scenes of centuries past. Its records link the "present with the past, and its old bells as they ring out arouse

feelings of the tenderest description." And when seated within its porch at "pensive even-tide, when streams the west" with the golden hues of the setting sun, and the sacred silence around speaketh of decay, how applicable are the lines—

How preacheth Wisdom to the conscious breast,
Saying, "Each foot that roameth here shall rest."
To God and Heaven, Death is the only way.

Wandering among the tombs in the churchyard, recalls to mind the forms of those loved ones we have lost, and who are now calmly sleeping in death beneath the sod; for in these peaceful haunts we see humanity—old and young, rich and poor—lying together, reduced to one common level, and committed to one common home; and as we reflect, the recollection of some beloved parent, or some dear friend, or some familiar school-fellow, or some departed associate rises vividly in the mind, and we leave the hallowed ground upon which our feet are treading with feelings of reverence, linked with happy memories of the past. In fact, who is there but the stony-hearted and irreverent who will not pay the first visit to the Parish Church. Folkestone Parish Church is called after St. Mary and St. Eanswyth, who was the abbess of the nunnery here, and its exterior is somewhat striking. Once inside its

High, embowered roof,
With antique-pillars, massy beams,
And storied windows richly light
Casting a dim religious light,

have been for ages past the chief source of attraction for visitors. Its date, although disputed, is very ancient indeed, some stating that its foundations were laid at the same period as the Priory. Its shape is cruciform, and its architecture is attributed to both Saxon and Norman handicraft. It consists of chancel, nave, and aisle, separated by pillars, and, looking down the church from the western door, an imposing sight is gained. The western part of the church is in the "perpendicular" style, and bears the date of the 15th century. In the chancel are three early English lancet windows. In the Puritanical period the sacred edifice was sadly mutilated by the hands of these heathenish despoilers, but happily those people have passed away, and as century after century has instilled further enlightenment into the minds of the English nation, so has the Church been gradually restored to its pristine splendour till now it ranks with any in the county. The interior presents many curious objects for the visitor to inspect, and notably among these are three monuments—one to the "Herdson's Family"—the monument on the north side of the chancel representing a sleeping Knight with his feet resting upon his dog; and the monument to S. Harlowe, Esq. The three lancet windows over the Altar represent the subjects of Faith, Hope, and Charity, placed in memoriam of the Butcher family. A handsome fresco of "Our Saviour" has been lately painted by amateur hands over the chancel arch. A new and elegant Altar has been erected within the last three years, and assisted by the Mosaic paintings by

several ladies on either side of the reredos, it stands out in admirable relief, and forms one of the most elegant structures of its kind we have seen. The work of a thorough restoration is still being rapidly advanced by the Vicar, the Rev. M. Woodward. The chancel has been paved with the newest and most handsome patterns of Maw's patent tiles; the church has been re-seated throughout; a handsome porch has been erected at the east end of the church, where three figures of our Saviour as the Good Shepherd; the Virgin Mary; and St. Mary Eanswythe, have been placed. The Lady Chapel is beautifully decorated with Mosaic and other paintings, a work which has cost £300, and all the walls of the church have been decorated in a similar style. A new handsome stained-glass window has been placed in the east end in memory of the great Harvey, the discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood, who was born in Folkestone. The subject is "The Tree of Life," bearing "Twelve manners of fruits," with scenes from the Life of our Lord in His healing capacity as the Great Physician, It cost £500, and the whole sum was subscribed by medical gentlemen. The design of the Vicar evidently is to go on with the work of church restoration until Folkestone Parish Church shall be among the finest of sacred edifices to be found in Kent. The churchyard is full of ancient tombs, and the epitaphs recorded on some of them are exceedingly ludicrous. The curious sun-dial, mounted on steps, is also a feature in the churchyard.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—Through the unwearied exertions of the Rev. M. Woodward, the Rev. J. Burbridge, and, lastly, but by no means least, of the Rev. E. Husband, the old iron church that used to serve for a place of worship for this district has been replaced by a church, large and commodious, though somewhat plain in the exterior, and the religious wants of this populous parish have now been somewhat adequately met. It was opened in the summer of 1873 with great ceremony, and daily services are now conducted within it. The incumbent is the Rev. E. Husband, whose zeal in the good cause he is labouring in is exceedingly great, and the quiet, unassuming, but sincere manner in which he carries on his work has gained for him immense esteem, regard, and popularity throughout Folkestone; in fact, the church is crowded on every occasion he preaches.

ST. PETER'S.—This very handsome building stands on the East Cliff on a picturesque site. The internal decorations are of a very beautiful character, and it contains a stone altar, which cost £400, surmounted by carved figures of the apostles. An iron wrought screen of a very chaste design shuts in the choir. The stations of the cross are placed round the church. There is a super altar, some handsome stained glass window, and a very fine-tuned organ. This elegant little church has cost at least, with its furniture, £10,000. Schools have lately been erected in connection with it at a cost of £1,200. The Vicar is the Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, M.A.

CHRIST CHURCH is a fine building, which has of late years been built to accommodate the west end of the town. The congregation became so large that it was found necessary to enlarge it. The Vicar is the Rev. C. Bosanquet, M.A. Curate, the Rev. J. Mills.

TRINITY CHURCH is an unfinished structure at the extremity of the town. As Folkestone extends in this direction the necessity for this church being finished will be recognised, and it will then be a very handsome edifice. The Vicar is the Rev. C. A. Taylor.

The CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL is in Tontine-street, Rev. A. J. P. Palmer, Minister, and has during the past year been enlarged to accommodate the increasing congregation.

The WESLEYANS have a fine building on Grace-hill.

SALEM CHAPEL is the Baptists' place of worship. They have recently constructed a very handsome new chapel on the site of the old one. The Rev. W. Sampson is the minister.

THE LEES.—This part of Folkestone may justly be called the most attractive. For a great length, perhaps for upwards of half-a-mile, this promenade is backed on the one side with a row of magnificently built houses, forming at intervals "Gardens and Squares," while in the front is gained an unbounded sea view, indescribably beautiful. On a clear day the cliffs of France may be seen, and the offing, when dotted with innumerable craft, presents one of those scenes that rarely fail to rivet the attention of the gazer with admiration and wonder. In summer, regimental bands, either from Dover or Shorncliffe, enliven the spot, and a large attendance is always the consequence.

THE TOWN HALL faces Sandgate-road, and is situated at the top of the town. Neither is the exterior or the interior imposing. The Concert and Entertainment Hall is capable of accommodating from 700 to 800 people. In length the building is 75 feet, and 40 feet in width. To it is attached the Police Station; and the Petty Session Room is the first one on the left after entering.

THE HARBOUR is noted for its freedom from sediment and shingle. For some while it lay in desolation, till the South-Eastern Railway Company bought it from the Trustees, and converted it into a place fit for the direct communication they established therefrom to Boulogne. It is 300 yards in length, and occupies about 15 acres of ground. On the south quay a pier with a lighthouse has been run out into the sea, upon which the promenade fee is one penny.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT is an important Institution for Folkestone, and is owned by a company. It is a spacious and fine-looking building, fitted up with every convenience for sea bathing, and warm and cold baths. It is much frequented by visitors; and in connection with it there is a reading room, and a large room in which balls, concerts, and entertainments are given.

The principal HALLS are the Harveian Institute, the Volunteer Artillery Institute, and a Commercial Hall and Auction Mart, Rendezvous-street, on Grace-hill, nearly opposite the new Wesleyan Chapel. This commodious building, with its warehouses and estate agency offices, situate in the centre of the rising town of Folkestone, was erected about six years since by the present proprietor, Mr. G. Brickman, to supply a want long felt in this and other towns of a convenient place where furniture, paintings, glass, china, musical instruments, in fact, any description of property, can be sold by auction; and sold to advantage, which cannot be done in many small places. The terms are moderate, fixed commissions being charged which cover all expenses.

To the geologist, entomologist, and botanist, the WARREN is a splendid ground for labour. It is situated along the road to Dover, and from its summit the scenery is most picturesque. The railway cuts through it, and there are no less than three tunnels in the short distance that separates Folkestone from Dover. The strata, moreover, are most abundantly full of all kinds of curiosities. To the geologist the sands yields innumerable shining ammonites and various other fossils. The Lower Greensand Cliffs and Junction Bed are replete with fossils and oysters; the woods and the chalk cliffs are full of sea-eggs and rhynchonellæ. The botanist will find the following plants here:—Moschatel, agrimony, the anthyllis, the star thistle, the carline thistle, the euphrasia officinalis, the autumnal gentain, the hairy St. John's wort, the perforated wort, the ploughman's spikenard, the field knawtia, and the two wild mignonettes, &c.; and the other shrubs are the arum, Iris, roses, and woody nightshade. The entomologist will be enabled to add to his collection the painted lady, the grayling, the marble white, the clouded yellows, the adonis, and the ruby clear-wing.

THE MARTELLO TOWERS to be seen in the vicinity of the Warren once extended all along the coast as far as Pevensey Bay, in Sussex, but many of them have now fallen into decay. They were erected on the proposition of the celebrated Pitt as a means of protection from foreign foes. In height they stand thirty to forty feet, and the diameter of the summit is twenty-two feet. In the centre it is so arranged that a twenty-four pounder can be brought to bear upon an enemy from any side. An arch springing from a brick pillar in the centre, forms a bomb-proof roof. The material they are built of is brick, and the average thickness of the walls is from seven to eight feet. The interior is divided into three stories, and is capable of accommodating twenty men with their officer. The vaults beneath may be used as stores for ammuniton, &c. Several of the towers are occupied by the Coast Brigade Artillery. One or two have been blown up during the past year or two, but in those that remain considerable alterations have been made. They are strengthened, and in other ways arranged to carry the new heavy rifled ordnance. A shaft has

been fixed communicating with the magazine below, by means of which the ammunition will be lifted by machinery up to the gun platform on the top of the tower, and the presence of one man only in the magazine will consquently be required. The charge of powder is 43lbs., whilst that of the 64-pouuders superseded has been only 15lbs. Sandgate Castle is furnished with them as well to the number of nine, and the sea front of the same will be repaired and strengthened at an estimated cost of £500.

It is impossible to do more than enumerate a list of the WALKS and DRIVES in the neighbourhood, and to commence we should advise the traveller to take them in routine, such as Sandgate, Hythe, and Lympne. Of the two former we shall speak more presently. Lympne is about nine miles from Folkestone, and it was made a celebrated Port by the Romans, The old and majestic Studfall Castle defended it, and the ruins of this building, together with the Church adjoining, bear great marks of antiquity, and are a source of much interest to the visitor. The next route should be to Cheriton, Newington, and Saltwood. The other places within easy distance of the town, and worthy of a visit, are Beachborugh, Sandling, Westenhanger, Castle Hill, and the Cherry Garden, Cæsar's Camp. Of this much has been written. The encampment is an oval form and about 150 feet in length. The Chalybeate Spring, the Sugarloaf Hill, the East Cliffe, Hawkinge, Swingfield Minnis, Paddlesworth, Caple-le-Ferne. St. Radigund's Abbey, Lyminge, and Elham.

Sandgate.

This pretty little, but rapidly-increasing town, is situated about two miles from Folkestone, and can be got at by three different ways, viz.: the Original-road, the Lower-road, and the Cliff-road. The former was made at the expense of the Earl of Radnor in 1828, but owing to the sea encroaching upon its boundary to a dangerous extent, another was formed at the bottom of the cliff. The scene that greets the eye along either footway is extremely good and romantic. In the Lower one the traveller has the sea dashing against the shore on the one side, while on the other the clifis covered with gorse, tower aloft. This, it may be said, is the carriage road, The cliff-road in summer is certainly the most attractive, for on a clear day it is possible to see with the naked eye the well-known Dymchurch Wall, Dungeness, and The Fairlight Downs—at Hastings. The first sight of the town is caught when the Martello Tower on the plain became visible, and, turning the corner, the whole of Sandgate is disclosed to view, built in a hollow and surrounded by chalky cliffs on all sides save one. The most ancient part of Sandgate is its CASTLE, which dates back to a very remote period. Queen Elizabeth once during her reign honoured it with a visit. A Martello Tower

is erected in the centre, and securely guarded by large pieces of Artillery. As a WATERING PLACE, &c., Sandgate dates its existence back as far as the year 1776, when Seymour speaks of it as being a place resorted to for bathing, Folkestone being at the time a fishing town, and ill-adapted for such purposes. It was at Shorncliffe that the Foreign Legion was stationed in tents, and after its disbandment the Government authorities, seeing that the place was healthy, made it a military station. The huts, as now arranged, have a most picturesque appearance, and the visitor should not fail to give them a glance. Several regiments and depots of regiments are always at the Camp. So thriving has the town been for the last few years that it now has its church, chapels, and bathing establishment, just the same as any other watering-place along the coast. The National Schools are a beautiful piece of architecture, and were built a few years ago by a gentleman for the education of poor children. The town has now its own Urban Sanitary Authority, of which Mr. Pledge is the Chairman. It has also its own Artillery Volunteer Corps, known as the 11th K.A.V.; and Messrs. Jenner & Co's. Sandgate and Shorncliffe Bank is in the town.

Hythe.

The visitor before leaving Folkestone will do well to visit SALTWOOD CASTLE, near Hythe, now lying in ruins, and possessing attractions alike to both the antiquarian and archæologist. It was erected by the Romans, and Oesc (the son of Hengist) in 488 repaired the fortifications. It was built to protect the town of Hythe from foreign foes. Although age has done a great deal to demolish it, yet the ruins in a great measure keep up their ancient splendour. A great part of the outer wall is standing, together with several towers aud an ancient gateway, and the once massive entrance is now a farm-house. The moat is to be seen in a state of perfection. Within the walls are remains of a bnilding supposed by some to have been a chapel, and by others a banqueting hall. The night before Archbishop Thomas à Becket was murdered in the Cathedral at Canterbury, his four murderers slept there.

At HYTHE the principal place of attraction is the PARISH CHURCH, where, in a vault underneath the Altar, in the Crypt below, is an enormous stack of human bones. It measures 27ft. in length, 6ft. in breadth, 7ft. in height. Several conjectures are given in connection with these bones. Some say that they are the remains of those who fell in a battle between the Danes and Saxons, and others believe they are the bones of inhabitants, who were decimated by a plague in the time of Henry IV.

Member of Parliament, Magistrates, &c.

Member of Parliament.

Sir Edward William Watkin, Worthenden, Cheshire
Agent—Richard Hart, Esq., Church-street

Lord of the Manor.

Earl of Radnor
Local Agent—R. C. F. Thomas, Esq., Manor-house, Manor-road

Recorder.

J. J. Lonsdale, Esq., The Cottage, Sandgate

Clerk of the Peace.

R. T. Brockman, Esq., 4, Cheriton-place

Coroner.

John Minter, Esq., Grace-hill

Magistrates.

The Mayor (W. Wightwick, Esq.), Bouverie-square: J. Kingsnorth, Esq., Ingles; W. Bateman, Esq., Sandgate-road; S. Eastes, Esq., London-street; R. W. Boarer, Esq., Bouverie-place; J. Clark, Esq., Grove-house; Colonel de Crespigny, Sandgate-road; J. Tolputt, Esq., Sandgate-road; J. Kelcey, Esq., Albion-villas; and J. Gambrill, Esq., Park Farm

Clerk: R. Hart, Esq., Church-street

The meetings are held daily at 11 o'clock, in the Petty Sessional Room at the Town Hall

The Legal and Medical Professions, &c.

Legal.

Ralph Thomas Brockman, Esq., 4, Cheriton-place, Registrar of County Court, Clerk of the Peace, &c., &c.; and W. G. S. Harrison, Esq., 4, Cheriton-place, Town Clerk, Deputy Registrar County Court, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, &c., &c.; Richard Hart, Esq., Church-street, Clerk to the Magistrates, Vestry Clerk, Clerk to Burial Board, &c.; John Minter, Esq., Grace-hill, Coroner; William Wightwick, Esq., 15, Bouverie-square, Clerk to the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes; H. B. Bradley, Esq., Guildhall-street; F. J. Till, Esq., Guernsey-villas, Broadmead-road

Medical.

Robert L. Bowles, M.D., and Henry Lewis, M.D., West-terrace; William Bateman, M.R.C.S., 32, Sandgate-road; Sylvester Eastes, M.R.C.S., London-street; Charles E. Fitzgerald, M.D., 10, West-terrace; William T. Tyson, M.R.C.S., Church-street; John Chapman, M.R.C.S., 52, Sandgate-road; John F. Wilkin, M.R.C.P., 7a, Lees.

Dentists.

Mr. C. Harwood, chemist, Rendezvous-street; Mr. W. Lea, chemist, Harbour-street; Mr. T. Place, Raglan-lodge, 48, Sandgate-road; Mr. Banks, Sandgate-road; Mr. Drury, Sandgate-road; Mr. J. J. Giles, Guildhall-street

Veterinary Surgeon.

Mr. Hogben, The Oaks, Cheriton

County Court.

Judge; George Russell, Esq.

Registrar and High Bailiff: R. T. Brockman, Esq. Office; 4, Cheriton place

Deputy Bailiff: Aaron Mobbs, County Court, Office

The Sittings are held in the Town Hall. By the "New Rules and Orders," applications for summonses (in this district) must be made at the Registrar's Office twelve clear days before the sittings of the Court, and summonses out of the district at least 16 clear days

The Corporation, &c.

The following is a list of the Corporation:

Mayor: W. Wightwick, Esq.

Deputy-Mayor; T. Caister, Esq., (Alderman)

Aldermen: J. Gambrill, T. Caister, J. Hoad, and John Banks

West Ward: Messrs. J. B. Tolputt, J. Sherwood, J. Fitness, J. Holden, W. Wightwick, and Francis Coules

North Ward: Messrs. J. C. Davidson, T. Harrison, and Stephen Hobday Major

East Ward: Messrs. J. Dunk, W. H. Willis, J. D. Robinson, C. W. Spurrier, W. H. Hills, and George Prebble

Quarterly Meetings of the Council are fixed for the ensuing year as follows:—1st January, 1875, at 6 p m., 5th May, at 6 p.m.; 4th August at 6 p.m.; and 9th November, at 12 (noon)

Committees of the Council.

Finance: The whole Council

Watch Committee: The whole Council

Nuisance Committee: The whole Council

General Purposes Committee: The whole Council

Museum Committee: The Mayor, Aldermen Gambrill and Banks, and Councillors Fitness, Davidson, and Robinson

Corporation Committees.

General Purposes and Improvement Committee: The whole Corporation

Lighting Committee: The Mayor, and Councillors Davidson, Holden, Spurrier, Robinson, Willis, and Major

Finance Committee: The whole Corporation

Hackney Carriage Committee: The whole Corporation

Nuisance Removal Committee: The whole Corporation

Town Clerk: W. G. S Harrison. Esq., Cheriton-place

Treasurer: E. Kingsford, Esq., 102, Guildhall-street

Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances: Mr. W. Springall. Office, Dover-road

Collector: Mr. James Harrison, Sessions Hall, High-street

Town Sergeant: Mr. Thomas Morford, Town Hall

Inspector of Weights and Measures:

Collector of Market Tolls: Mr. E. Dale, Dover-street

Town Crier: Mr. Thomas Cockett, 19, Coolinge-terrace

The Police Force.

The Station is annexed to the Town Hall, Superintendent: Mr. J. M° Willshire. Sergeants: John Reynolds and William Woodland; and twelve Constables

The Fire Brigade consists of 16 members, over which Mr. Springall is the Superintendent

The Fire Engine is kept at the Corporation stables, and the keys are at the Surveyor's Office, the Town Hall, Post-office (Tontine-street), and at the Perter's Lodge on the Harbour

The Fire Escape is stationed in the Meat Market, underneath the Town Hall

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Custom House Authorities, &c.

Collector and Receiver of Wrecks: James Foyster, Esq.

Clerks: Messrs. J. P. Wellard, J. Boyce, and T. Golder

Writer: W. O. Bowden

Surveyor: Mr. W. S. Flint

Examining Officers: J. Haines, F. S. Tolputt, G. F. Traill, D. Mackay, P. Vontom, J. H. Baker, and R. Proctor

Outdoor Officers: W. Cope, C. J. Swain, W. Andrews, E. Wraith, Baker Spearpoint, T. Hart, E. Mummery, S. Hood, R. Graves, W. Paramour, and E. Henderson

Consul for France: Mr. W. Forster

Custom House Agents, &c.: Nollern, Henry, and Co.; Chinnery Johnson and Co.; Friend and Co.; G. Meek; T. J. Greenop; H. B. Thornton; Flageollet Frères. Agent for the South-Eastern Railway: T. G. Ledger, Esq

Submarine Company's Telegraph—Office: Harbour Station. Clerk: Mr Warner

Harbour Master and Superintendent: Captain Edward Jones, The Clock House, Folkestone Harbour

Inspector of Engineers, &c.: Mr Earnshaw. Offices: Company's Works

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South-Eastern Railway Company's Folkestone and Boulogne Service.

The following steamers run between Folkestone and Boulogne, the times of starting and leaving being according to the tides:—*Queen of the Belgians, Princess Helena, Prince Ernest, Princess Clementine, Lord Warden, Princess Maud, Victoria, Alexandra, Albert Edward,* and *Napoleon III*

The Continental Goods Traffic.

A steamer leaves Folkestone for Boulogne, and *vice-versa*, daily, and frequently a second boat is despatched. The goods received at Folkestone are cleared and forwarded by goods train the same night to London. An express goods service leaves Folkestone Harbour for London at 10.5 a m daily (Sundays excepted), and these goods are delivered in London the same afternoon

Income Tax Commissioners.

Messrs R. W. Boarer, J. Kelcey, W. T. Tyson, H. Tite, C. E. Fitzgerald, M.D., and R. E. Bowles, M.D. Clerk: W. Wightwick, Esq., Bouverie-square

Post Office Information.

Head Office—Tontine Street.

Post Master: Mr. T. Spearpoint. Chief Clerk. Mr. G. Hawkins, Second Clerk: Mr. T. E. Hills. Stamper and Sorter: Frederick Spickett. Telegraph Clerks: Mr. Elgar (first), Mr. Golding (second), Mr. Pearson (third), Mr. Turner (fourth).

Sub-Offices—Sandgate, Dymchurch, New Romney, Lydd, Brooklands, Shorncliffe, and Sandgate-road.

General Post Office—Tontine-street: 7 a.m., delivery of letters; 8.20 a.m. bags made up for London; 9 a.m., bags for Hythe; 10.20 a.m., made up bag for Sandgate and Shorncliffe; 11 a.m., delivery of letters; 11.35 a.m., bags for London and beyond; 11.35 a.m., bags for Ashford, Canterbury, Faversham, Deal, Margate, Ramsgate, and Sandwich; 5 p.m., bag for Dover; 6.10 p.m., delivery of letters; 6.30 p.m., mail to London and through; 8.30 p.m., bag for Continent; 10.40 p.m., bag for all parts. 2nd Day Mail to London, Ashford, &c., 11.35 a.m. Extra penny stamp, 11.45 a.m.

Letters are received for Boulogne to half an hour before the departure of the South-Eastern boats from the harbour

Money Orders are granted and paid from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays until 8 p.m. On Sundays the Office is open for general business from 7 to 10 a.m. only. Telegrams from 7 to 10 a.m. Telegrams are forwarded on week days to all parts from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Pillar Boxes: Langhorn, 11 a.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.45 p.m.; Rendezvous-street, 11.15 a.m., 6.15 and 9 p.m. Copthall-place, 11.15 a.m., 6.15, and 9 p.m. Dover-street, 9 a.m., 6.20, and 9 p.m. Harbour Station Box, 11.20 a.m., 6.20, and 8 p.m.

Branch Office—Sandgate-road: Receiver, Mr. J. W. Moore.

The box is cleared on week days at 11.15 a.m., 6.15 p.m., and 8.45 p.m.; Sundays, 8.45 p.m. only. Continental letters for the night mail should be posted before 6.15 p.m.

Attendance for the sale of stamps and general Post Office business is given at this office from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. No attendance on Sundays

Money Orders are granted and paid from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturdays until 8 p.m.

Post-Office Savings' Bank business is transacted during the time the office is open

Telegrams forwarded to all parts from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sundays excepted. The public can forward messages from the Head Office at any time upon payment of an additional fee of 2s.

Coaches and Omnibuses.

Coaches for Hythe leave Folkestone, calling at Mr. Valyer's Livery Stables, Sandgate-road, every day at 10 and 11.15 a m, 12.30, 2.30, 6.10 and 7.30 p m. From Hythe they leave at 8 45, 10, and 11 a m ; 1, 4, and 5 30 p m.

Sundays to Hythe at 11 a m, 2.30, 7, and 9 p m. From Hythe 9.30 a m, 1, 5,45, and 7.45 p m

Pilcher's omnibus leaves Folkestone every Saturday at 9 a m for Canterbury

Checksfield's van leaves for Ashford every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, returning to Folkestone every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

A daily commucication between Folkestone, Dover, and Deal is kept up from the King's Arms Livery Stables, Sandgate-road, and also by Mr. Conley

Town omnibuses as usual attend all trains

Public Works.

Gas Company. — Works, Ford-street. Chairman: Mr. Thomas Cobb' Secretary: Mr. W. Medhurst, jun. Manager: Mr. J. Hoile. Collecting Clerk: Mr. Stephen Page

Water Works.—Cherry Gardens. Secretary: R. Hart, Esq. Assistant Secretary: Mr. H, Sturges

Churches and Chapels.

SS. Mary and Eanswythe Church, Church-street.— Services: Sunday, Holy Communion, 8 a m ; second celebration on the first Sunday in the month only, at 9 a m ; Matins and Holy Communion, 11 a m ; Litany and Catechising, 3.30 p m ; Evensong, 6.30 p m. Week days, Holy Communion, 8 a m ; Matins, 8.30 a m ; Evensong, 5 p m (except Wednesday, 7 p m sermon). Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 a m. Celebration of the Holy Communion on all Holy days at 8 a m. Morning Prayer (Choral) 11 a m. Choral Evensong and Sermon, 5 p m. Incumbent: Rev. M. Woodward, M.A., Surrogate for the district. Senior Curate and Precentor: vacant. Curate: Rev. Bullock. Churchwardens: Mr. T. Spearpoint and Mr. S. May. Sidesmen: Mr. C. J. Chapman and Mr. D. C. Cadman

Christ Church, Upper Sandgate-road—Services: Sunday, 11 a m, 3 p m, and 6.30 p m. Wednesday and Friday, 11 a m. Holy Communion administered on the first Sunday in each month, after morning and evening services ; on the third Sunday in each month at 8 a m. Sacrament of Baptism administered every Sunday at 4 p m. Collections: At the Sunday afternoon service, for the Curates' Fund ; on the second Sunday in the month, at morning and evening services, for the Church Enlargement Fund ; on the last Sunday in the month, at morning and evening services, for the current church expenses ; at the Holy Communion, for the poor of the parish. Incumbent: Rev Claude Bosanquet, M.A. Curate: Rev — Mills. Churchwardens: Mr F. Coules and Mr H. Gorham

St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Mill-lane.—Service—Sundays: Holy Communion, 8 a m; Matins and short Sermon, 10.30 a m; High Celebration, 11.30; Litany and Catechising, 3 p m; Evensong, 6 30 p m. Week Days, Holy Communion, 8 a m; Matins, 8 30 a m; Litany on every Friday at Noon; Evensong, May to October, 8 15, November to April, 7 15. Sermons on Sunday morning and evening and on all Evens and Vigils. The church is free throughout. There is no endowment. All expenses, including the remuneration of the clergy, and the relief of the sick and needy, are dependent solely upon the Offertory. Incumbent: Rev. E. Husband.

St. Peter's Church, the Durlochs.—Service—Sunday: Holy Communion, 7 30 a m; Matins, 10 30 a m; High Celebration, 11 15 a m; children's service, 3 p m; Evensong, 6 30 p m. Week days, daily celebration, 7 45 a m; Evensong, 7 30 p m. Perpetual curate, Rev. C. J. Ridsdale

Holy Trinity Church.—Services Sunday: 11 a m, and 6 30 p m. The afternoon service on the first Sunday of each month will be for children; Holy Communion, second Sunday in the month, morning; fourth, evening. Week days: Service, with sermon, on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, Morning prayer on Holy Days, and on Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent and Lent, at 11 o'clock. Incumbent: Rev. C. J. Taylor, M.A. Churchwardens: Mr. Hucknell and Colonel Sunderland

Bethel (*Particular Baptist*) *Chapel*, the Bayle.—Service—Sunday: 10 30 a m, 3 p m, and 6 30 p m. Minister: Mr. Bartholomew

Catholic Chapel, Martello-road, Dover-road.—Services—Sunday, 8 30, 10 30 a m and 5 p m. Wednesdays, Mass at 8 30 a m. Priest: Rev. S. Morrisey.

Congregational Chapel, Tontine-street.—Services—Sunday: 11 a m, and 6 30 p m. Monday, prayer meeting at 7 p m: Thursday, lecture at 7 p m

The Friends' Meeting House, Dover-street.—Meeting open at 10 30 a m

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Dover-street.—Services: Sunday, 11 a m, 2 30 p m and 6 p m

Salem (*Baptist*) *Chapel*, Rendezvous-street.—Services—Sunday, 11 a m and 6 p m. Monday, 7 p m; Wednesday, 7 p m

Wesleyan Church, Grace-hill.—Services—Sunday, 11 a m and 6 30 p m Tuesday, 7 p m

Harveian Institute.—Services are held in the reading-room on Sundays, at 7 p m

Sandgate Church—Services at 11 a m and 6 30 p m

Wesleyan Chapel, Chapel-street, Sandgate. Services at 10 30 a m, and 6 30 p m

Overseers.

W. Bateman, John Clark, S. Eastes, R. W. Boarer, W. Bennett, and J. B. Telputt

Benevolent and Provident Institutions, &c.

The Dispensary and Infirmary, Mill-lane.—Hon. Secretary: R. W. Boarer, Esq.

Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.—Hon. Secretary:

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. — Secretary: Rev. C. J. Parsons, Priory-lees

St. Mary's Provident Fund.—Secretary and Treasurer: A. H. Taylor Esq.

The Savings' Bank, Town Hall, is open on Saturdays from 6 p m till 8 p m. Secretary: Mr. A. Moat, Victoria-grove

Permanent Building Society, Town Hall.—Secretary: Mr. E. Kingsford, 102, Guildhall-street

Wife's Society.—Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ogilvie, 6, Albion-villas

Matron's Charity.—Mrs. Peck, Secretary

The Parish Church District Visiting Society is conducted by the Vicar and lay helpers

The Soup Kitchen, on the Bayle. for the distribution of soup to the poor. One penny per quart is charged

Jacob's, Stone's, and Jenkin's Charities.—The Mayor and Aldermen for the time being

Ward and Mitchell's Charity, Daniel Harvey and his Brethren's, John Harvey's, and Thomas and Margaret Daffeary's Charities are under the trusteeship of William Bateman, John Clark, Sylvester Eastes, R. W. Boarer, William Bennett, jun., and John Bennett Tolputt

Schools.

The Grammar School, Rendezvous-street, was founded by Sir Eliab Harvey, in 1764, for the education of poor boys. The management is now under the supervision of ten trustees, selected from the Town Council and Resident gentry. Master, Mr. Heel

The British and Foreign, Mill-lane.—Master: Mr. Lloyd. These schools were established by S. Majoribanks, Esq., in 1835. Many hundred boys and girls have been educated here. The expenses are supported by voluntary contributions

St. Mary's National Day and Sunday Schools, Mill-lane.—Master: Mr. H. Ullyett; Mistress: Miss Hearn; Infant Mistress: The establishment is supported by subscriptions, and is under a committee of management, consisting of the laymen and clergy. Secretary: Mr. H. Stock

Christ Church School, Cheriton-road, is under the management of the Incumbent. It is entirely for the education of boys, girls, and infants, and is supported by the children's pence and voluntary subscriptions

St. Peter's Schools—A block of buildings is erected near St. Peters's Church, on the East Cliff, for the education of the youth of this parish. Hitherto the educational efforts have been confined to a few benevolent ladies and the Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, who have taught in some small rooms in Radnor-street

The Wesleyan Schools are situated under the Wesleyan Chapel

Literary Institutions, &c.

The Museum, in the Old Session Hall, is under the care of the Natural History Society. Secretary, Mr. H. Ullyett, National Schools, Mill-lane

The Harveian Institute, situated on the Bayle, open daily. It is replete with a library of about 1,000 books, and the reading room is filled with the leading papers of the day. Secretary, Mr. R. B. Hills, High-street

Libraries—H. Stock's High-street; J. Riley, High-street; W. Simpson's, Sandgate-road; E. Wiginton's, Sandgate-road

Newspapers—"*Folkestone Chronicle*" (2d.) confines itself to local news, of which it gives the fullest details, and invariably contains the best reports. *Folkestone Express* (1d.) It circulates largely through Folkestone, Sandgate, and Shorncliffe Camp

Assembly Rooms—The Town Hall, facing Sandgate-road; the Artillery Drill Hall, Dover-road; the Harveian Lecture Room, Bayle; the Bathing Establishment, Secretary and Manager, Mr. William Hills; and the Commercial Hall, Rendezvous-street

Literary Club—Rooms, Tontine-street. Secretary, Mr. W. Elgar. Open from 7 p m to 10 30 p m. Terms of membership 5s. per quarter

Original Catch Club—Chairman: Mr. J. Banks

Hotels.

The principal hotels are the Pavilion (proprietor, Mr. J. B. Edwards), on the harbour; the West Cliff Hotel (Mr. G. Howse), Sandgate-road, the Albion (Mr. Jacobs), Bouverie-sqnare; the Alexandra (Mr. C. W. Spurrier), Harbour-street; the Clarendon (Mr. Hart), Tontine-street; the King's Arms (Mr. W. Medhurst), Sandgate-road; the Rose (Mr. R. Medhurst, Broad-street); the Paris (Mr. Wedderburn), on the Harbour; the Royal George, Tramroad, &c.

Banks.

National Provincial Bank, Sandgate-road. Manager, J. R. Davy, Esq.

Insurance Agents.

Kent (*Fire and Life*)—E. Kingsford, 102, Guildhall-street; H. H. Sturgess, Guildhall-street

Royal (*Fire and Life*)—J. Sherwood, Sandgate-road; Mr. P. Valyer, Guildhall-street

Railway Passengers (*Accidental*)—G. Brickman, Rendezvous-street

Scottish Equitable (*Life*)— ,, ,,

International (*Life*)— ,, ,,

Manchester (*Fire*)— ,, ,,

General Fire and Life—H. G. Ellick, 6, Sandgate-road

Royal Exchange (*Fire and Life*)—J. Fitness, 75, Sandgate-road

London Union (*Life and Fire*)—John Hoad, Esq., Sandgate-road

European (*Life*)—E. Whitechurch, Rendezvous-street

Imperial (*Fire*)—John Banks, Tontine-street

Gresham (*Life*)— ,, ,,

Northern (*Life*)—H. Stock, High-street

Church of England (*Life*)—W. Pope, Harbour-street

Norwich (*Fire and Life*)—S. D. Hambrook, Tontine-street

Star (*Life*)—W. H. Birch, Cambridge-house

Manchester (*Fire*)— ,,

County (*Fire*)—R. Medhurst, jun., King's Arms Hotel

London Assurance Corporation—A Moat, 16; Victoria-grove

Ark (*Fire and Life*)—Mr. E. Dale, 1, Dover-street

Queen (*Fire and Life*)—Mr. James Neal, 6, Marine-parade

Phœnix (*Fire*)—W. Wightwick, Esq.

Bye Laws, &c.

The proprietor or driver of any hackney carriage, respectively, shall at all times cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in the inside, or on the outside of the carriage, subject to the approval of the Corporation or their officer, a card or plate certified by the signature of the Town Clerk, setting forth the number of the license and the particulars of all the legal fares allowed by these bye-laws

The proprietor and driver respectively of every such hackney carriage shall also at all times have a copy of these Bye Laws so certified as aforesaid, and of the clauses of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, applicable to hackney carriages, and also of the table of the distances attached to these Bye Laws ready to produce, and shall produce the same for perusal and inspection by any and every person or persons hiring, or who may have hired any such hackney carriage, and shall truly point out to such person and persons the Bye Law or clause applicable to the case or dispute which may have arisen between such person or persons; and such proprietor or driver, and every driver, shall at all times when plying for hire have with him an office-copy of his license ready to produce, and shall upon demand produce and exhibit the same to any person or persons hiring, or who may have hired his carriage, or to any duly authorised officer of the Corporation

No proprietor or driver of any such hackney carriage shall carry or permit to be carried in or on any such hackney carriage at any one time a greater number than six adult persons, including the driver

The driver of a first-class carriage drawn by one or more than one horse, and constructed to carry five adult persons beside the driver, shall, if required, carry that number of persons. The driver of a second-class carriage, drawn by one horse, or one, or more than one, pony, ass, or mule, and constructed to carry two adult persons, shall, if required, carry that number of persons. A chaise or other carriage drawn by a mule, or one or more than one, ass or asses, goat or goats, and constructed to carry four children, shall, if required, carry that number of children. The words "child" and "children" shall mean any child or children under ten years of age. Hackney carriages drawn or propelled by hand shall, if required, carry one person.

Infants held in the arms, or on the lap, or one child not so held, but under ten years of age, and accompanied by an adult, shall not be counted or charged for, but two children under ten years of age not so held shall be counted and charged for, as one adult person, and so on in the same proportion for any greater number of such children

The distance for which any such hackney carriage may be hired shall be computed from the stand or place where such carriage may be engaged or hired, and the driver of any such hackney carriage shall be bound to drive any person or persons hiring or wishing to hire such carriage to any distance from such stand or place not exceeding five miles from the General Post Office of the said borough

The following shall be the fares charged for the hire of hackney carriages licensed by the Corporation by time and by distance respectively:—

Hackney Carriages Drawn by Horses.

Fares for Time—To commence from the time of leaving the stand or place where hired.

	1st Cl.		2d Cl.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
If the time does not exceed one hour for the whole time	2	6	1	6
If the time exceeds one hour; for the first hour	2	6	1	6
For every additional half-hour or portion of a half-hour	1	3	0	9

Fares for Distance—If the distance does not exceed one mile including the distance from the stand or place from whence the carriage shall be called to the place where it shall be taken up. For the whole distance 1 6 1 0
If the distance exceeds one mile, for the first mile 1 6 1 0
For every additional half-mile or portion of half-mile..... 0 6 0 4

Description of First-class Carriage—Carriages drawn by one or more than one horse, and constructed to carry five adult persons besides the driver

Second-class Carriage—Small chaise or other carriage drawn by one horse, or one or more than one pony, ass, or mule, and constructed to carry two adult persons, and also every chaise or other carriage drawn by one mule, or one or more ass or asses, goat, or goats, constructed to carry four children; the words "child" and "children" shall mean any child or children under ten years of age

Hackney Carriage Drawn or Propelled by Hand. To Carry One Person.

Fares for Time—To commence on leaving the stand or place where hired

If the time does not exceed one hour, for the whole time 1 0
If the time exceeds one hour, for the first hour..... 1 0
For every additional half-hour or portion of a half-hour 0 6

Fares for Distance.—If the distance does not exceed one mile including the distance from the Stand or place from whence the carriage shall have been called to the place where it shall be taken up. For the whole distance..... 1 0
If the distance exceeds one mile, for the first mile 1 0
For every additional half-mile or portion of a half-mile 0 4

When two persons or more are carried in any hackney carriage with more luggage than they can place, or wish to place inside the carriage, a sum of threepence for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid. Hackney carriages drawn by one or more than one horse, or by more than one pony, may be required to carry luggage not exceeding the following weights, viz.:—With one person, 1½ cwt.; with two persons, 1 cwt. each person; with three persons, ½ cwt. each person; and with four persons, 28lbs. each person

After twelve o'clock at night, and until two o'clock in the morning, all fares shall be increased one half, and after two o'clock until after six o'clock in the morning shall be double the ordinary fares

Bathing.

The stand for bathing machines on the sea shore, within the said limits shall be on the beach, between the western end of the Pavilion Gardens and the groin opposite the Bathing Establishment

The following shall be the charges to be paid for the use of bathing machines, such charges to include the person having care of such bathing machine:—For the use of a bathing machine each time, and when occupied for not exceeding half-an-hour, sixpence each person using the same. For every additional half-hour, or portion thereof, sixpence each person using the machine.

Bathing machines used for bathing by women shall be kept separate from the bathing machines used for bathing by men, and no bathing machine when used for bathing by a woman shall be placed within forty yards of a bathing machine when used for bathing by a man; and no man shall be set down for bathing within forty yards of any woman bathing from any bathing machine or of any bathing machine with a woman or women therein for the purpose of bathing.

No person shall, after eight o'clock in the morning and before sunset, undress or dress upon, and bathe from any part of that portion of the sea shore which is used as a public bathing place within the limits of the borough, unless the person so undressing or dressing and bathing shall undress and dress in, and bathe from, a bathing machine, or retain and wear some suitable dress or covering proper and sufficient to pervent any indecent exposure of his or her person.

No person shall, after eight o'clock in the morning and before sunset, bathe in the sea from a boat within four hundred yards of any part of that portion of the sea shore within the limits of this borough which is used as a public bathing place so as indecently to expose his or her person. No proprietor, boatman, or sailor, or other person in charge of any boat shall permit any person to bathe in the sea, in front of the sea shore, from, or dress or undress in such boat, within four hundred yards from the sea shore, except before the hour of eight in the morning or after the hour of sunset.

Pleasure Boats.

For the hire of a rowing boat, rowed by one man, for any time not exceeding one hour	1	6
For every additional half-hour or portion of a half-hour	0	9
For the hire of a sailing boat managed by two men, for any time not exceeding one hour, for each person hiring and sailing in such boat	0	6
For every additional half-hour, or portion of a half-hour for each person	0	3

Nevertheless the owner or person in charge of a sailing boat shall not be compellable to accept a hiring for any number of persons less than six

Every boat let to hire or used for the purpose of sailing or rowing for pleasure shall, when at sea, be kept by the person or persons rowing or sailing such boat at a distance of two hundred yards at least from any of the bathing machines, while actually in use, and no person shall place or ply for hire with or launch any boat within the distance of forty yards at least from any bathing machine

Hackney Carriages.

In case of property being left in any hackney carriage or pleasure boat, by any person who may have hired or used the same, such property shall within twelve hours after being so found in the carriage or pleasure boat be taken by the driver or person so finding, in the state in which it was found, to the Superintendent of Police for the time being of the said borough at the Police Station at the Town Hall, Folkestone, and be there deposited for reclamation, and the driver or person depositing such property shall be entitled to payment for the time occupied in bringing it to the place of deposit, as the rate chargeable by the time for the carriage or pleasure boat hired, such payment to be made by the owner of the property on reclaiming the same

The penalty for the breach or nonobservance of any of the foreging byelaws shall, in every case, by any sum not exceeding Forty Shillings.

Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich.

The Town of Deal, like its sister town of Dover, can boast of very ancient origin, inasmuch as it is believed by some (and disputed by others) to have been the first landing place of Julius Cæsar and his followers. Whether it is the exact spot or not is not a question, however, that we are going to discuss the merits of here; sufficient for us to say that if it was not the precise landing-place of the Roman Conquerors, they nevertheless made pretty good use of the town during the time they lived in our island home. In those times the place was nothing more than a little fishing village, inhabited by the poorest of poor fishermen, but who were even then noted, as their descendants are now, for being daring and hardy seamen, ready at all times and in all weathers, at the risk of life and limb, to put out to sea to their brethren in distress on the briny deep. It remained a small fishing hamlet till the decadence of the Sandwich Haven, and it was at this time that the Downs, the now-famous roadstead of Deal, first became a most popular anchorage for vessels of all tonnage, classes, and climes; and the new town, known as Lower Deal, sprung into existence about this period in consequence of the influx of inhabitants into the neighbourhood. Although perhaps the town has played no very important part in history, it nevertheless has its ancient records of well-known events, amongst which may be included the landing of Perkin Warbeck (1495), after his defeat at Sandwich. The town is also notable as the place at which the celebrated Mrs. Carter was born in the year 1717. It is situated on the south-eastern coast, and is about 74 miles from London by road and 102 by rail. The sea-view from the Esplanade is very extensive, and embraces the Goodwin Sands, the Downs, the Dover Straits, the Isle of Thanet, and the coast of France. The air is very healthy, and the place is a suitable resort for visitors who suffer from pulmonary diseases.

The town itself has nothing to boast of in the shape of buildings; and although perhaps it is not quite on a par with its many rivals, yet it is rapidly growing more important, and equally as fashionable as its neighbours.

Henry VIII., in the year 1539, erected THE CASTLES OF DEAL, WALMER, AND SANDOWN for the protection of the coast. They were each built upon the same principle, and have four round bastions of very thick masonry, interspersed with innumerable loopholes for guns. A tower rises in the centre, with a cistern at the top, and below is a bomb-proof cavern. A Moat, which is crossed by means of a drawbridge, surrounds each. At the foundation the walls are about 20 feet thick, but diminish as they rise higher to nearly 11 feet. It is, however, probable that these Castles were not the only fortresses in the neighbourhood, for some years ago several mounds of earth existed in the vicinity, and by their appearance showed that they had evidently been used for defensive purposes.

DEAL CASTLE is situated at the southern end of the town. The Captain of the Castle, appointed by the Lord Warden, lives within it, and the principal entrance is from the road leading to Dover. Notwithstanding the immense solidity of the structure, the walls were greatly shaken during the earthquake of 1692, which was felt along the whole length of the coast.

SANDOWN CASTLE was the place where Colonel Hutchinson was confined during Charles's reign, and it was here that he ended his days in 1664. The Castle has long since succumbed to the ravages of time and the encroachments of the sea. In 1861 the latter made such a head-way that its foundations were threatened, and shortly after it was pulled down as uninhabitable, and razed to the ground. The neighbourhood is well-known for its marine scenery, but there was none so magnificent as when watching the rolling waters dash their angry but silvery foam over the ruins in a time when—

> Earth feels the motion of her angry God;
> Her entrails tremble and her mountains nod.

The waves gained complete mastery over their victim, and washed away the eastern walls of the Moat. During the winter of 1855, the ruins were covered with frozen spray, and its appearance was pretty in the extreme.

The town was made a CINQUE PORT in the year 1229, but continual disputes arose between the people of Deal and Sandwich owing to the former having to go to the latter for justice of every kind. The Borough was governed by a deputy and assistants, and continued to be so till the reign of William III., who, on the townspeople rising, granted them a Charter by which they became inde-

pendent of Sandwich, in spite of the opposition held forth by the Mayor of that town. This Charter dates from the year 1689, and the local government of Deal now consists of a Mayor and Corporation, Recorder, Town Clerk, &c., &c.

THE CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD is situated in Upper Deal. It is a good building, with a square tower, upon which is a cupola with a vane and bishop's mitre. In 1684 the tower was re-built, and in 1819 the edifice underwent restoration, and some years later the chancel was repaired and new windows inserted. There are many objects of antiquity still visible within its walls, and among the foremost are a Norman piscina and early English sedilia. The east window represents "The Ascension of our Lord." A brass plate, erected in memory of T. Boys, Esq., who was with "The Great Harry," at the seige of Boulogne, is to be seen within the Church.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is in Lower-street. It was erected in the reign of Anne, as a chapel-of-ease, and was consecrated in 1716 by Archbishop Wake. The chief object in the Church is the monument erected to the memory of Commander D. Ross, "by King William IV., as a testimony of his Majesty's sincere regard for a meritorious shipmate, whose welfare and promotion had been objects of his solicitude." There are also other tablets erected in memory of those who fell fighting during the French wars.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH in West-street was consecrated on October 31st, 1850, and is large enough to hold 600 persons. There are many features of attraction in this pretty building.

THE GUILDHALL, situate in Lower-street, has no imposing attraction on its exterior, it being but a common, though rather ancient-looking brick-structure. A flight of steps leads the visitor into the Sessions Hall, which certainly has a more congenial appearance. It is about 57 feet by 27 feet, and on the walls hang pictures representing William III., William IV., Lord Chief Justice Ward, and a lady named Carter. There is also a splendid model of a Deal lugger under a glass case.

THE NEW PUBLIC ROOMS are in Park-street. They are very spacious, and cost £2,700. The foundation stone was laid on April 16th, 1864, and the opening entertainment was given in November of the same year.

THE PIER stretches out into the sea from the South Esplanade. It is upwards of a thousand feet in length, forms a handsome addition to the town, and is a most fashionable resort for visitors. The first column was placed by E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Esq., April 8th, 1863, and it was opened in November, 1864.

In front of the Promenade extend THE DOWNS, so well known by mariners of all nations. They are about eight miles in length and six in breadth. In times of rough weather they are made a harbour of refuge by thousands and thousands of vessels, and the sight here upon an occasion like this is very grand. In 1648 Charles II. entered the Downs with a view of attacking the town of Deal, but was soon defeated and his fleet dispersed, and it was in these waters that the famous Admiral Blake victoriously fought the Dutch and captured so many of their vessels.

On the opposite side of the Downs lie the GOODWIN SANDS, so noted in the annals of shipping, so dreaded by mariners, and whose treachery has been the cause, as Shakespeare writes, of

> A thousand fearful wrecks,
> Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearls,
> Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels,
> All scattered in the bottom of the sea.

It would be beyond the power of language and the mind to attempt a description of the innumerable heartrending and painful scenes that have been witnessed upon those dreaded Sands, and we pass over them in solemn silence, having too much respect for the acheing hearts and sorrowing souls of the many widows they have created and the many children they have caused to be fatherless, to wish to re-open the wounds they have caused by alluding to them here in detail. It will be sufficient for our purpose to say that there is no richer field for wrecks round our coast than the Goodwin Sands, and the treasures they have engulphed are uncountable. Signals of distress are often seen proceeding from them, and wrecks unfortunately only too often take place upon them, and it is at this time that the Deal boatmen, with the courage and daring of heroic men, push off in their luggers (for the building of which Deal has ever been celebrated) to go to the rescue of those in danger of being drowned. As with many other places various reports fly about as to their origin. Some asserts they were once an island belonging to the Earl Godwin, and swamped by the sea, but the reason of their present name still remains buried in oblivion. The Sands are divided into two parts, and extend for a length of ten miles, with a width of two. At low water they are very hard, and games of cricket have been known to have been played upon them, but immediately the tide flows they are all of a quiver, soft, spungy, and tenacious. This proves fatal to a ship, and should one of any size strike upon them it is but the work of sometimes a few hours to overwhelm and engulf her.

THE WALKS AND DRIVES witin easy distance are Kingsdown—a small fishing place,—Ringwould, Sutton, Ripple, Great Mongeham, Little Mongeham, Northbourne, Shoulden, Ham, and Eastry.

Walmer.

About a mile from Deal, and on the Dover-road, is situated the village of WALMER, well-known as having been the residence of so many great statesmen in the capacity of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Around the Parish Church is a deep single fosse, which is conjectured by some to have been the place where Cæsar had his first fight with the Britons while wading in the water.

WALMER CASTLE is the residence of Earl Granville, K.G., the noble Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. It was built at the same time as the Castles of Deal and Sandown, and is upon the same principle. All the works of defence in these castles are carried up by arches from the base of the moat. In times of war a man-of-war lays off the Castle, as the Lord Warden thinks fit. The late Duke of Wellington, "The Hero of Waterloo," died within its walls on the 14th September, 1852. The residence of the Duke long previously to his being appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports is still to be seen in Castle-street. Her Majesty and the late Prince Albert have also honoured the Castle by their presence.

THE BARRACKS were built in 1795, and are capable of holding 1,100 men, being spread over a space of 22 acres. The various depôts stationed here have since been broken up by order of the Government, and they are now occupied by the Light Infantry Marines. The OLD NAVAL HOSPITAL is now used as a Marine Barrack as well.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY is not a very imposing building. It contains an aisle and chancel, and the arches are circular, with zigzag mouldings. Several monuments worthy of attention are erected in the interior. Walmer has also another church, entitled "ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH;" and the NATIONAL SCHOOLS are on the Military-road. They were erected at an expense of £3,000, and hold 100 boys, 100 girls, and 100 infants.

Sandwich.

About five miles distant from Deal is situated the quaint and ancient town of SANDWICH. Its origin is attributed to the decadence of Richborough, when it was one of the chief ports for ships leaving London. This was in Saxon days, but when the Danes took possession the name of Sandwic was given to the place on account of its sandy soil, and from this has originated its present title. The ruins of Richborough Castle are still to be seen. It was once a Roman stronghold, but the ravages of the Danes soon rased it to "earth's level." This once splendid building had two gates, and over one was a woman's head. It was at this town that the Saxon Monarch Athelstan fought a victorious naval battle with the Danes, and seized

upon nine or ten of their "galleys." It has been visited by Ethelred, Sweyn, and Canute, who each made it one of their principal ports. It was the place from which the fleet of Edward the Confessor sailed against his invaders. Richard I., on his return from the Crusades, stayed a short time in Sandwich. The French are said to have taken and burnt the town. Edward the Black Prince made it his landing-place, when returning to England after his victorious battles in France. Many other Royal personages have passed through it, notably among them Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. It is one of the oldest of the Cinque Ports, and at one time was able to arm and fit out at a moment's notice fifteen men-of-war. After the reign of Edward III. it began to decline, but in the time of Elizabeth it held up its head again, and has up to the present time made continued progress, till now it is one of the most flourishing towns in Kent. Its appearance, however, is still very antiquated; and though decay has seized upon many of its old buildings, and modern houses supplanted them, still there are some remaining that keep up their "character" of days gone by. The town is divided into three parishes, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Clement's. The Church of St. Clement, to the eastward of the town, is a curious old edifice, built in the Norman style. St. Mary's is to the North; and St. Peter's is placed about midway between the two. The steeple of this latter structure fell in the year 1861 and destroyed the south aisle, which has never been restored. In the olden time the town had five gates, viz., those of Sandown, Newgate, Woodnesborough, Canterbury, and Fisher's Gate. Of these the latter only now stands. The Grammar School, established in the reign of Elizabeth, faces the entrance of the town. The Guildhall was built in 1779; and adjoining it at present is the Corn Market. The charities are:—St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded by Sir Henry de Sandwich. It consists of a master, brethren, and sisters, who have a common seal, and exercise the privileges of a Corporation. The Hospital of St. John is very old, mention having been made of it in 1287. It consists of a master, brethren, and sisters, who act as a Corporation and grant leases of the property of the hospital under their seal, by the sanction of the Mayor and Jurats of the town, who are the patrons and governors. The present building was erected in 1824, the old hospital—composed of wood—having, from its dilapidation, been pulled down. It contains six tenements, each containing two rooms and a small kitchen. St. Thomas's Hospital is situated between New-street and the Corn Market, and was built in honour of Thomas à Becket. The other charities connected with Sandwich are Master's charity, Furness's charity, Jarvis's charity, Spratt's charity, Slaughter's charity, St. George's Church Land, Warsen's charity, Hougham's charity, Dekewir's charity, Rainer's charity, Thomas's charity, the Parish Charity, &c., &c. The Corn Market is held every Wednesday, and the Cattle Market every alternate Monday.

Members of Parliament, Magistrates, &c.

Members of Parliament.

Right Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and H. A. Brassey, Esq.

Recorder.

R. J. Biron, Esq.

Clerk of the Peace.

E. Drew, Esq.

Coroner.

G. Mercer, Esq.

Cinque Ports Magistrates (Deal Division).

George Hughes, Esq., George Hammond, Esq., Captain J. Douglas, Richard Davey, Esq., Henry Page, Esq., Edmund Brown, Esq., and W. T. Y. Dicey, Esq.

County Magistrates.

George Hughes, Esq., Major Boys, W. J. Banks, Esq., R. J. Chaplin, Esq., and E. Banks, Esq.

Borough Magistrates.

The Mayor (E. Brown, Esq.), T. W. Denne, Esq. (ex-Mayor), G. Hughes, Esq., J. Iggulden, Esq., G. Hammond, Esq., J. Gaunt, Esq., E. Brown, Esq., Dr. F. Hulke, and W. M. Cavell, Esq.

The Legal and Medical Professions.

Legal Profession.

George Mercer, Esq., Attorney and Notary, Perpetual Commissioner, Commissioner to Administer Oaths, Commissioner for Affidavits, Coroner, Town Clerk, Clerk to Borough Justices, Clerk to Deal Division County Justices, Clerk to Deal Division Cinque Ports Justices, Registrar of Commissioners of Salvage; James Barber Edwards, Esq., Attorney and Notary, Commissioner to Administer Oaths, Commissioner for Affidavits (firm of Mercer, Edwards, and Mercer); Frederick John Mercer, Esq., Attorney and Notary; Edward Drew, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Commissioner of Affidavits; Thomas Lyddon Surrage, Esq.; Richard Joynes Emmerson, Esq. (firm of Surrage and Emmerson); T. Cave Hall, Esq., Attorney and Notary, Registrar of Deal and Walmer County Court, Perpetual Commissioner, Commissioner to Administer Oaths, Commissioner for Affidavits; J. C. M. Martin, Esq.; Charles Hills, Esq.

Medical Profession.

F. T. Hulke, Esq., M.B.; T. E. Mason, Esq., M.D.; T. Hughes, Esq., M.D.; T. Mercer, Esq.; and J. S. Lesson, Esq. *Walmer:* Messrs. R. G. and R. S. Davey, M.D.

County Court.

Judge: George Russell, Esq.
Registrar for Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich: T. C. Hall, Esq.
Sittings: Every other month (Deal and Sandwich)

The Corporation, &c.

Mayor: Edmund Brown, Esq.
Deputy Mayor: Mr. Alderman Denne
Aldermen: Edmund Brown, W. M. Cavell, T. W. Denne, R. M. Reynolds, John Nethersole, and Thomas Ralph
Councillors: H. Amess, G. T. Ovenden, J. Burgess, B. R. Eastes, G. Cottew, J. J. Wise, Elias Elliott, A. F. S. Bird. J. Ricketts, Alfred Ralph, J. Bayly, E. Cornwell, W. Conley, J. Miles, B. G. Wood, John Watson Eastes, Robert Foord Cullen, and John Sutton
Town Clerk: George Mercer Esq.
Treasurer: Edward Drew, Esq.
Medical Officer of Health: Dr. T. E. Mason
Surveyor: Mr. Usher, Victoria Town
Inspector of Nuisances: Mr. W. J. A. Norris
Town Sergeant: Jonathan Capon

Committees of the Council.

Watch Committee: The Mayor (Chairman); Aldermen Denne, J. Burgess; Councillors E. Elliott, W. Conley, B. G. Wood, and — Cornwell

Finance: Alderman Reynolds; Councillors G. T. Ovenden, E. Cornwell, Edmund Brown, A. F. S. Bird, and A. E. Ralph

Building: Aldermen R. M. Reynolds and E. Brown; Councillors J. Ricketts, A. E. Ralph, and J. J. Wise

Charities: Alderman T. W. Denne; and Councillors J. Burgess and Elliott

The Urban Sanitary Committee: All the members of the Council

Nuisances: Alderman T W. Denne; Councillors Amess, Ricketts, E. Cornwell, B. G. Wood, and Elias Elliott

Contagious Diseases: The Mayor (Chairman); Councillors Amess, Ricketts, Cottew, Conley, and Wood

General Purposes, Working, and Gas Committee: Aldermen Reynolds (N.B.—The Chairman for the time being to be a member of the Finance Committee), and Cavell; and Messrs. B. G. Wood, E. Cornwell, E. Elliott, Henry Amess, and James Ricketts

Auditors: W. D. Sutton, G. B. Wakeham, and J. Bayly (Mayor's Auditor)

Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths: Thomas Eastes Cavell, 13, Wellington-terrace

Police Force: Superintendent, T. Parker; Sergeant, J. D. Philpott; and six constables

The Fire Brigade consists of Captain Mason and 18 men

Surveyors of Highways: Messrs. Elias Elliott and Benjamin G. Wood

Custom House Authorities, &c.

Custom House and Mercantile Marine Office—Lower-street
Collector and Receiver of Wreck: J. J. Head, Esq.
Examining Officer: G. W. Hider
Out-Door Officers: Henry Redsull and Charles Oatridge
Board of Trade Surveyor's Office—South Esplanade
Surveyor: H. B. Watson, Esq.

Coast Guard for Deal District.

Inspecting Commander: Captain R. H. Boys; Chief Officers: Timothy Carroll, St. Margaret's Bay; James Wyatt, Kingsdown; Thomas Poor, Walmer; George Read, Northend, Deal; John Legry, No. 2 Battery; T. Carroll

Commissioners of Salvage.

The Right Hon. Earl Clanwilliam, Deal Castle; Captain Dixon, R.N., Albion-terrace; Captain Douglas, R.N., Walmer-beach; Admiral E. St. Cannon, R.N., The Glen, Walmer; Captain Royce, R.N., Clarence-villas, Walmer; George Hughes, Esq., Upper Deal

Consulate Agents.

George Hammond and Co., Merchants and Ship Agents, Consulate at Deal for Austria, Belgium, German Empire, Netherlands, Ottoman Empire, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Norway; at Ramsgate for Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, German Empire, Ottoman Empire, Russia, Sweden, and Norway; at Margate for Austria, Netherlands, German Empire, Ottoman Empire, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway. Edward Hodges and Co., Consular Office at Ramsgate for Denmark, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Brazils, Hawaiian Isles, Honduras, Mexico, Oriental Rc. of Uruguay—viz., Monte Video, &c.; at Deal, for Spain, Italy, Greece, Hawaiian Islands, Honduras, Mexico, Oriental Rc. of Uruguay—vix., Monte Video, &c.; at Margate, for Spain, Italy, Greece, Brazils, Hawaiian Isles, Honduras, Mexico, Oriental Rc. of Uruguay—viz., Monte Video, &c. Messrs. N. Adams, West, and Co., Consulate at Deal for the Brazils, Denmark, and France.

The Pier.

Managing Director: H. W. Randall

Toll Collector: T. Bayly

Tolls: Perambulators, 2d.; Bath chairs, 3d.; dog, 2d.

Boat tolls: Ship's boats, 6d.; all passengers above six, each 2d.; excursion boats, each passenger (including embarkation and landing), 2d.

Periodical promenade tickets: daily, 2d.; weekly, 1s.; yearly, 12.s; and arranged upon a graduated scale for two and more tickets

Luggage: Per cwt, 2d.; with barrow and man, extra, 2d.; with horse and cart, extra, 6d

Hot and cold sea water baths can be had at a distance of 1,000 feet from tne shore. The water raised by hydraulic power, and the hot baths are heated by steam

Stamp Office.

Mr. J. Christian, 187. Lower-street, licensed for the sale of stamps, also for marriages, game, and dog licenses

Local Newspapers.

The Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich Mercury (Conservative), price, stamped, 1½d., unstamped, 1d., published on Saturdays; office, 140, Lower-street (Queen-street). *The Deal, Walmer, and Kentish Telegram* (Independent), published Saturdays; price, 2d. unstamped; 2½d. stamped; office, Broad-street

National Provincial Bank.

Manager: Henry George Spain, Esqr.

Public Institutions.

The Guildhall, Lower-street; the New Public Rooms, Park-street; and the Assembly Rooms, Duke-street

Deal and Walmer Institute for the Promotion of Literature, Science, and Education. Patron, the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports: Vice-Patrons, Lord Fitzwalter, Sir E. C. Dering, Bart., Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., F. Leith, Esq.; President, Sir Walter C. James, Bart.; E. Brown, Esq., Rev. T. L. Griffith; Vice-Presidents, W. M. Cavell, Esq., J.P., R. J. Chaplin, Esq., Dr. F. Hulke, J. R. Lush, Esq.; Treasurer, Henry George Spain, Esq., (National Provincial Bank); Secretary and Manager, Mr. W. Fells, 114, Esplanade. The reading room is open daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a m to 10 p m. The tables are supplied with all the principal newspapers of the day. There is a bagatelle-room

Working Men's Association, 16, Coppen-street. Open daily from 10 to 10 (Sundays excepted). Library, reading-room, recreation-room, and bagatelle-room. Quoit ground in summer

The Mariners' Reading Room, Esplanade

Seamen's Institute, Northend, Beach-street. [Open daily from 10 a m to 10 p m (Sundays excepted)

Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.

The Lifeboat Institution is situated on the beach, and is supported by voluntary contributions. The boat is 40 feet in length, and was built by Messrs. Forrest and Son, Limehouse, and was presented to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution by E. W. Cooke, Esq., R.A. She cost nearly £650. Secretary, Mr. Sadler; Coxwain, Mr. Wilds. Kingsdown boat: Secretary and Manager, Mr. Wyatt, R.N.; Coxwain, Jarvis Arnold

The Lifeboat Institution (Walmer)—Chairman and Secretary, Admiral Cannon and Captain Dicey; Coxwain, William Bushell

The Shipwrecked Fishermen's Society—Secretary and Manager, Mr. Chandler

The Dispensary, Cottage-row, is for the relief of the sick poor of Deal and Walmer. There is an Infirmary Ward for Seamen who have met with severe accidents

The Soup Kitchen is situated in a small building in Brewer-street

Public Schools.

The National Schools (now called the Central Schools, Middle-street, were established in 1792, and were re-built in 1872

The Parochial Schools are on the turnpike road to Upper Deal. They were erected in 1853, partly by subscription and partly by the aid of grants from Government, the Diocesan Board of Education, and the National Society, and are adapted for the instruction of 140 boys, 100 girls, and 100 Infants

The Infant School, Middle-street, is a spacious brick building, erected in 1851. Over the entrance is a scriptural motto, "Feed my Lambs," carved in stone, which serves to distinguish the building. About 150 infants are instructed in this school. It is also used as a Sunday School

The Wesleyan Day School, Union-street.—Master, Mr. J. Rickard

The Gas Works.

Situated at North-end. Directors, G. Hughes, Esq., W. M. Cavell, Esq., J. S. Lesson, Esq., J. B. Kemball, Esq. Manager and Superintendent, Mr. W. R. Hammond

Water Works Company.

Directors: Messrs. E. Hurst, Deal; James Corbin, Ramsgate; H. Coxhead, Ramsgate; B. G. Wood, Deal; F. Leith, Walmer; J. Hodges, Deal H. Benson, Ramsgate, and J. S. Lesson, Deal

Manager and Superintendent, Mr. W. R. Hammond

Libraries.

The Victoria Library, Beach-street; Girard's Marine Library, Beach-street

The Principal Hotels.

The Royal Hotel, Beach-street; Black Horse, Lower-street; the Walmer Castle, Lower-street; and the Royal Exchange, Beach-street

Clubs.

United Club, Clarendon Hotel, Esplanade

Post Office Regulations.

Office: King-street. Postmaster: Mr. James R. Ekins

Clerks: Walter W. Goldsack and Edmund Brown

Letter Carriers: James Ekins, J. Simmons, Stephen Tyler, Henry Epsley, and Stephen Ferminger

Letter-box closes at 11 a m, 5 40 p m, and 10 p m, for London and London forward letters; for Canterbury 11 a m; for Dover and the Continent box closes daily at 12 25 a m. Daily mail for Margate, Ramsgate, and Sandwich box closes at 2 15 p m. Pillar Boxes: Lower-street, North End, cleared at 10 a m, 5 p m, and 8 p m; Prospect-place cleared at 10 15 a m, 5 10 p m, and 8 p m. Letters can be registered till 10 20 a m, 11 30 a m, 2 10 p m, and 9 p m. The office is closed to the public every night at 9 o'clock. Sub-offices: Walmer-road, H. C. F. Simmons; box closes at 9 40 a m, and 10 p m; Walmer, E. Cooper, 9 10 a m, and 10 p m; Northbourne, J. Gibson, 6 p m; Great Mongeham, S. Philpott. 7 p m.

Rural Messengers: Walmer, John Wyborne. Sutton: W. Denne.

Postal Telegraph Office.

Clerks: Mr. E. W. Robinson and Mr. F. W. Pym. Messengers: F. Hall and J. P. Ekins.

Office open from 7 a m till 9 p m on week days, and from 7 a m till 10 p m, and from 5 p m till 6 p m on Sundays.

Bye-Laws.

The public stands for carriages plying for hire shall be at present three, viz.—No. 1, in the centre of the lower part of South-street; No. 2, at the south part of the South Esplanade; and No. 3, in the centre of the upper part of King-street, and at such other place or places as may from time to time be appointed by the Commissioners. And the number of carriages to stand at the said respective stands shall be as follows, viz.—Not exceeding five in South-street, four at the Esplanade; and three in King-street; and in case of any future stands being appointed by the Commissioners, the number of carriages for the same respectively shall be then fixed; and the carriages shall stand in a line on the respective stands one after the other, as they arrive, with the horses' heads in the same direction.

No licensed carriage shall carry more than five persons in addition to the driver (two children under seven years of age to reckon as one person) with the following allowance of luggage:—

To one person two hundred-weight and a half.

To two persons two hundred-weight.

To three persons one hundred-weight and a half.

Two four persons one hundred-weight.

And every excess of 28lbs. beyond the above allowance shall be charged an additional fare of 3d.

The following rates and fares shall be paid for the hire of carriages plying for hire, viz.:—

From or to any place within the radius of half a mile from the Guildhall ..... 1s. 6d.

From any part of the town to any place in the borough beyond the said radius ..... 2s. 6d.

Places of Worship.

St. Leonard's, Upper Deal (the Old Parish).—Rector, the Rev. T. Ll. Griffiths, M.A. Service, Sunday Morning at 11·0; afternoon 3 (with sermon); evening, 6.30. Saints Days, 11 a.m.

St. George the Martyr, Lower-street.—Vicar, the Rev. D. Bruce Payne, D.D. Service, Sunday morning at 11.0; afternoon 3 (except 1st and 3rd Sundays), evening, 6.30. Daily at 12. Thursdays and Saints days 7.15. Holy Communion on all Sundays at 9, on the 2nd Sunday and the greater festivals after Morning Prayer, and on other occasions according to notice

St. Andrew's Church, West-street.—Rector, Rev. C. E. Shirley Woolmer, M.A., S. Andrew's Rectory, Lower-street. Service, Sunday morning, 11.0; afternoon, 3; evening, 6.30. Week Days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saints' Days at 11 a m and 7 p m; other days, 8.30 a m and 3 p m. Holy Communion, on the first Sunday in the month. Festivals, and Saints' Days after late Matins, and on all Sundays, Thursdays, and Festivals, at 8.0 a m.

Congregational Chapel, Lower-streeet. Service, Sunday morning, 10.30; evening, 6.30; Thursday, 7 p m. Prayer meeting. Tuesday, 7 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, first Sunday in the month, 3.30 Pastor, the Rev. J. T. Bartram.

Wesleyan Chapel, Union-row.—Service, Sunday morning, 10.30; evening, 6.30. Prayer meeting, Monday at 7 p m. Lecture, Wednesday at 7 p m.

Baptist Chapel, Nelson-street.—Service, Sunday morning, 10.30; evening, 6.30. Prayer meeting, Monday at 7 p m. Lecture, Wednesday at 7 p.m.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Park-street—Service, Sunday morning, 10.45: evening, 6.30. Lecture, Thursday, at 7 p.m.; Prayer meeting, Friday, at 7 p.m.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Duke-street.—Rev. J. Scratton, M.A. Sunday, Mass (with sermon). at 10.30 a.m.; evening service at 6.30 (with sermon). Week-days, Mass at 8 a.m.

Old Assembly Rooms, Lower-street.—The Gospel is preached on Sunday evening, at 6.30

Sholden Church.—Vicar, the Rev. W. Cobb. Service, Sunday morning, at 10.30; afternoon, 3

Walmer.

The district is now under the Local Board, the members of which are as follows:—

Chairman: George Hurst Waters, Esq.

Edward St. Leger Cannon, Esq., William Dicey, Esq., Sidney Smith, Esq., H. Page, Esq., Arthur Smith, Esq., Messrs. James Ansell, Wm. Denne, E. Coleman, James Roche, R. W. Burnap, W. Cook, John Ferris, W. M. Ansell, T. Rose, Joshua Tinley, and F. Leith

Clerk: G. Mercer, Esq.

Medical Officer: Dr. R. S. Davey

Surveyor: Mr. G. Myhill

Inspector of Nuisances: Mr. J. B. Strong

Collector; Mr. J. J. Tinley

Churches.

St. Mary's Parish Church, Upper Walmer.—Vicar, the Rev. Alexander Ewing. Service, Sunday morning at 11; afternoon, 6.30. Prayers on Saints' days as 11. Holy Communion, first Sunday in the month, and on the greater festivals, at morning service; on Christmas Day, Easter Day, and Whit-Sunday, at 8.30 a m., in addition

St. Saviour's Church, Lower Walmer.—Service, Sunday morning 11; evening, 6.30. Prayers (and baptisms). Wednesdays, at 5 p m. Holy Communion, first Sunday in the month at 11 a m; 3rd Sunday at 8.30 a.m., and on greater Festivals

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS FOR 1874.

JANUARY.

Thursday, 1st: New light ship stationed on the Goodwin Sands. Tuesday, 6th: Waldershare Park Hunt meeting. Death of Lord de Ros.—Wednesday 7th: Annual meeting of the congregation of the Pentside Baptist Chapel.—Thursday, 8th: Annual supper to the Post Office employés.—Friday, 9th: Unveiling of the statue of the Prince Consort at the Holborn Viaduct. Margate Quarter Sessions.—Saturday, 10th: The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur left London, passing through Dover to attend the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh at St. Petersburg.—Wednesday. 14th: Assault on the Duke of Cambridge by Capt. Maunsell in Pall Mall.—Thursday, 15th: The Duke of Edinburgh's wedding cake passed through Dover on its way to Russia. Resignation of the Recordership of Dover by Sir W. H. Bodkin.—Friday, 16th: Death of the Siamese Twins.—Sunday, 18th: Wreck of the schooner *William Jones* at St. Margaret's Bay.—Monday, 19th Mr. Disraeli, the leader of the opposition, announced the meeting of Parliament for the 5th of February.—Tuesday, 20th: Before the Court of Exchequer sitting in *banco* the case of Dickeson v. Hilliard and Hare, and Robinson v. the same came before the Lord Chief Baron and Barons Pigott and Pollock, on the motion of defendants for a new trial. Mr. Giffard, Q C. for Hilliard, and Mr. Edward Clarke for Hare, moved for a rule on three grounds: firstly, that the communication containing the alleged libel was privileged; secondly, rejection of evidence; and thirdly, that the damages were excessive. The Lord Chief Baron, with the other judges concurring, refused the rule, and also refused to allow an appeal.—Wednesday, 21st: The case of Austin v. Bucknell was heard at the County Court. The claim was for goods supplied to defendant's son, a minor. The Judge gave a verdict for defendant. Annual meeting of the Lords Day Observance Society at the Wellington Hall, Mr. C. J. Plumptre in the chair.—Thursday, 22nd: Suicide of Henry Patterson from the steam packet *Breeze* on the voyage from Calais to Dover. On the same day Ann Gillett, a woman of unsound mind, committed suicide by hanging herself at her house in Oxenden-street. Resignation by Sir William Bodkin of the assistant judgeship of the Middlesex sessions. Entertainment to the aged inmates of the Dover Union in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage.—Friday, 23rd: Prosecution of George Toms, a publican, for having in his possession 2½

ounces of smuggled tobacco snd also tobacco containing ingredients forbidden by the revenue acts. Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of £25 in the first case and £5 in the second. Similar penalties were imposed in the cases of Mary Gooderson, Jane Poole, and John Tomlin. Marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Sudden dissolution of Parliament and publication of Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Greenwich; Candidates for East Kent: Mr. E. L. Pemberton and Hon. G. W. Milles (Conservatives), and Sir Henry Tufton, (Liberal); for Dover Major Dickson and Mr. E. W. Barnett (Conservatives), and Messrs. Weguelin and Inderwick (Liberals).—Monday, 26th: Performance at the Town Hall by the Dover Harmonic Union of Handel's Oratorio the *Messiah*, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Longhurst. Half-yearly rent audit of the Earl of Guildford.—Tuesday, 27th: Meeting at the Apollonian Hall, Major Crookes in the chair, when Major Dickson addressed his supporters, the utmost enthusiasm prevailing.—Friday, 30th: At the meeting of the Conservative electors at the Apollonian Hall the unexpected retirement of Mr. Barnett occasioned general surprise. Mr. C. K. Freshfield was adopted in his stead. The death of Livingstone made known in England.

FEBRUARY.

Thursday, 5th: Dover Election—Conservative victory; the voting was as follows:—Freshfield, 1595; Dickson, 1316; Weguelen, 1118; Inderwick, 1062. Grand battle near Coomassie and capture of that city.—Friday, 6th: Meeting of the Conservative electors for the county at the Royal Oak Hotel, Major Dickson in the Chair, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Pemberton and Milles. Death of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, M.P. for Hythe and Folkestone.—Monday, 9th: Fatal accident to Mr. J. Johnson, of New Bridge, who died at half-past eleven next morning, from the injuries he received in being thrown from a phæton belonging to Mr. J. G. Churchward; Mr. Newman, Mr. Churchward's bailiff, who was driving was also severely hurt. Death of Mr. Charles Mead, from an accident, whilst riding with Lord Guilford's hounds.—Tuesday, 10th: Marriage of Captain R. A. Livesay, R.E., to Rose, only daughter of J. G. Churchward, Esq., at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.—Wednesday, 11th: East Kent Election; the voting was as follows:—Milles (C), 5424; Pemberton (C), 5405; Tufton (L), 4308. Royal Artillery Ball at the Dover Castle.—Thursday, 12th: Annual entertainment of the Dover National Schools, at the Wellington Hall. Annual meeting at Canterbury of the Diocesan Education Society. Death of Sir Francis Petitt Smith, formerly a farmer of Romney Marsh, the inventor of the screw propeller.—Saturday, 14th: Conservative banquet at the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, Mr. Gathorne Hardy in the chair.—Monday, 16th: Fatal accident to George Stanley, goods guard, in the employ of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, at Teynham.—Tuesday, 17th: Resignation by Mr. J. Hanvey, of the Captaincy of the 8th C.P.R.V.—Wednesday, 18th: Dover County Court; in the case of Nazer and Knocker v. Beer, judgment was given in favour of the plaintiffs.—Friday, 20th: Resignation of the Premiership by Mr. Gladstone, and summoning of Mr. Disraeli to Windsor to assume that office.—Tuesday, 24th: Banquet at the Lord Warden Hotel, under the presidency of Earl Granville, to the Earl of Guilford, as Master of the East Kent Foxhounds.—Wednesday, 25th: Lecture at the Wellington Hall, by Dr. Cumming on the Confessional. Billiard match at the Royal Oak Hotel, between W. Cook and Roberts jun., resulting in the triumph of Cook.—Saturday, 28th: End of the Tichborne Trial; defendant was found guilty on each count, and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude.

MARCH.

Tuesday 3rd: Meeting of clergy at Canterbury Cathedral, Canon Riddell and Canon Puckle were elected proctors.—Wednesday, 4th: In the Court of Chancery, before the Lords Justices, a petition was presented by Mr. J. G. Churchward, formerly the contractor for the conveyance of mails between Dover and Calais, seeking the delivery and taxation of a bill of costs charged against him by Messrs. E. and W. Knocker, solicitors at Dover. The bill was dismissed with costs. Arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Dover.—Thursday, 5th: Opening of the new Parliament by Commission, and re-election of Mr. Brand as Speaker of the House of Commons. Inquest at the Dover Castle on the body of John Williams, a private in the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, who committed suicide by shooting himself at the Shoulder of Mutton Battery. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.—Friday, 6th: Fatal fire at the premises of Mr. Holdstock, eating house keeper, of Biggin-street, a young man named Allen being suffocated. —Monday, 9th: Arrival in Dover of the Prince and Princess Teck and family. At the Maidstone Assize the case of Pope v. Beer, a claim for £100, was decided in favour of plaintiff. Pope was the landlord of the Princess Alice, of Dover, and defendant, a brewer at Canterbury.—Tuesday, 10th: Ball at Apollonian Hall, given by Mr. J. R. S. Rambottom.—Thursday, 12th: At the meeting of the Managing Committee the report of the Superintendent on fatal fire in Biggin-street was received.—Monday, 16th: Annual meeting of the 8th C.P.R.V., at the Volunteer Institute, and supper at the Royal Oak Hotel, Captain Crundall in the chair.—Thursday, 19th: At the meeting of the Managing Committee a memorial was sent to the Treasury urging the injustice of Government property being exempt from rates. At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the President's motion for alteration of the rules was thrown out by a large majority. Annual meeting of the Dover Hospital, the Mayor presiding. Conference at Dover between the Town Council and School Managers, upon the subject of increased school accommodation.—Thursday, 26th: At the Managing Committee Mr. Hawksley's report on the water supply was discussed; Eventually it was ordered to stand over and the Surveyor was instructed to make a further report.—Death of Sir W. H. Bodkin.—Monday, 30th: Dover Quarter Sessions; Mr. Poland was sworn in as Recorder.

APRIL.

Thursday, 2nd: Arrival in Dover of Sir Garnet Wolseley and Colonel Wood, V.C. (90th Regiment), from the Ashantee War.—Monday, 6th: Easter Monday Review at Dover.—Wednesday, 8th: Opening of the Cinque Ports Poultry Show, which was held for two days in the Market Building.—Friday, 11th:—Serious fire in Dover, by which the workshops rented by Mr. Matthews from Mr. Crundall were entirely destroyed.—Tuesday, 14th: Inquest at the Union Tavern on the body of William Robertson, a private in the 7th Fusiliers, who met his death by falling into the Pent. Inquest at the Union Tavern on the body of a child found concealed under a bed at the Lord Warden Hotel; a chambermaid named Harriet Hicknott was committed for trial on a charge of concealment of birth.—Wednesday, 15th: Annual meeting of Good Templars in the Temperance Hall. Amateur concert at the Wellington Hall, in aid of the Charlton Schools.—Thursday, 16th—At the meeting of the Managing Committee the report of the Medical Officer of Health was read, showing the death-rate of the previous year to be 23·4 per 1,000. Death of Harriet, Countess of Guilford.—Friday, 17th: First meeting of the new Board of Guardians; Mr. Steriker Finnis was re-elected Chairman.—Saturday, 18th: Publication in the

Dover Chronicle of Mr. Churchward's statement with regard to the suit Churchward *v.* Knocker.—Monday, 20th: At the Police-court the master of the vessel *Mizpah* was summoned for refusing to pay wages lawfully due to James Iverson, who had been engaged as mate on board.—Tuesday, 21st: Dinner at the Queen's Head to the Foresters and Oddfellows' Societies.—Wednesday, 22nd: Dover County Court; Mr. G. Russell took his seat as judge, in succession to the late Mr. W. C. Scott.—Thursday, 23rd: Annual meeting of the 1st C.P.A.V., Lieut.-Colonel Court presiding. Inspection of the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery by Sir Collingwood Dickson, K.C.B. Amalgamation of the Kent Administrative Battalion of Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers as the 5th East Kent Rifle Volunteers under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Knocker. Sale at the Wellington Hall by Messrs. Worsfold and Hayward of the Wootton Court gallery of pictures.—Friday, 24th: Postponement of the Dover Harbour Bill.—Saturday, 25th: Funeral of the Countess of Guilford.

MAY.

Monday, 4th: Marriage of the Earl of Guilford to Georgina, second daughter of the late Sir George Chetwynd, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.—Tuesday, 5th: Quarterly meeting of the Dover Town Council, and publication of the estimate for the ensuing year. The Borough Rate was fixed at 9¾d. Concert of the Harmonic Union at the Wellington Hall.—Thursday, 7th: Entertainment at Waldershare by Major Dickson, M.P., to the members of his committee at the last Election.—Tuesday, 12th: Inquest at the Castle on the body of Benjamin Hinchcliffe, who died from falling from the cliff near Colton Tower.—Wednesday, 13th: Arrival of the Czar of Russia and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh in Dover. They were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and an address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation.—Friday, 15th. Inquest on the body of a child, aged 15 months, who was burned to death through playing with lucifer matches.—Saturday, 16th: Home coming of the Earl and Countess of Guilford, after their honeymoon.—Tuesday, 19th: Supper to the Buckland parish choir at the Vicarage, as a farewell to Miss Catherine Fielding, the late organist.—Wednesday, 20th: Dover County Court. The case of Lukey v. Talby excited great interest. This was a claim for a sum of £6 for wines supplied by Messrs. Lukey, and consigned to defendant, a farmer and rate-collector, residing at Rushden, in Northamptonshire. Defendant produced a receipt in the handwriting of Mr. Druitt, clerk to plaintiffs, but it was shown that he had fabricated it with a former receipt and additions in his own handwriting. The Jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs.—Monday, 25th: A preliminary meeting was held at Mr. Harvey's Club-room with reference to the scheme for a bathing establishment, prepared by Messrs. Pain and Clark, architects.—Tuesday, 26th: Inquest on the body of Frederick Boldmann, a German gentleman, who killed himself at the Lord Warden Hotel. The Jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."—Saturday, 30th: Celebration of the Queen's birthday in Dover. Review of the troops under the command of Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B.

JUNE.

Monday, 1st: Adjourned meeting at Mr. Harvey's club-room on the proposed Bathing Establishment. The scheme of Messrs. Pain and Clark was not adopted, it being considered far too extensive. Annual meeting of the "Peace and Harmony" Masonic Lodge.—Tuesday, 2nd: Launching of the twin-ship *Castalia* from the slip of the Thames Iron Works Shipbuilding Company. Special meeting of the Town Council, when the order for the purchase of land for Pier improvement was confirmed.—Thursday, 4th: Inquest at the Bull Inn, Buckland, on the body of William Mills. The Jury found that deceased

shot himself in a state of unsound mind. Confirmations at St. Mary's and Christ Church, by the Bishop Suffragan of Dover. Annual meeting of the Dover Mendicity Society, Canon Puckle in the chair.—Saturday, 6th: Inquest at the George Inn, on the body of Elizabeth Maidstone. Verdict, "Death from disease of the heart, accelerated by intemperance."—Sunday, 7th: Sermon at St. John's Mariners' Church in aid of the Dover National Sailors' Home. Farewell sermon by the Rev. M. Anderson, at St. Andrew's Church, Buckland.—Monday, 8th: Meeting at the Buckland Schools, when an address and purse of £50 was presented to the Rev. M. Anderson on his departure from Buckland.—Tuesday, 9th: Recognition of the Rev. J. E. Gibberd as pastor of Zion Chapel.—Wednesday, 10th: Annual banquet of the Dover Licensed Victuallers' Association, at the Royal Oak Hotel; the Mayor took the chair, and the Earl of Guilford and the Borough Members were also present.—Thursday, 11th: Induction of the Rev. Turberville Evans to the vicarage of Buckland. Meeting at the Shakespeare Hotel to consider the revival of Dover Races; a Committee was formed, and Colonel Eden elected honorary secretary.—Sunday, 14th: Sunday school anniversary at St. James's Church. Death of Colonel Raines, a military knight of Windsor, and formerly of Dover.—Wednesday, 17th: Dover County Court; the principal case was that of the Midland Railway v. East; his Honour gave judgment for defendant with costs. Murderous assault and robbery at Lydden.—Monday, 22nd: Cinque Ports Artillery competition at Rye.—Saturday, 27th: Channel match to Boulogne, and distribution by Earl Granville of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club prizes.—Monday, 29th: Dover Quarter Sessions.—Tuesday, 30th: Special meeting of Dover Town Council, when a resolution to enlarge the Police-station was arrived at.

JULY.

Wednesday, 2nd: Wesleyan Sunday School treat at Kearsney.—Thursday, 3rd: Pair-oared race of the Dover Rowing Club.—Monday, 6th: Opening of the Granville Dock by Earl Granville, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.—Wednesday, 8th: Dover Trades' Holiday.—Thursday, 9th: Public meeting to consider the enlargement of the Christ Church Schools.—Friday, 10th: Grand Masonic Festival at London.—Wednesday, 15th: At the County Court it was made public that Tailby, the defendant in the famous case of Lukey v. Tailby, had been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for forgery in connection with his office as rate collector.—Saturday, 25th: Conclusion of the divorce case Woods v. Woods, the parties in which were locally known; judgment was given for petitioner.—Tuesday, 28th: Frightful collison in the Channel between the *Milbanke* and the *Hankow*; loss of 14 lives.—Wednesday, 29th: Zion and Russell-street Chapels' Sunday School treat at Kearsney Abbey.—Thursday, 30th: Quarterly meeting of the Working Man's Institute. Half yearly meeting of the South Eastern Railway.

AUGUST.

Monday, 3rd: Dover Regatta.—Wednesday, 5th: Annual distribution of prizes at the Dover College, by Lord Fitzwalter.—Friday, 7th: Death by drowning of Edward Laureston Kellaway.—Saturday, 15th; At the County Police Court, William Cheeseman 14, and Roderick McLean, 19, were charged with attempting to cause a railway accident on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. They were committed for trial at the December Assizes, but were then acquitted.—Tuesday, 25th: Aquatic fête of the Dover Swimming Club.—Wednesday, 26th: Dover Races at Waldershare Park.—Thursday, 27th: St. Mary's Harvest Thanksgiving. Fire at the Oil Mills.

SEPTEMBER.

Tuesday, 1st: Annual meeting of the Dover Gas Company.—Wednesday, 2nd: Aquatic fete of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.—Thursday, 3rd: Lecture at the Working Man's Institute by Mr. Solly on the utility of such institutions.—Tuesday, 8th: Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers Carbine Contest. Friday, 11th: Annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Dean of Canterbury in the chair.—Sunday, 13th: Harvest thanksgiving at Charlton Parish Church.—Monday, 14th: General meeting of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to consider the question of raising additional capital.—Tuesday, 15th: Arrival of the *Castalia* in Dover.—Thursday, 17th: Marriage of T. H. Sparks, Esq. to Miss Pooley, daughter of the late Major General Pooley.—Friday, 18th: Ball given by the 90th Regiment. Dover Parliamentary Revision.—Wednesday. 23rd: Regimental Ball of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.—Saturday, 26th: First meeting of the Royal Fusiliers' Foot Beagles.—Monday, 28th: Sham fight at Shorncliffe before the Duke of Cambridge.—Tuesday, 29th: Gazetting of Major General Sir Alfred Horsford as military Secretary to the Duke of Cambridge.—Wednesday, 30th: Beating the bounds of Charlton parish.

OCTOBER.

Saturday, 3rd: Wreck of Mr. Peirce's hoy *Despatch* off Whitstable.—Wednesday, 7th: Annual carbine contest at Bridge of the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles.—Friday, 9th: Opening of the Hythe and Sandgate Railway by his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck.—Sunday, 11th: Annual sermon to the Volunteers at St. John's (Mariners') Church by the Rev. W. Yate.—Monday, 12: Dover Quarter Sessions. 90th Light Infantry Athletic Sports. Election of Mr. R. H. Forster to the St. James's Burial Board.—Wednesday, 14th: Annual meeting of the Dover Working Man's Institute. Mr. Frazer was elected Secretary in the room of Mr. A. T. Wilson.—Thursday, 15th: Arrival at Dover of the Empress of Russia and the Grand Duke Czarewitch, with the Imperial Yacht *Standardt*.—Tuesday, 20th: Lecture at the Wellington Hall on John Milton by the Rev. Dr. Landells.—Thursday, 22nd: Meeting of the Church Association at the Wellington Hall.—Friday, 23rd: Meeting of the Dover Chamber of Commerce. Debate on the Channel Communication.—Saturday, 24th: Inquest on the body of Thomas Wood, captain of the *Mary Anne*, who committed suicide in Dover Roads.—Monday, 26th: Waldershare hunt breakfast and ball.—Tuesday, 27th: Municipal meeting of Liberals at the Wellington Hall. 90th Light Infantry Rifle competition.—Wednesday, 28th: Conservative ward meetings. Presentation to Captain Bennett, of the *Breeze*. Meeting at the Apollonian Hall to inaugurate the 90th season of the Dover Catch Club.—Thursday, 29th: Serious fire at Guston Court. Nomination of candidates for municipal elections. Castle Ward, W. J. Adcock and H. P. Mackenzie; Town Ward, R. Dickeson and P. Stiff; Pier Ward, J. T. Fletcher and J. B. Hambrook (Conservatives); J. L. Bradley and R. Iron (Liberals).

NOVEMBER.

Monday, 2nd: Municipal Elections; unopposed return of Mackenzie and Adcock for the Castle Ward, and Dickeson and Stiff in the Town Ward. The contest in the Pier resulted in a victory for the Conservatives, Messrs. Fletcher and Hambrook being returned by a clear majority of 13.—Tuesday, 3rd: Military farewell at the 7th Fusiliers Sergeants' Mess to Sergeant Coxwell. First inspection by Major General Parke of the troops under his command.—Thursday 5th: Return of the Dicey steamer to London.—Monday, 10th: Annual meeting of the Dover Town Council; re-election of Mr. F. S. Pierce as Mayor, re-election of Mr. Birmingham and

election of Messrs. Edward Knocker and P. S. Court as aldermen in the place of Messrs. J. G. Churchward and P. B. Claris. Mayor's banquet at the Lord Warden Hotel, speeches by the Borough Members. Thursday, 13th: Annual meeting at the Royal Oak Hotel of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons.—Tuesday, 17th: Opening of Christ Church Schools after their enlargement. Lecture at the Working Mans' Institute on the composition of the sun.—Thursday 19th: Assault of Arms at the Garrison Gymnasium in honour of the officers of the Imperial yacht *Standardt*.—Tuesday, 24th: Return of the Empress of Russia through Dover to France. Annual ploughing match of the Dover and Deal Agricultural Association.—Wednesday, 25th: Debate at the Working Mans' Institute on the Permissive Bill. Amateur Garrison Theatricals.—Thursday, 26th: Lecture at the Wellington Hall by Mr. Lawrence Gane, on Charles Dickens. First meeting of the Dover Catch Club at the Apollonian Hall.

DECEMBER.

Tuesday, 1st: Entertainment at the Town Hall to the crew of the yacht *Standardt*. The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Dicey's steamer.—Monday, 7th: Arrival of the ship *Jason* in Dover Bay on fire. ——Tuesday, 8th: Fatal accident at Lydden Spout. Inquest on the body of Thomas Fenner, of the pilot cutter.—Saturday, 12th: Wreck of the *Mary Away* off Dungeness. The crew brought to Dover and the vessel beached in Dover Bay.—Tuesday, 15th: Common Hall to consider the bathing question. —Publication of the *Dover, Deal, and Folkestone Guide* for 1875

ADDENDA.

A List of Churchwardens and Overseers in the Dover Union, 1874-75.

ALKHAM—George Collard, Churchwarden; William Finch, and Valentine Gambrill, Overseers.

BUCKLAND—R. H. Jones and A. Verey, Churchwardens; J. Pain and E. C. Patmore, Overseers.

CAPEL—Thomas Gambrill, Churchwarden; Austin Bromley and David Gore, Overseers.

CHARLTON—S. R. Elms, jun., Churchwarden; J. W. Phillips and M. Pepper, Overseers.

COLDRED—F. Richards, Churchwarden; John Davidson, Overseer.

DENTON—Thomas Oxley, Churchwarden; the same and James Smith, Overseers.

EWELL—William Robinson and Alfred Stanley, Churchwardens; John Weston and Stephen Dale, Overseers.

GUSTON—William Eastes, Churchwarden; John Price, Overseer.

HOUGHAM—Thomas Seath and John Tapley, Churchwardens; Edward Broadley and Henry Tanton, County Overseers; John Johnson and J. Joyce, Borough Overseers.

ST. JAMES'S *(Dover)*—A. Leney and Thomas Wraight, Churchwardens; R. R. Gutsole and W. Holmes, Overseers.

EAST LANGDON—J. P. Smith, Churchwarden; Mark Sandford and George Jekin, Overseers.

WEST LANGDON—Richard Coleman, Churchwarden; Wm. Brockman and Benjamin Taylor, Overseers.

LYDDEN—Frederick Durrant and James Smith, Overseers.

ST. MARGARET'S—John Elwin, Churchwarden; Thomas Reeves and Henry Curling, Overseers.

ST. MARY'S *(Dover)*—F. S. Peirce and R. Dickeson, Churchwardens; William Clark, John Green, John Reeves, and John Fletcher, jun., Overseers.

OXNEY—Thomas Gorham and W. J. Banks, Overseers; no Church.

POULTON—George Mite and George Pepper, Overseers; no Church.

RINGWOULD—John Parker and H. Maxted, Churchwardens; Charles Lawrence and Richard Pittock, Overseers.

RIVER—R. F. Jennings and Thomas Fox, Churchwardens; Charles Langley and Thomas D. Edgar, Overseers.

SIBERTSWOULD—Stephen Friend and G. F. Stilwell, Churchwardens; Thomas Jacobs and William Hammond, Overseers.

WEST CLIFF—William Coleman, Churchwarden; W. H. Baines, Overseers.

WHITFIELD—Henry Cadman, Churchwarden; William Holttum and Edward Hills, Overseers.

WOOTTON—Julius Daniel Arter, Churchwarden; Thoman Friend and Austin Deal, Overseers.

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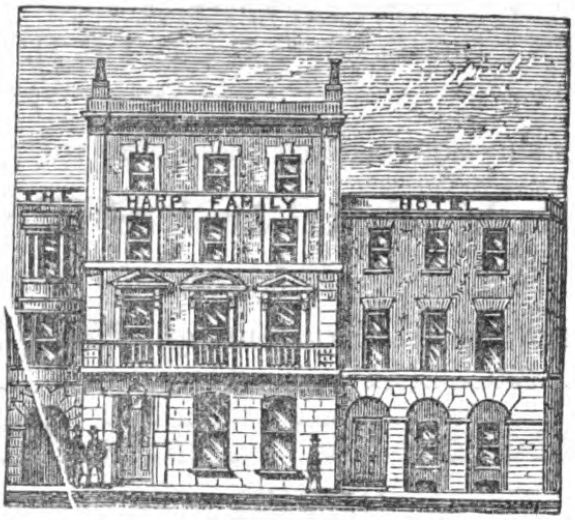
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A Good Selection of Tweeds for Suits, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Fancy Trouserings, &c.

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COUNTRY WORK PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

"For the Blood is the Life."—See Deuteronomy, chap. **xii.**, *verse* **23.**

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BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. cannot be too highly recommended for Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,
Cures Scurvy Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases,—by all Chemists and patent Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom and the World, or sent to an address on receipt of 27 or 132 Stamps by

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WHOLESALE: ALL PATENT MEDICINE HOUSES.
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CLOSE and OPEN CARRIAGES of every Description on HIRE, by Day, Hour, or Journey.

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HORSES and CARRIAGES to LET on JOB, by the Week, Month, or Year.

OMNIBUSES MEET EVERY TRAIN AT BOTH STATIONS.

Breaks and Waggonettes for One or Four Horses.

ORDERS received on the PREMISES, or at No. 3, CLARENCE PLACE, Townwall-street, and No. 6, ST. JAMES'S LANE.

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When you ask for the GLENFIELD STARCH, see that you get it,

As inferior kinds are often substituted.

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THE ADMIRATION OF THE BEHOLDER!

AND THE COMFORT OF THE WEARER!

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This beautiful Thread is strongly recommended for both Hand and Machine Use.

☞ *Ladies should use no other.*

Ask your Draper to procure it for you.

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Unsurpassed for STRENGTH and SMOOTHNESS.

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A Sample Shirt Made in Six Hours.

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AND JUVENILE CLOTHIER,

13 and 14, Bench Street, Dover.

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

RATES OF POSTAGE.

To and from all parts of the United Kingdom, for prepaid letters:—

Not exceeding 1 oz.				1*d.*
Excdg. 1 oz.	but not excdg.	2 oz.		1½*d.*
,, 2 oz.	,,	4 oz.		2*d.*
,, 4 oz.	,,	6 oz.		2½*d.*
,, 6 oz.	,,	8 oz.		3*d.*
,, 8 oz.	,,	10 oz.		3½*d.*
,, 10 oz.	,,	12 oz.		4*d.*

Any letter exceeding the weight of 12 ozs. will be liable to a postage of One Penny for every ounce, or fraction of an ounce, beginning with the first ounce. A letter, for example, weighing between 14 and 15 ounces must be prepaid fifteen-pence. A letter posted unpaid will be charged on delivery with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently prepaid will be charged with double the deficiency.

An Inland Letter must not exceed one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, or six inches in depth.

INLAND BOOK-POST.

The Book-Post rate is One Halfpenny for every 2 ozs. or fraction of 2 ozs.

A Book-Packet may contain not only books, paper, or other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing, whether plain or written or printed upon (to the exclusion of any written letter or communication of the nature of a letter), photographs, when not on glass or in frames containing glass or any like substance, and anything usually appertaining to such articles in the way of binding and mounting, or necessary for their safe transmission by post, but also *Circulars* when these are wholly or in great part printed, engraved, or lithographed.

Every Book-Packet must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it will be treated as a letter.

Any Book-Packet which may be found to contain a letter or communication of the nature of a letter, not being a circular-letter or not wholly printed, or any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection, or any other enclosure not allowed by the regulations of the Book-Post, will be treated as a Letter, and charged with double the deficiency of the Letter postage.

A Packet posted wholly unpaid will be charged with double the Book-Postage; and if posted partially prepaid, with double the deficiency.

No Book-Packet may exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

POST CARDS.

Post Cards, bearing an impressed half-penny stamp, can be obtained at all Post Offices, at the rate of Sixpence-half-penny per doz., for transmission in the United Kingdom only.

POSTAGE ON INLAND REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

Prepaid Rate.—For each Registered Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet—One Halfpenny; but a packet containing two or more Registered Newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a Book-Packet of the same weight, viz., One Halfpenny for every 2 ozs., or fraction of 2 ozs.

Unpaid Rates. — A Newspaper posted unpaid, and a packet of Newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, will be treated as an unpaid, or insufficiently paid Book-Packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper. Every Newspaper or packet of Newspapers must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of easy removal for examination; if this rule be infringed, the Newspaper or packet will be treated as a letter.

No Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, may contain any enclosure except the supplement or supplements belonging to it. If it contain any other, it will be charged as a letter.

No packet of Newspapers must exceed 14 lbs. in weight, or two feet in length by one foot in width or depth.

REGISTRATION.

By the prepayment of a fee of fourpence, any letter, newspaper, or book-packet may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies. The Post Office will not undertake the safe transmission of valuable enclosures in unregistered letters; and all letters found to contain coin, will, on delivery, be charged a double registration fee.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

Money Orders are granted in the United Kingdom, as follows:—

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

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

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.*

BILL STAMPS AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Where the amount for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exc.				*s.*	*d.*
£5	.....	0	1		
Above £5	and not exc.	10	.....	0	2
,, 10	,,	25	.....	0	3
,, 25	,,	50	.....	0	6
,, 50	,,	75	.....	0	9
,, 75	,,	100	.....	1	0

And for every additional £100, and also for any fractional part of £100—1*s.*

LAW TERMS, 1875.

	Begins.		*Ends.*
Hilary Term....	Jan. 11	..	Feb. 1
Easter do.	Apr. 15	..	May 8
Trinity do.	May 22	..	June 12
Michaelmas do.	Nov. 2	..	Nov. 25

PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan.	6
Septuagesima Sunday	,,	24
Quinquages.—Shrove Sun.	Feb.	7
Ash Wednesday	,,	10
Quadrages.—1st Sun. in Lent	,,	14
St. David	Mar.	1
St. Patrick	,,	17
Palm Sunday	,,	21
Annunciation.—*Lady Day*	,,	25
Good Friday	,,	26
Easter Sunday	,,	28
Low Sunday	April	4
St. George	,,	23
Rogation Sunday	May	2
Ascension D.—Holy Thurs.	,,	6
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	,,	16
Trinity Sunday	,,	23
Birth of Queen Victoria	,,	24
Corpus Christi	,,	27
Accession of Q. Victoria	June	20
Proclamation	,,	21
Midsummer Day	,,	24
Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov.	9
First Sunday in Advent	,,	28
St. Andrew	,,	30
St. Thomas	Dec.	21
Christmas Day	,,	25

VACCINATION ACT.

It is imperative that parents should have every child vaccinated within three calendar months after birth, either by the legally qualified medical attendant of the family, or by the appointed public vaccinator. If other than the parents are left in charge of the child, the vaccination must then be within four months of birth.

ECLIPSES IN 1875.

In the year 1875 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun, viz:—

April 6.—Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

September 29.—Annular Eclipse of the Sun, visible as a Partial Eclipse at Greenwich.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	7th, ...	8 min. past	5 afternoon.
First Quarter.....	14th, ...	22 min. past	9 night.
Full Moon	21st, ...	41 min. past	5 afternoon.
Last Quarter	29th, ...	33 min. past	12 noon.

		HE WHO FALLS TO-DAY, MAY BE UP AGAIN TO-MORROW.	Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Age.
1	F	"Let us turn over a new leaf."	8 8r	*Rises A.M.*	23
2	S	Anne Biget born, 1748; died, 1824.	4 0s	3 2	24
3	S	**2nd Sun. aft. Christmas.**	8 8r	4 16	25
4	M	There died at Hainton, in 1816, Samuel Sugars, aged fifty-two, whose body, with a single coffin, weighed fifty stone!	4 3s	5 29	26
5	Tu		8 8r	6 41	27
6	W	*Epiphany.*	4 5s	7 46	28
7	Th	*"In this the art of living lies;— To want no more than may suffice, And make that little do: We'll therefore relish with content Whate'er kind Providence has sent, Nor aim beyond our power."*—Cotton.	8 6r	8 40	☽
8	F		4 8s	*Sets P.M.*	1
9	S		8 5r	5 56	2
10	S	**1st Sund. aft. Epiphany.**	4 11s	7 20	3
11	M	N. P. Willis (American essayist, and founder of *American Monthly Magazine*) died, 1867.—	8 4r	8 43	4
12	Tu	*"There is Willis so natty, and jaunty, and gay,*	4 14s	10 6	5
13	W	*Who says his best things in so foppish a way,*	8 3r	11 28	6
14	Th	*With conceits and pet phrases so thickly o'erlaying 'em,*	4 16s	After Mid-night A.M.	●
15	F	*That one hardly knows whether to thank him for saying them."* —J. R. Lowell.	8 1r		8
16	S		4 20s	2 18	9
17	S	**2nd Sund. aft. Epiphany.**	7 59r	3 48	10
18	M	Baskerville (celebrated printer) died, 1775.— He spent many thousands of pounds before he succeeded in making a profit of his pursuit.	4 22s	5 15	11
19	Tu		7 58r	6 31	12
20	W	Dr. James born, 1703; died in 1776.	4 26s	7 35	13
21	Th	Lord Byron born, 1788; died at Missolonghi in 1824.—	7 57r	*Rises P.M.*	☽
22	F	*"Thy heart, methinks, Was generous, noble."*—Rogers.	4 29s	5 17	15
23	S		7 54r	6 40	16
24	S	**Septuagesima Sunday.**	4 32s	7 57	17
25	M	"This (1658) had been the severest winter that any man alive had known in England. The crowes feete were frozen to their prey. Islands of ice inclos'd both fish and fowl frozen, and some persons in their boates." —*John Evelyn's Diary.*	7 52r	9 12	18
26	Tu		4 36s	10 22	19
27	W		7 49r	11 34	20
28	Th	In 1771, John Eyre was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper.	4 39s	After Mid-night A.M.	21
29	F	Charles I. beheaded, 1649. — In 1825, the Prayer-book used by Charles on the scaffold was sold for one hundred guineas.	7 45r		☾
30	S	Leibnitz visited London, 1673.	4 43s	1 59	23
31	S	**Sexagesima Sunday.**	7 43r	3 12	24

HOPE AND COURAGE.

True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself; it is not confined to particular objects; and if at last all should be lost, it has saved itself its own integrity and worth. Hope awakens courage, while despondency is the last of all evils; it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can implant courage in the human soul is its best and wisest physician.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

2.—Anne Biget (better known as Sister Martha) is a name ever to be remembered among those who have devoted their lives to ameliorate human misery. She was born at Thoraise, a pleasant village situate on the Doub, near Besançon, in 1748, her parents being poor, hard-working country folks. From childhood she had always shown a kind and tender disposition—ever ready to assist, as far as her means would permit, the hungry or distressed. When Martha arrived at the age of sixteen she was placed in a convent which had been founded by the Baroness of Chartal, and which was intended for young ladies of high birth. After a time Martha was made portress to the establishment, and spent many years in that capacity—and eventually retired on a pension of about six pounds per annum. She now, with another woman, devoted her time to the wants of the necessitous. The Archbishop of Besançon gave Sister Martha permission to visit the prisons, and to this task she devoted herself with enthusiasm; and when during the Reign of Terror her convent was destroyed by the revolutionists, her companions dispersed, and the prisons were filled with a still more miserable class of inmates, Sister Martha still remained faithful to her vocation, steadily pursuing her unselfish labours. And when the wars of the French Republic broke out, she sought the field of battle, and seeking out the wounded after an engagement, by her humane exertions saved numerous lives. In the campaign of 1814, though Martha was nearly seventy years of age, yet her energy and activity seemed to receive a new impulse; and the powerful assistance she rendered the wounded caused the Duke of Reggio to say to her—"Sister Martha, I was made acquainted with your character on the field of battle, for there I continually heard the wounded exclaim, 'If the good Sister Martha were here, our sufferings would be relieved,' while blessings followed the name." Frenchmen, Spaniards, Englishmen, Italians, all in turn experienced her care.—When the allied sovereigns met in Paris, in the year 1814, each was desirous to see this extraordinary woman—and, sending for her, they bestowed valuable gifts on her. The Emperor of Russia presented her with a gold medal, and a sum of money; the Emperor of Austria gave her 200 francs, and the cross with the Order of Merit; and the kings of France and Spain also sent her medals, whilst each added a present of money. Martha had no other ambition than that of doing good; but she rejoiced exceedingly in the gifts that had been presented to her, as it gave her more ample means to exercise her charitable disposition. In 1816 she again visited Paris, to obtain assistance for her poor countrymen suffering from a deficient harvest, and was very graciously received by Louis XVIII., whose courtiers vied with each other in their attentions to the poor nun. After a life employed in good works, Sister Martha died, regretted and esteemed, at Besançon, in 1824.

20.—ROBERT JAMES, an English physician, was born at Kinverstone, in Staffordshire, in 1703. In 1743 he published his *Medical Dictionary* (in three volumes) in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson, who was his early friend (at Lichfield), before he came to settle in London. He also wrote the *Practice of Physic;* but he is best known by a valuable medical preparation universally celebrated under the name of "James's Fever Powders," which he invented when but a poor apothecary, and the success of which realised a fortune for his family.—It is said that when Dr. James applied to Newbery (in St. Paul's Churchyard, London) to sell his medicine, his daily engagements preventing an interview on a week-day, he appointed James to call upon him at his country-house on the following Sunday morning. James proceeded to keep the appointment, and, in passing over Westminster Bridge, seeing a horse-shoe lying in the road, which was considered to be a sign of "good luck," he carefully put it into his pocket. As Newbery was a man of business he at once entertained the proposals of James, and entered into a treaty which turned out so well for the doctor, that it verified his superstitious faith in the horse-shoe. The fever powder succeeded, and became the fashionable medicine of that day. Walpole swore that he would take it if the house were on fire! James, through the sale of it, acquired great riches, and "setting up his carriage," adopted the horse-shoe as the crest of his armorial bearings.

28.—JOHN EYRE, whose name is ignominiously recorded in the annals of crime, was a gentleman possessing a fortune of thirty thousand pounds, yet he was sentenced to transportation for stealing eleven quires of writing-paper. There must have been an inherent baseness in his character, as the following circumstance will show:—His uncle, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favour of a clergyman, an intimate friend, and committed it, unknown to the rest of the family, to his custody. However, a short time before his death, he altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, and made another will, in which he left the clergyman only five hundred pounds,—bequeathing the bulk of his large property to his nephew and heir-at-law, Mr. Eyre. Soon after the old gentleman's death, Mr. Eyre, in rummaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of five hundred pounds in it for the clergyman, he immediately put the will into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to die intestate. A short time afterwards, the clergyman waited upon Mr. Eyre, and asked him if his uncle had made a will before he died. On being answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative, the clergyman put his hand into his pocket and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which Mr. Eyre, sen., had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of £200 to his nephew. The feelings of the avaricious nephew may be more easily imagined than described!

A MAN OF UNIVERSAL ATTAINMENTS.

"Great offices will have
Great talents, and God gives to every man
The virtue, temper, understanding, taste,
That lifts him into life, and lets him fall
Just in the niche he was ordain'd to fill."—COWPER.

CAPACITIES such as LEIBNITZ possessed, and so assiduously developed, are rare, even among his contemporaries of the end of the seventeenth centuary—an age of great men and great writings. One who could rival Newton as a mathematician; who could advise Peter the Great of Russia as a politician, economist, and reformer; who could demand as his due the respectful attention of the *savants* of all Europe, upon almost every subject, must indeed have been a great man.

GOTTFRIED WILHELM LEIBNITZ was born at Leipsic in 1646—his father being Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University there; but as he died when his son was but six years old, much paternal care could not have been bestowed upon the boy. He, however, exhibited remarkable and precocious talents, and began his studies in his native place at the age of fifteen. When but eighteen years of age he took the M.A. degree at Leipsic, and appeared as an author the same year; in 1666 he graduated as LL.D. at Altdorf, upon which a professorship there was offered him, but he did not accept it.

A great variety of studies now attracted Leibnitz's surpassing talents. Mathematics was evidently a pursuit congenial to his very earliest years, and he had so far become eminent in this and kindred sciences that he came into rivalry with Newton upon the point of a discovery which each seems to have made—independently of the other—the use of the differential calculus. Philosophy, both modern and ancient, also received a thorough investigation by this thirsty seeker for knowledge: he was a good linguist, moreover, in the modern languages; and a sound classical scholar; intended originally for the law, he accordingly bestowed much time and labour upon that: all these shared his attention, together with physics, theology, philosophy, history, and antiquities, in fact, he was—

"A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

In the year 1672 Leibnitz visited Paris, and afterwards London, becoming acquainted with the leading scholars and men of science of the age—Sir Isaac Newton, Robert Boyle, Henry Oldenburg, Malebranche, and Cassini. He was received among these *élite* with the greatest honour, and accepted as an authority on almost all subjects, proving himself a man of universal attainments, remarkable memory, and unusual power of work.

Beyond his mere scholarship Leibnitz was a man of great genius; and Dean Buckland has remarked upon the foresight he showed in his speculations in geology—at that time unworthy almost of the name of a science, so little was known of it. Liebnitz's association with the crowned heads of Europe enabled him to leave his mark upon the age in which he lived, for his society and counsel seem to have been valued by them. Peter the Great of Russia consulted him as to the best means of civilising Russia, and appointed him Councillor of State—to which office a pension of one thousand roubles was attached. Charles VI., the Emperor of Germany, also bestowed honours upon him. Sophia Charlotte, consort of Frederick, the first king of Prussia, used to term him "*le grand Leibnitz*," and sought his society and advice in her perplexities among the philosophers; and the Elector of Hanover, George I. (who used to call him "his living dictionary") secured the services of Leibnitz to write a "History of the House of Brunswick."

Leibnitz, as is mostly the case with great writers, was only enabled to get through his multifarious business by persistent perseverance. He carried on a most extensive correspondence with *savants* in all parts of the world, and wrote his letters with great care—sometimes three or four times over. His memory was remarkably retentive, and at the age of seventy he could recite pages of Virgil without an error. He was a bachelor; and his life was sedentary in the extreme, and sometimes he would not go to bed for weeks, but would take the sleep he required sitting in his chair. His neglect of exercise told severely upon him as he advanced in life, inducing a number of painful diseases; but even at the age of seventy it was an accidental overdose of some medicine of his own making that killed him—so that he must have been a man of iron constitution. He died in 1716, at Hanover, where he had spent the latter years of his life. He was buried in his native place, Leipsic, his monument bearing the inscription—"OSSA LEIBNITTI."

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... 6th, ... 55 min. past 7 morning.
First Quarter ..... 13th, ... 20 min. past 5 morning.
Full Moon ..... 20th, ... 1 min. past 8 morning.
Last Quarter ..... 28th, ... 51 min. past 9 morning.

HE WHO DEFENDS AN INJURY IS NEXT TO HIM WHO COMMITS IT.

			Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets	Age.
1	M	"*Neither a borrower, nor a lender be;*	7 41r	*Rises A.M.*	25
2	Tu	*For loan oft loseth both itself and friend;*	4 48s	5 34	26
3	W	*And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.*	7 38r	6 32	27
4	Th	*This above all,—To thine own self be true;*	4 52s	7 17	28
5	F	*And it must follow, as the night the day,*	7 34r	7 49	29
6	S	*Thou canst not then be false to any man."* —Shakespeare. Charles II. of England died, 1685.—It was the belief of many that he had been poisoned.	4 55s	*Sets P.M.*	
7	S	**Quinquagesima.**—*Shrove Sun.*	7 31r	6 24	1
8	M	Battle of Eylau, 1807, when the French defeated the Russians in one of the most	4 59s	7 50	2
9	Tu	bloody contests of the war.—[The hat worn by Bonaparte at the battle was sold in	7 27r	9 15	3
10	W	*Ash Wednesday.* Paris, in the year 1813, for £80, there being 31 bidders].	5 3s	10 39	4
11	Th	The *History of the War in the Peninsula* occupied Sir William Napier during sixteen	7 24r	After Mid-	5
12	F	years—the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult supplying him with valuable	5 6s	night	6
13	S	materials for it.—Napier died on February 12, 1860.	7 20r	A.M. 1 35	
14	S	**1st Sunday in Lent.**	5 10s	3 3	8
15	M	[*St., Valentine's Day.*	7 16r	4 22	9
16	Tu	Lindley Murray (grammarian) died, 1826. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1745.	5 14s	5 29	10
17	W	Edmund Castell (Orientalist) born at Hatley, Cambridgeshire, in 1606; died in 1685.	7 12r	6 18	11
18	Th	Sir Henry Vane born, 1589; died, 1654.	5 18s	6 52	12
19	F	"*But evil is wrought by want of thought*	7 8r	7 16	13
20	S	*As well as want of heart."*—Hood. Hofer, Tyrolese patriot, shot, 1810.	5 22s	*Rises P.M.*	
21	S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.**	7 4r	6 52	15
22	M	Rev. Sydney Smith died, 1845.	5 26s	8 5	16
23	Tu	"*The very powerful parson, Peter Pith,*	7 1r	9 17	17
24	W	*The loudest wit I e'er was deafened with."* —Byron.	5 28s	10 28	18
25	Th	Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.	6 56r	11 41	19
26	F	"*Use moments wisely, then will not hours reproach thee.*"	5 32s	After Mid-	20
27	S	John Evelyn died, 1706.	6 52r	night A.M.	21
28	S	**3rd Sunday in Lent.**	5 36s	2 8	

OCCUPATION THE REMEDY FOR GRIEF.

What a glorious thing is occupation for the human heart! Those who work hard seldom yield to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you dark and heavy, toil not with the waves, wrestle not with the torrent; rather seek, by occupation, to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilise the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that will become purer and holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling, and most selfish in the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy or happiness to his fellowmen.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

11.—Sir W. Napier dedicated his *History of the War in the Peninsula* to the Duke of Wellington; and as will be seen, it was very concise:—

"*This History I dedicate to your Grace, because I have served long enough under your command to know, why the Soldiers of the Tenth Legion were attached to Cæsar.*—W. F. P. Napier."

17.—The ill-requited career of Edmund Castell, the erudite author of the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*—a dictionary in seven languages—is a most remarkable example of laborious literary industry; and he may be said to have sacrificed both his life and his fortune to letters; and but for some preferment in the church, and the Arabic professorships at Cambridge, his zeal, learning, and diligence, would have gone unrewarded. When this invaluable Polyglott was published, the great bulk of the copies remained unsold in his hands; for the sanguine author had over-estimated the curiosity and knowledge of the public, who failed to appreciate his works. On the subject of his labours he addressed a most pathetic appeal to Charles II., in which he lamented the seventeen years of incredible pains, during which he thought himself idle when he had not devoted sixteen or eighteen hours a-day to the *Lexicon!* that he had expended all his inheritance whilst pursuing his labours—more than twelve thousand pounds; and that it had broken down his constitution, and left him blind as well as poor. It is said, also, that he had so completely devoted himself to Oriental studies that he had nearly forgotten his own language, and could scarcely spell a single word correctly. It is supposed that above five hundred copies of his *Lexicons* were unsold at the time of his death. These were placed by his niece and executrix in a room in one of her tenants' houses in a village in Surrey, where for some years they lay utterly neglected, and at the mercy of the rats and mice; and when they came into the possession of this lady's executors, scarcely one complete volume could be formed out of the remainder, and the whole were sold for seven pounds as waste paper! But in after years a book-collector deemed himself lucky in being able to purchase an imperfect copy for ten pounds.

18.—Sir Henry Vane was secretary-of-state in the reign of Charles I. He was also treasurer of the navy, the fees of which, though but fourpence in the pound, by reason of the Dutch war, amounted to no less a sum than £30,000 per annum. Of this circumstance he had the magnanimity to acquaint Parliament, and, telling them that such an enormous profit was a shameful robbery of the public, he gave up his patent, and placed in the post a person whom he had instructed in the duties, with a salary of £200 a-year. The Parliament, as a reward for his public virtue, settled on Sir Henry an annuity of £1,200.——Sir Henry's son, who had imbibed Republican and Puritan notions from a re-

sidence in Geneva—on account of which he quarrelled with his father—emigrated to America, and was elected governor of Massachusetts; but becoming involved in religious disputes, he returned to England, and was appointed joint treasurer of the navy. Upon the breaking out of the civil war betwixt King Charles and the Republicans he took an active part against the king; and was the principal mover of the Solemn League and Covenant; but he did not sit on the trial of King Charles. He greatly offended Cromwell by opposing his schemes, and by whom he was sent a prisoner to Carisbrook Castle. He afterwards exerted himself to establish a Republican government. At the Restoration he was arrested and committed to the Tower of London, being one of the twenty excepted out of the act of general pardon. Although accused only for transactions that occurred after the death of King Charles, he was found *Guilty* of high treason, and was beheaded on Tower Hill, in the year 1662.—After describing his execution, Mr. Forster, his biographer, says of him—"One of the greatest and purest of men that ever walked the earth, to adorn and elevate his kind, had left the world which was not worthy of him."

27.—In speaking of the *Memoirs* of John Evelyn, Sir Walter Scott said—"We have never seen a mine so rich." Living in the eventful times of Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., James II., and William III., Evelyn early accustomed himself to note such things as occurred which he thought worthy of remembrance. He was known to, and had much personal and friendly intercourse with Charles II. and James II.; and he was on terms of great intimacy with many of the eminent men of those days, and also many of the clergy and the laity. Foreigners distinguished for learning who came to England did not leave it without visiting him. Notwithstanding the various political changes that continually excited the country, he was respected by members of all parties.—The following is his epitaph:—

"Fell asleep the 27th day of February, 1705-6, being the 86th year of his age, in full hope of a glorious resurrection, through faith in Jesus Christ. Living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he learnt this truth, which, pursuant to his intention, is here declared:—'*That all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety.*'"

Mrs. Evelyn (who outlived Evelyn) by her will, dated 9th February, 1708, desired to be buried in a stone coffin, "near that of my dear husband, whose love & friendship I was happy in 58 years 9 months, but, by Gods providence left a disconsolate widow the 27 day of February 1765 in the 71 year of my age. His care of my education was such as might become a father, a lover, a friend, and husband, for instruction, tenderness, affection, and fidelity to the last moment of his life; which obligation I mention with a gratitude to his memory, ever dear to me; & I must not omit to own the sense I have of my Parents care and goodnesse in placing me in sueh worthy hands."

A TRUE HELP-MATE AND SOUL-MATE.

"Give me, next good, an understanding wife."
—Sir Thomas Overbury.

In the roll of noble wives, the name of Lady Napier, the wife of Sir W. F. Napier (the historian of the *War in the Peninsula*), will always be entitled to take a foremost place; for, when in the midst of his task, finding himself surrounded by difficulties he had never dreamt of, she not only encouraged him with hopeful words to proceed with the work, but without her literary assistance he would have experienced great difficulty in finishing it. In his Preface to the work, he pays the following affectionate tribute to the valuable aid which she gave him—and this without having neglected for a moment the care and education of a large family:—

"When the immense mass of King Joseph's correspondence, taken at Vittoria, was first placed in my hands, I was dismayed at finding it to be a huge collection of letters, without order, and in three languages, one of which I did not understand; many also were in very crabbed and illegible characters, especially those of Joseph's own writing, which is nearly as difficult to read as Napoleon's; the most important documents were in cipher, and there was no key. Despairing of any profitable examination of these valuable materials, the thought crossed me of giving up the work, when my wife undertook, first to arrange the letters by dates and subjects, next to make a table of reference, translating and epitomizing the contents of each; and this, without neglecting for an instant the care and education of a very large family, she effected in such a simple and comprehensive manner, that it was easy to ascertain the contents of any letter, and lay hands on the original document in a few moments. She also undertook to decipher the secret correspondence, and not only succeeded, but formed a key to the whole, detecting even the nulls and stops; and so accurately, that when in course of time, the original key was placed in my hands there was nothing to learn. Having mentioned this to the Duke of Wellington, he seemed at first incredulous, observing I must mean that she had made out the contents of some letters; several persons had done this for him, he said, but none had ever made out the nulls, or formed a key, adding, 'I would have given twenty thousand pounds to any person who could have done that for me in the Peninsula.'" . . .

> *"There is in the heart of Woman such a deep well of love, that no age can freeze it."*
> —Bulwer Lytton.

After describing the laborious mode in which Lady Napier discovered the key to the cipher, Sir William proceeds—

"To this simple account of a task, requiring wondrous subtilty, it is necessary to add that she made out all my rough, interlined, and illegible manuscripts, when I could scarcely do it myself, and wrote out the whole work fair for the printers, it may be said three times, so frequent were the changes made; but her statement conveys no just impression of the concentrated thought, the patient acuteness, the quiet perseverance, and constancy required, and for many years exercised, unabated by severe suffering from illness and heavy grief. A strong heart, an unclouded brain, and invincible resolution, enabled her, however, not only to do this, but to make other exertions of a different nature, requiring such an enduring fortitude, that the power exercised seemed, even to those who beheld it, scarcely credible."

The numerous editions which the work in which Lady Napier's unwearied patience bore so prominent a part has passed through, and the high estimation in which it is held, attests its great merits as a record of the greatest war in which the British army were ever engaged.

Sir William Napier died on the 12th of February, 1860. When he lay on his death-bed, Lady Napier was lying in another room dangerously ill; but she was wheeled on a sofa into his room, and the two took their silent—though sad and resigned—farewell of each other. And when, in a few weeks after Sir William's death, his wife was called away, the same grave was opened to receive her, and they were laid side by side—they had been "one in life, and in death they were not divided."

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... 7*th*, ... 20 min. past 8 evening.
First Quarter ..... 14*th*, ... 5 min. past 1 afternoon.
Full Moon ..... 21*st*, ... 51 min. past 11 night.
Last Quarter ..... 30*th*, ... 25 min. past 4 morning.

HE THAT IS SURETY FOR ANOTHER IS NEVER SURE HIMSELF.

			Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets	Age.
1	M	*St. David.*	6 48r	*Rises A.M.*	23
2	Tu	Lord Mansfield born, 1705; died in 1793.—When on the bench this distinguished judge used to question every old man who came before him as a witness, as to whether he was given to early rising, and generally got an answer in the affirmative.	5 39s	4 21	24
3	W		6 43r	5 11	25
4	Th		5 43s	5 48	26
5	F	William Hutton published his *History of Birmingham*, 1781.	6 39r	6 15	27
6	S	Madame Guizot published her *Letters on Domestic Education*, 1826.	5 47s	6 35	28
7	S	**4th Sunday in Lent.**	6 34r	6 50	
8	M	"*The stormy March is come at last,*	5 50s	*Sets P.M.*	1
9	Tu	*With wind, and cloud, and changing skies;*	6 30r	8 17	2
10	W	*I hear the rushing of the blast,*	5 54s	9 47	3
11	Th	*That through the snowy valley flies.*	6 25r	11 18	4
12	F	*Ah! passing few are they who speak,*	5 57s	After Mid-	5
13	S	*Wild stormy month, in praise of thee;* *Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak;* *Thou art a welcome month to me.*" BRYANT.	6 21r	night A.M.	6
14	S	**5th Sunday in Lent.**	6 0s	2 14	
15	M	"The last wolf that roamed our island was slain in Scotland a short time before the close of the reign of Charles the Second."—*Macaulay.*	6 16r	3 25	8
16	Tu		6 4s	4 19	9
17	W	*St. Patrick.*	6 12r	4 56	10
18	Th	Baron Liebig made ordinary professor at Giessen, 1825.	6 7s	5 23	11
19	F	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.—[In 1816 one of Newton's teeth was sold to a nobleman for £730, and which he had set in a ring which he constantly wore on his finger!]	6 7r	5 39	12
20	S		6 11s	5 54	13
21	S	**Palm Sunday.**	6 2r	6 5	
22	M	Goethe (German poet) died, 1832.—His last words were, "More light!"	6 14s	*Rises P.M.*	15
23	Tu	Kotzebue (German dramatist) assassinated at Mannheim by a German student and political enthusiast, named Sand, 1819.	5 58r	8 13	16
24	W		6 17s	9 24	17
25	Th	——LADY DAY.——	5 53r	10 39	18
26	F	GOOD FRIDAY.	6 21s	11 52	19
27	S	James I. died, 1625.	5 49r	After Mid-	20
28	S	**Easter Sunday.**	6 24s	night A.M.	21
29	M	"*The good die first,*	5 44r	2 10	22
30	Tu	*And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust*	6 28s	3 4	
31	W	*Burn to the socket.*"—WORDSWORTH.	5 39r	3 45	24

OUR SELF-IMPOSED TAXES.

THAT "the taxes are indeed very heavy!" is a complaint pretty liberally bestowed on the rulers and governors of all nations; but if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot possibly either ease or deliver us.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

6.—AMONG all the French female authors no one more consistently and constantly advocated the cause of truth and good morals than the wife of M. GUIZOT, the eminent statesman. She was born in Paris, in the year 1773. Her father, M. de Meulan, lost all his fortune by the Revolution, and when he died, in 1790, he left a widow and five children almost destitute. Pauline de Meulan, the eldest, in order to contribute to the support of the family, was induced to attempt authorship, and her first production, a novel, being successful, she became one of the most popular contributors to a journal established at Paris, called *The Publiciste*. During this period she formed a casual acquaintance with M. Guizot, then a young man living by his pen, he being engaged in writing books, reviews, and translations. In 1807, whilst suffering under an illness brought on entirely by the over-exertion connected with the work for the journal, and which compelled her to give up writing, she received an article written in happy imitation of her style, accompanied by an anonymous letter, in which she was informed that till her health was restored, a similar article should be sent to her for each number of *The Publiciste*. These articles came with the utmost regularity, and dealt with a great variety of subjects—art, literature, theatricals, and general criticisms. On her recovery, she discovered the writer of them to be M. Guizot! An intimacy sprang up between them which ripened into mutual affection, and in 1812 Mademoiselle became his wife; and although she was fourteen years older than her husband, their union was a very happy one. From that time forward she shared all her husband's joys and sorrows, and was the uncomplaining and unwearied assistant in all his labours. The purity of her moral nature exercised great influence over her husband; and she was also the means of opening out to him his political career. When M. Guizot became first minister of Louis Philippe, she wrote to a friend:—"I now see my husband much less than I desire, but still I see him. . . . If God spares us to each other, I shall be, in the midst of every trial and apprehension, the happiest of beings." These words were written in the early part of the year 1827; but in a few months after the devoted and attached wife was taken away by death, and her mourning and sorrowing husband was left thenceforth to tread the weary journey of life alone.

Madame Guizot was the authoress of *Raoul the Scholar*, which enjoyed an extensive circulation. But her *Letters on Domestic Education* are the best monuments which she has left of her talents and fame. In 1828 Guizot married a niece of his wife, she having recommended the union on her death-bed.

18.—IT has been said of the distinguished German chemist, BARON LIEBIG, that when a boy at school, he was ignominiously distinguished as a "booby"—the one talent then cultivated in German schools being verbal memory. On one occasion,

being sneeringly asked by the master what he proposed to become, since he was so bad a scholar, and Liebig answering that he would like to become a chemist, the whole school burst into a laugh of derision. In after life, Liebig met his old schoolmaster, who feelingly lamented his former blindness of discernment with respect to his former pupil, who had been elected a fellow of almost every learned body on the continent of Europe.—It is also said that the only boy in the same school who ever disputed with Liebig the station of "booby," was one who never could learn his lesson by heart, but was continually composing music, and writing it down by stealth, in school. The same individual Liebig found at Vienna, greatly distinguished as a composer, and conductor of the Imperial Opera House.—There is also the instance of Dr. SAMUEL LEE, who was sent to a charity school at Longnor, near Shrewsbury, but so little did he distinguish himself there, that his schoolmaster pronounced him one of the dullest boys that ever passed through his hands—yet he eventually became Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge University! Lee's career furnishes a most remarkable example of what perseverance may accomplish under the most adverse circumstances. He was put apprentice to a carpenter, and in his leisure hours he took to reading, and some of the books containing Latin quotations, he became desirous of knowing their meaning. He therefore bought a Latin grammar, and by extraordinary diligence in his leisure hours, and studying early and late, he made himself master of the Latin, Hebrew, and Greek languages. At the age of twenty-eight he married, and he might have continued working as a carpenter all his life, had it not so happened that a fire took place, when his chest of tools was destroyed, and he was reduced to complete poverty. He then bethought of teaching children the first rudiments of education; but he found himself totally deficient in the common branches of education; so, resolutely setting to work, he taught himself arithmetic and writing, and was thus enabled to teach the children who came to his school. He had earned for himself the reputation of the "learned carpenter," and the fame of his acquirements having reached Archdeacon Corbett, he obtained for him, in the year 1810, the mastership of Bowdler's foundation school in Shrewsbury. In 1813, another kind friend enabled Lee to enter Queen's College, Cambridge, and after a course of study, in which he greatly distinguished himself by his mathematical acquirements, in 1819 he was elected Professor of Arabic: and in 1831 he was worthily elected Regius Professor of Hebrew in Cambridge University.—He died in the year 1850.——A great deal of charitable patience should be exercised on the part of those who have the instruction of dull boys. It is related that Dr. Arnold once lost all patience with a dull scholar, when the pupil looked up in his face, and said, "Why do you speak so angrily, sir? Indeed, I am doing the best I can." Years after, Dr. Arnold used to tell the story and say, "I never felt so ashamed of myself in my life. That look and that speech I have never forgotten!"

AN EXAMPLE OF PATIENT INDUSTRY.

"In every rank, or great or small,
'Tis industry supports us all."—GAY.

THE annals of biography scarcely record a more striking instance of economy and industry leading their possessor out of the most unfavourable circumstances to affluence and honours than the story of WILLIAM HUTTON. Not only was Hutton remarkable for his great frugality and economy, but he also became celebrated as an author, and the more so as he did not commence his literary labours until he had reached a late period in life, and in speaking of his efforts in this direction, he says—"I took up the pen with fear and trembling, at the advanced age of fifty-six, a period at which most authors lay it down." He did not know that he was an antiquary until the world informed him of it, from having read his *History of Birmingham* "and then," he said, "he could see it himself!"—The following is a brief sketch of his industrious career, which is not unworthy of a place beside that of Benjamin Franklin:—

William Hutton was born at Derby, in 1793, his father being a woolcomber, and a most dissipated character. There being no Factory Acts in operation at that day, the boy was sent at the early age of seven to work in the Derby Silk-mill (famous as being the first silk-mill erected in England), but being of too small a stature for the work he had to wear a pair of pattens! Both at home and at the mill he suffered great hardships, and at the age of fifteen, with the consent of his father he was apprenticed to his uncle, a stocking weaver, at Nottingham. This change did not prove a happy one for the boy, for speaking of it, he says, "I had just finished one seven years' servitude," and was entering on another. In the former, I was welcome to the food I ate, provided I could get it; but now that it was more plentiful, I was to be grudged every meal I tasted. My aunt kept a constant eye upon the food and the feeder. This curb galled my mouth to that degree, that to this day I do not eat at another's table without fear. The impressions received in early life are astonishing. . . . My task was to earn five shillings and tenpence a week. The first week I could reach this sum I was to be gratified with sixpence; but ever after, should I fall short or go beyond it, the loss or profit was to be my own. I found it as the general practice of apprentices to be under the mark."

After serving a portion of his time, his uncle having treated him with great harshness on one occasion, Hutton ran away, but after wandering about the country for some time, he was induced to return to his uncle, who forgave him; and he duly completed his apprenticeship, and worked at the stocking trade, depressed, however, by the conviction that it was a trade unsuited to him. For his amusement (as many other men have done), he employed his leisure hours in book-binding, and many people gave him a book to bind, as it was a novelty to have one

Dr. Franklin's Industry.

"I spent no time in taverns, games, or frolics of any kind; and my industry in my business continued as indefatigable as it was necessary. I was indebted for my printing-house; I had a young family coming on to be educated; and I had two competitors to contend with for business, who were established in the place before me. My circumstances, however, grew daily easier. My original habits of frugality continuing, and my father having, among his instructions to me when a boy, frequently repeated a proverb of Solomon—'Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings;' I thence considered industry as a means of obtaining wealth and distinction; which encouraged me, though I did not think that I should ever literally stand before kings;—which, however, has since happened; for I have stood before five, and even had the honour of sitting down with one, the King of Denmark, to dinner."

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... 6th, ... 36 min. past 6 morning.
First Quarter ..... 12th, ... 33 min. past 9 night.
Full Moon ..... 20th, ... 30 min. past 4 afternoon.
Last Quarter ..... 28th, ... 17 min. past 7 evening.

HE WHO IMAGINES HE HATH KNOWLEDGE ENOUGH, HATH NONE.

			Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets	Age.
1	Th	Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, died at Trichinopoly, 1826.—[After confirming a number of natives he had retired to take a cold bath, and was found dead a short time afterwards.]	5 37r	*Rises A.M.*	25
2	F		6 33s	4 38	26
3	S		5 32r	4 54	27
4	S	**Low Sunday.**—*1st Sunday after Easter.*	6 36s	5 10	28
5	M	John Stow died, 1605.	5 28r	5 19	29
6	Tu	"*Frail is the bond by which we hold*	6 39s	*Sets P.M.*	●
7	W	*Our being, whether young or old,*	5 24r	8 48	1
8	Th	*Wise, foolish, weak, or strong;*	6 42s	10 24	2
9	F	*Disasters—do the best we can—*	5 20r	11 55	3
10	S	*Will reach both great and small;* *And he is oft the wisest man* *Who is not wise at all.*"—WORDSWORTH.	6 45s	After Mid-	4
11	S	**2nd Sunday after Easter.**	5 15r	night A.M.	5
12	M	Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset (Lord High Treasurer under Elizabeth and James), died, 1608.—Dr. Abbott, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in writing of his character, said of him: "How many rare things were in him! who more loving unto his wife? who more kind unto his children? who more fast unto his friend? who more moderate unto his enemy? who more true to his word?"	6 49s	2 16	◑
13	Tu		5 11r	2 59	7
14	W		6 52s	3 29	8
15	Th		5 6r	3 48	9
16	F		6 56s	4 2	10
17	S	Duke of Buckingham (second) died at Kirby-Moorside, 1687.	5 2r	4 14	11
18	S	**3rd Sunday after Easter.**	6 58s	4 25	12
19	M	[In the year 1808 William Trueman, farmer, of Frome, died at the age of 104. He used to relate, as a proof of his great age, that he was weeding corn at the time of the great eclipse of the sun on April 22, 1715, when the darkness was so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon.	4 58r	4 35	13
20	Tu		7 2s	*Rises P.M.*	☺
21	W		4 54r	8 26	15
22	Th		7 5s	9 38	16
23	F	*St. George.*	4 49r	10 52	17
24	S	"*Life, however short, is made still shorter by waste of time.*"—JOHNSON.	7 9s	12 0	18
25	S	**4th Sunday after Easter.**	4 46r	After Mid-	19
26	M	Ankerstrom executed at Stockholm for the assassination of Gustavus III., 1792.	7 12s	night A.M.	20
27	Tu	Sir William Jones died, 1794.	4 42r	1 43	21
28	W	"*I hold it true whate'er befall—*	7 15s	2 17	☾
29	T	*I feel it when I sorrow most—* *'Tis better to have loved and lost,*	4 38r	2 41	23
30	F	*Than never to have loved at all.*" —TENNYSON.	7 18s	2 59	24

THRIFT AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

"THE world," once said Mr. COBDEN to the working men of Huddersfield, "has always been divided into two classes—those who have saved, and those who have spent—the thrifty and the extravagant. The building of all the houses, the mills, the bridges, and the ships and the accomplishment of all other great works which have rendered man civilised and happy, have been done by the savers, the thrifty; and those who have wasted their resources have always been their slaves. It has been the law of nature and of Providence that this should be so; and I were an impostor if I promised any class that they would advance themselves if they were improvident, thoughtless, and idle."

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

5.—JOHN STOW, the eminent English antiquary and historian, who is supposed to have been brought up as a tailor,*—and followed it as a business, as his father and grandfather had done before him,—was born in London, in the year 1525. From an early age he devoted himself to the study of the national antiquities; and travelling on foot throughout the kingdom, inspecting all the monuments of antiquity, he rescued what he could from the dispersed libraries of the monasteries. Worn out by study and the cares of poverty, neglected by that proud metropolis of which he had been the historian, his good-humour did not desert him in his declining years, for, being afflicted with sharp pains in his aged feet, he observed that "his affliction lay in that part which formerly he had made so much use of!" Many a mile had he wandered in search of those treasures of antiquity which had exhausted his means, and with which he had formed works of great usefulness, and which, in his own handwriting, still exist as an evidence of his great industry, and are to this day frequently referred to. To his unwearied zeal, Stow added an unimpeachable love of truth. "In history" he said, "the chief thing that is to be desired is truth," and he added this rythmical caution to the "phrase-makers"—

"*Of smooth and flattering speech,*
Remember to take heed,
For truth in plain words may be told,
But craft a lie doth need."

In his eightieth year Stow at length received a state acknowledgment of his services, when he was so reduced in his circumstances—"having left his former means of living, and only employed himself for the good of his country," that he humbly petitioned James I. for a license to collect alms—as he expressed himself in the petition—as "a recompense for his labour and travel of forty-five years, in setting forth the *Chronicles of England*, and eight years taken up in the *Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*." Letters patent under the Great Seal were accordingly granted to him, and for "the encouragement to the like" he was graciously permitted, "in recompense of these his painful labours, to gather the benevolence of well-disposed people within this realm of England: to ask, gather, and take the alms of our loving subjects." These letters-patent were granted for one year, and were to be published by the clergy from their pulpits, but they produced so little for the poor historian, that they were renewed for another twelvemonth; and it is related that one entire parish in the city of London could only contribute the munificent sum of seven shillings and sixpence! Such was

* It is a rather singular circumstance that Speed and Stow, the two most distinguished historians of the sixteenth century, were both tailors, which led Sir Henry Spelman to say—"We are beholden to Mr. Speed and Mr. Stow for *stitching* up for us our English History."

the public remuneration of the man who had been so useful to his country! Stow died in the year 1603, at the age of eighty. He was buried in his parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft; and a mural monument was placed near his grave by his wife.—It is a curious circumstance that the Great Fire in 1666 spared the monument of Stow—the name from whose records alone we know what London was previous to the great conflagration.

27.—Sir William Jones was only three years old when his father died; and his education devolved upon his mother, a woman of great intelligence and acquirements, from whom he learned the rudiments of knowledge. Her constant answer to his youthful inquiries was, "*Read, and you will know.*" He thus acquired a passion for books, which only grew in strength with increasing years. He was sent to Harrow school, where he made such great progress in his studies, that Dr. Sumner, the master, affirmed that his pupil knew more Greek than himself—a previous master having said that "he was a boy of so active a mind, that if he were left destitute and friendless on Salisbury Plain, he would nevertheless find the road to fame and riches." Even then, merely to divert his leisure, he commenced the study of the law, and it is related that he would often amuse and surprise his mother's legal acquaintances by putting cases to them from an abridgment of *Coke's Institutes*, which he had read and mastered. When Jones left Harrow he was entered at the University College, Oxford, where he devoted himself specially to Oriental languages. He was for some time private tutor to Lord Althorpe (afterwards Earl Spencer). In the year 1774 Jones was called to the bar, where he achieved considerable success. On a change of administration he obtained what had long been the object of his ambition—the appointment of judge in the supreme court of judicature in Bengal. The honour of knighthood was on this occasion conferred upon him; and he shortly after married Miss Shipley, daughter of the bishop of Asaph, with whom he embarked for India, in April, 1783. One of his earliest acts in India was the establishment at Calcutta of an institution on the plan of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen the first president. He studied the native laws of the country, and became so versed in the Sanscrit, and the codes of the Brahmins, as to gain the admiration of the most learned men in India. His health suffering from the climate, he took a journey through the district of Benares, during which cessation of public duties he composed a *Treatise on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India.* Early in the year 1794 he was seized with an inflammation of the liver, which terminated his truly valuable life on the 27th of April, in the 48th year of his age. A beautiful monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral; and a statue at Bengal, at the expense of the East India Company; but the most honourable and imperishable monument of his fame exists in his works, which were published in six volumes by his widow.

bound by a stockinger; and growing expert in the business, he resolved to make it his trade. He took a shop at Southwell (at a rent of one pound per annum), about fourteen miles from Nottingham, and trudged there and back every market-day with his books. Southwell was but a poor place for him, so in the year 1750 he resolved to try Birmingham, and proceeding to that town he opened a shop for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library. There were then three booksellers in Birmingham, but Hutton "judged from the number and intelligence of the inhabitants, that there might be room for a fourth, and hoped that he might escape the envy or notice of the three great men."

Hutton prospered so greatly, that by-and-by he relinquished bookselling, and opened a paper warehouse—the first ever seen in Birmingham. He now married—his wife bringing him a little money; he speculated in land and houses; built a country house, and set up a carriage; and was duly recognised as a substantial citizen. He was elected an overseer of the poor, and was also made a Commissioner of the Court of Requests—a tribunal for the recovery of small debts. Hutton did his duty with great assiduity. "The Court of Requests," he writes, "soon became my favourite amusement. I paid a constant attendance, which engrossed nearly two days a week of my time. . . . . I attended the Court nineteen years. During that time more than a hundred thousand causes passed through my hands! a number possibly beyond what ever passed the decision of any other man. I have had 250 in one day."

In the year 1791 Hutton's country house, and also his warehouse and stock-in-trade, were destroyed by the "Church and King" mob.* Hutton was not a politician, but he was a Dissenter, and it is extremely possible that among the rabble there were probably not a few who bore him no good-will for his judgments in the Court of Requests. The sufferers from the riot had great difficulty in recovering their losses from the Hundred. Hutton laid his claim for upwards of eight thousand pounds, but was awarded little more than five thousand. This harsh usage somewhat soured his temper. He said, "The cruel treatment I had met with totally altered my sentiments of man. I had considered him as designed to assist and comfort his species; to reduce the rough propensities of his nature, and to endeavour after perfection, though he could not reach it; but the experience convinced me that the nature of the human species, like that of the brute creation, is to destroy each other. I therefore determined to withdraw from all public business, to spend the small remainder of existence with my little family, and amuse myself with the book and the pen."

Hutton now resigned his business as stationer to his son, but every morning, for many years, he walked from his country house to Birmingham, and spent the day with the same assiduity as when making his fortune. He also accustomed himself to take a month's walking tour every summer, and to note down his observations on places and people. Various parts of England and Wales were thus visited at a time when the facilities for tourists were very limited indeed. Pursuing the practice, Hutton became a great pedestrian; and his feats, when an old man, were the surprise and alarm of his friends. In his seventy-seventh year, on the 4th of July, 1800, Hutton set out on foot from Birmingham to make a survey of the Roman wall. In speaking of this journey, he says—"Old men are much inclined to accuse youth of their follies; but on this head silence will become me, lest I should be asked, 'What can exceed the folly of that man, who, at seventy-eight, walked six hundred miles to see a shattered wall?'" . . . In describing the journey, he said—"I procured for myself the exclusive privilege of walking, which, of all modes of travelling, I prefer. My daughter rode behind her servant, and we agreed not to impede each other on the way, but meet at certain inns for refreshment and rest." . . . Mr. Hutton returned to Birmingham after a lapse of thirty-five days, during which time he had performed a journey of six hundred and one miles, with an expenditure of forty guineas. His daughter describes his manner of walking as "a steady saunter, by which he got over the ground at the rate of full two miles and a half in an hour. The pace he went did not even fatigue his shoes! He walked the whole 600 miles in one pair, and scarcely made a hole in his stockings." "As so long and solitary a journey on foot," says Mr. Hutton, "was never perhaps performed by a man of seventy-eight, it excited the curiosity of the town, which caused me frequently to be stopped in the street to ascertain the fact."

Hutton wrote several ingenious works, among which were *Histories of Derby, Blackpool,* and the *Battle of Bosworth Field.* Also, his *Autobiography,* published by his daughter after his death. He closed his useful and, on the whole, happy life, on the 20th September, 1815, at the advanced age of ninety-two.

* On this occasion Dr. Priestley's house, library, manuscripts, and scientific apparatus were also committed to the flames by the mob, and he was exposed to great personal danger, from which he only escaped by flight. Shortly afterwards he retired to America, and died there in 1804. In August, 1874, as the discoverer of oxygen gas, and for his other important scientific discoveries, a statue was erected to his memory in the town from which, eighty-three years previously, he had been driven with ignominy by an infuriated and ignorant mob!

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... 5th, ... 4 min. past 3 afternoon.
First Quarter ..... 12th, ... 37 min. past 7 morning.
Full Moon ..... 20th, ... 50 min. past 8 morning.
Last Quarter ..... 28th, ... 30 min. past 6 morning.

		HE IS ABOVE HIS ENEMIES THAT DESPISES THEIR INJURIES.	Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets	Age.
1	S	Duke of Wellington born at Dangan Castle, Meath, 1769.	4 34r	*Rises A.M.*	25
2	S	**Rogation Sunday.**	7 22s	3 26	26
3	M	Thomas Hood died, 1845.—"He is the finest English poet between the generation of Shelley and the generation of Tennyson." —W. M. Rossetti.	4 31r	3 39	27
4	Tu		7 25s	3 54	28
5	W	Napoleon died at St. Helena, 1821.	4 27r	4 11	
6	Th	*Holy Thursday.*	7 28s	*Sets P.M.*	1
7	F	Captain Barclay, noted athletic and pedestrian, died, 1855.—One of his notable feats, done when in his 15th year, was to walk, ("fair heel and toe") six miles in an hour.	4 23r	10 50	2
8	S		7 31s	After Mid-	3
9	S	**Sunday after Ascension.**	4 20r	night A.M.	4
10	M	*"The May breezes are blowing,*	7 34s	0 55	5
11	Tu	*Laden with scent and song,*	4 16r	1 31	6
12	W	*The thrill of life is growing,*	7 37s	1 55	
13	Th	*The pulse of spring beats strong,*	4 13r	2 10	8
14	F	*The birds for love are singing,*	7 40s	2 23	9
15	S	*The young buds bloom for joy,*	4 10r	2 34	10
16	S	*The flowers, their incense flinging,* **Whit Sunday.**	7 43s	2 45	11
17	M	*The great brown bees employ."*	4 7r	2 53	12
18	Tu	From "Trefoil."	7 46s	3 5	13
19	W	Some Kentish men delivering a petition to the House of Commons, were imprison'd, 1701."—*John Evelyn's Diary.*—[There were five of them—all men of good families.]	4 5r	3 17	14
20	Th	Professor Wilson ("Christopher North") born, 1782; died in 1854.—"If ever there was a man of genius, and of really great genius, it was Professor Wilson."—*Mason.*	7 49s	*Rises P.M.*	
21	F	—"A man of great acquirements and powers."—*Byron.*	4 2r	9 51	16
22	S	Ferdinand II. (Bomba) died, 1859.	7 51s	10 53	17
23	S	**Trinity Sunday.**	3 59r	11 42	18
24	M	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	7 55s	After Mid-	19
25	Tu	A ship from Lisbon, on this day, 1720, brought the plague into Marseilles, and caused the death of an immense number of persons.	3 57r	night A.M.	20
26	W		7 58s	0 44	21
27	Th	Böttgher (inventor of white porcelain), born, 1685.	3 55r	1 5	22
28	F	Thomas Moore born, 1774.—"Of all the song-writers that ever warbled, or chanted, or sung, the best, in our estimation, is verily none other than Thomas Moore."—*Wilson.*	8 0s	1 19	
29	S		3 52r	1 33	24
30	S	**1st Sunday after Trinity.**	8 3s	1 44	25
31	M	Pierre Gassendi born, 1592; died, 1655.	3 50r	1 57	26

LEARN TO WAIT.

Of all the lessons that humanity has to learn in life's school, the hardest is to learn to wait. Not to wait with the folded hands that claim life's prizes without previous effort, but having struggled, and crowded the slow years with trial, see no such result as effort seems to warrant—nay, perhaps, disaster instead. To stand firm at such crises of existence, not to loose hold or to relax effort, this is greatness, whether achieved by man or woman—whether the eye of the world notes it, or it is recorded in the book which the light of eternity alone shall make clear to the vision.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

28.—Thomas Moore, Ireland's national poet, "the poet of all circles," as Byron emphatically styled him, "and the idol of his own," was born at No. 12, Aungier Street, Dublin, (where a bust of the poet may be seen on the house,) on the 28th of May, 1779. His father was a grocer and spirit retailer. Like Pope, it may be said of Moore, that "he lisped in numbers," for in his thirteenth year he was an esteemed contributor to a Dublin magazine; and, thanks to his own genius, in a few years he was the courted of the fashionable and brilliant society of London, the associate of princes and peers, and the flattered guest at the houses of the nobility. While engaged in private theatricals in Ireland he formed the acquaintance of a young lady, Miss Bessie Dyke, who had recently made her *début* on the stage, and he married her on the 25th of March, 1811, at St. Martin's Church, London. She made him an excellent and loving wife, and he was devotedly attached to her, although the attractions and amenities of the fashionable world caused from time to time considerable inroads upon his domesticity. Of this union there were five children, who all preceeded their parents to the grave, thus casting a mournful shade over their lives. The last survivors were Thomas Lansdowne Parr Moore and John Russell Moore, who had both obtained commissions in the army, and both died in early manhood. The climate of India broke down the health of the last-named, and he returned home to breathe his last, in November, 1842. Moore's *Journal* of the following month has this entry:—

"I have not had the heart to return to this journal for some weeks past. All is over! Our dear boy expired on the 23rd of last month, and the calmness, sweetness, and manliness of his last moments were such as to leave, even in the mother's heart, not only comfort, but almost pleasure."

The surviving brother had long been a cause of deep anxiety to his father. High-spirited, thoughtless, and extravagant, he contracted debts which Moore was no longer able to pay, and the sale of the young man's commission was rendered necessary. He then joined the French service in Algeria, and in broken health, and with enfeebled constitution, soon succumbed to exposure and fatigue. In March, 1846, his father makes this entry in his *Journal*:—

"About the middle of March we received a strange and ominous looking letter, which we opened with trembling hands, and it told us that my son Tom was dead! The shock was at first almost too much to bear; but, on reading the letter again, we saw no reason to doubt the account it contained, and sent immediately to London and Paris to know if there was any truth in the rumour. It was, alas! but too true. The last of our five children is now gone, and we are left desolate and alone. Not a single relative have I now left in the world!"

During the brief time that Moore remained on this earth he never re-

covered this heavy affliction, and he died on the 26th February, 1852, and was laid by the side of four of his children, in the cemetery of Bromham, Wiltshire. His wife survived him nearly fourteen years. She died at Sloperton Cottage, in the year 1865, when her remains were placed by his side.

Moore's *Memoirs, Journals, and Correspondence*, were published under the editorship of his attached friend Lord John Russell, and are full of interest, reflecting, as they do (to use the noble editor's own words), "his virtues and his failings, his happiness and his afflictions, his popularity as an author, his success in society, his attachment as a friend, and his love as a son and a husband."

31.—PIERRE GASSENDI was born at Chantersier, in Provence, in the year 1592. At a very early age he exhibited a most striking instance of the precocity of the human intellect. "At the age of four years," says his biographer, in speaking of him, "he used to declaim his little sermons; at the age of seven he used to steal away from his parents and spend a great part of the night in observing the stars. This made his friends say that he was 'born an astronomer.' At this age he had a dispute with the boys of the village whether the moon or the clouds moved. To convince them that the moon did not move, he took them behind a tree and made them take notice that the moon kept its situation between the same leaves whilst the clouds passed on. This early disposition to observation induced his parents to cultivate his talents, and the clergyman of his village gave him the first elements of learning. His ardour for study became then extreme; the day was not long enough for him, and he often read a great part of the night by the light of the lamp that was burning in the church of the village, his family being too poor to allow him candles for his nocturnal studies. He often took only four hours' sleep in the night. At the age of ten he harangued his Bishop (who passed through Gassendi's village on his visitation) in Latin with such ease and spirit that the prelate exclaimed, 'That lad will one day or other be the wonder of his age!'" Gassendi verified the bishop's prediction, for before he was twenty years of age he became professor of philosophy at Aix; but he soon resigned the chair, and gave himself up wholly to his scientific pursuits. In 1645 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the college-royal of Paris, his lectures being exceedingly interesting and popular. In fact, he was greatly distinguished as an astronomer, naturalist, theologian, and mathematician. He was the first to observe a transit of the planet Mercury over the disc of the sun." Gassendi obtained a number of followers, who were called after his name—Gassendians. The entire tendency of his studies was to make himself wiser and better; and to have this intention more constantly before his eyes, he inscribed in all his books these words, '*Sapere aude.*'" —Gibbon says of him "that he was the most philosophic among the learned, and the most learned among the philosophic of his age." He died in 1655.

THE INVENTOR OF WHITE PORCELAIN.

"Almighty God, the great Creator,
Has changed a goldmaker to a potter."

THE above distitch was written over the door of the workshop of JOHN FREDERICK BOTTGHER, after he had abandoned the vain pursuit of making gold, but had succeeded in discovering the art of making White Porcelain—and which was the first successful attempt to rival the manufactures of China and Japan, and was ultimately produced on a large scale as Sèvres china. As the falling of an apple is said to have suggested to Newton the law of gravitation, so a trifling circumstance led to the discovery of the white porcelain, as will be seen in the following sketch:—

JOHN FREDERICK BOTTGHER, the son of the Master of the Mint at Magdeburg, was born in the year 1685, at Schleiz, in the territory of Reuss. Having shown a predilection for chemistry he was, at twelve years old, apprenticed to an apothecary in Berlin, and became a studious follower of the alchemists in the endless search after the "philosopher's stone," and, hoping to find the secret of changing the baser metals into gold, he succeeded in deceiving others, if not himself, into the belief that he could solve the difficulty. Having exhibited his powers before his master, the apothecary, the news spread that the youth had discovered the "grand secret;" and Frederick I., king of Prussia, having been presented with a piece of gold pretended to have been converted from copper, and ever eager to replenish his coffers, sent for the young alchemist, and commanded his services; but Böttgher, fearing the consequences of ill-success, resolved on flight, and escaping from Berlin, put himself under the protection of the court of Saxony, though the king of Prussia had offered a reward of one thousand thalers for his capture. The Elector of Saxony was not a very disinterested patron, and after much temporising, the young "gold-cook" sent a fluid to his master, then at Warsaw, which he professed would turn copper into gold. The Elector being thoroughly in earnest, for his regiments were clamouring for their arrears of pay, personally made some useless and irritating trials with this empirical stuff. In the meantime Böttgher sought an asylum in Austria, but the agents of the Elector followed him, and carried him by force to Dresden, and he was sent to the fortress of Königstein. The Elector visited him there, and told him to make gold—but as neither offers of large bounties, or threats of hanging proved of any avail, his captor contented himself with keeping him a prisoner.

Under these circumstances, having exhibited some skill in his experiments upon clays, he was advised by Count Tschirnhaus to follow them up, in order that he might be useful in the manufacture of pottery. One day Böttgher, in the midst of his enforced labours, finding his wig unusually heavy, he asked his valet the reason. The answer was that it was owing to the powder with which it was dressed. The clue was given to Böttgher, and he found the ingredient he required in the hair-powder! He had made vessels of the red porcelain, now he succeeded in manufacturing the coveted white porcelain. The ruler of Saxony finding that his prisoner could not make gold, contented himself with a prospect of the profits which might accrue from turning this new skill to account. He made Böttgher a Baron, placed him at the head of a large manufactory at Albrechtsburg, and invited a number of foreign workers in clay to assist him. The enterprise was very successful for some time, but the needy Elector was really "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs," for Böttgher, becoming disheartened, hopeless of the future, and disgusted at his life of drudgery, fell into drunken and lazy habits. Such an example at their head soon demoralised all the workmen, and while he was craving for his liberty, and supplicating for some relaxation from his strict confinement, Böttgher at last fell ill, and after lingering for a few years in constant ill-health, sighing for the liberty which had been promised him but never granted, he died in 1719, in the prime of life—in his thirty-fifth year. His body was buried at night, a sign of the relentless spirit in which his persecutors, who had profited so much by his discoveries, sought to cast upon him every form of indignity.

Whether Böttgher himself was deceived into the belief that he could make gold, and was honest towards his patrons, or whether it was an imposture throughout, does not appear. It is not improbable that in his first enthusiasm he hoped without foundation, and afterwards was compelled by adversity to play the knave. His discovery of the white porcelain was made by accident, rather than by the result of any systematic series of experiments. Such a versatile genius would no doubt have left all Europe indebted to it, had not a life-long captivity "chilled the genial current of his soul," warped his mind, limited his prospects, and brought him to an early grave. And it is indeed a matter of wonder that he accomplished so much.

6th Month, 1875.] **JUNE—30 days.** [NO GARDEN WITHOUT ITS WEEDS.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... 3rd, ... 21 min. past 10 night.
First Quarter ..... 10th, ... 55 min. past 7 evening.
Full Moon ..... 18th, ... 56 min. past 11 night.
Last Quarter ..... 26th, ... 39 min. past 2 afternoon.

		HE HATH LIVED ILL WHO IS NOT WELL PREPARED TO DIE.	Sun Rises & Sets	Moon Rises & Sets	Age.
1	Tu	"*Now lav'rocks wake the merry morn*	3 49r	*Rises A.M.*	27
2	W	*Aloft on dewy wing;*	8 6s	2 30	28
3	Th	*The merle in his noontide bower*	3 49r	2 58	
4	F	*Makes woodland echoes ring;*	8 8s	*Sets P.M.*	1
5	S	*The mavis mild wi' many a note*	3 47r	10 43	2
		Sings drowsy day to rest:			
		In love and freedom they rejoice,			
		Wi' care nor thrall oppress't."—BURNS.			
6	S	**2nd Sunday after Trinity.**	8 10s	11 26	3
7	M	Frederick-William III., King of Prussia, died, 1840.	3 47r	11 56	4
8	Tu	"*So weak is man,*	8 12s	After Mid-	5
9	W	*So ignorant and blind, that did not God*	3 45r	night	6
10	Th	*Sometimes withhold in mercy what we ask,*	8 13s	A.M. 0 29	
		We should be ruined at our own request."			
		H. MORE.			
11	F	John Scott, (afterwards Lord Eldon) entered Parliament as member for Weobly in 1783.	3 44r	0 41	8
12	S	Andrew Johnson elected member of Congress, 1843; and President in 1865.	8 14s	0 53	9
13	S	**3rd Sunday after Trinity.**	3 44r	1 2	10
14	M	In the reign of Elizabeth milk was sold three pints, ale-measure, for one half-penny.	8 16s	1 13	11
15	Tu	"*Whatever mortals crave,*	3 44r	1 25	12
16	W	*With impotent endeavour—*	8 17s	1 41	13
17	Th	*A wreath, a rank, a throne, a grave—*	3 44r	2 2	14
		The world goes round for ever."			
		PRAED.			
18	F	"Queen Anne's Bounty" was established in 1704, by Queen Anne, being the First Fruits with the Tenths, to increase the income of the poorer clergy.	8 18s	*Rises P.M.*	
19	S		3 44r	9 39	16
20	S	**4th Sunday after Trinity.**	8 18s	10 19	17
21	M	*Longest Day.* | "*The hour steals on!*" SHAKESPEARE.	3 44r	10 49	18
22	Tu	"*We do that in our zeal,*	8 19s	11 11	19
23	W	*Our calmer moments are afraid to answer.*"	3 45r	11 25	20
		SIR WALTER SCOTT.			
24	Th	**MIDSUMMER DAY.**	8 19s	11 39	21
25	F	Dr. Paley published *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*, 1785.	3 45r	11 50	22
26	S	Count Oxenstiern born, 1583.	8 19s	After Mid-	
27	S	**5th Sunday after Trinity.**	3 46r	night A.M.	24
28	M	"*Where evil may be done, 'tis right*	8 19s	0 17	25
29	Tu	*To ponder; where only suffer'd, know,*	3 47r	0 31	26
30	W	*The shortest pause is much too long.*"	8 18s	0 54	27
		HANNAH MORE.			

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

A MAN finds that he cannot make his way in the world without honesty and industry, so that, although his father's example may do much, he has to depend upon his own exertions; he must work, he must be honest, or he cannot attain to any enviable rank. But the tender soothings of a mother, her sympathy, her devotedness, her forgiving temper—all this sinks deep in a child's heart; and let him wander ever so wide, let him err, or let him lead a life of virtue, the remembrance of all this comes like a holy calm over his heart, and he then weeps that he has offended her, or he rejoices that he has listened to her disinterested and gentle admonition.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

11.—LORD ELDON, in giving a piteous account of the annoyance to which his church patronage occasioned him, said—"From persons great and small I have had, I may almost say, thousands of applications, most of them impudently framed:" but the following is a pleasant contrast to his, no doubt, well-founded complaint, and is thus told in the *Anecdote Book*, in giving an account of his first election for Weobly:—

"I lodged at the vicar's, Mr. Bridge's. He had a daughter, a young child, and he said to me, 'Who knows but you may come to be Chancellor? As my girl can probably marry nobody but a clergyman, promise me you will give her husband a living when you have the Seals.' I said, 'Mr. Bridge, my promise is not worth half-a-crown, but you may have my promise.'" "When he had been some time Chancellor (says Lord Campbell in his *Lives of the Chancellors*) while sitting one morning in his study, an interesting young girl broke in upon him—introduced herself as the daughter of the vicar of Weobly—modestly informed him of an affair of the heart which she had with a poor young clergyman—and informed him that a small Herefordshire living, which would make them happy, had the day before become vacant. The secretary of presentations was immediately called in, and she carried back with her the presentation to this living in favour of her lover."

Lord Campbell also says that the following was Lord Eldon's answer to an application for a piece of preferment from his old friend Dr. Fisher, of the Charter House:—

"DEAR FISHER,—"*I cannot, today, give you the preferment for which you ask.—I remain your sincere friend,*" "ELDON.

"*Turn over.*"

Then, on the other side,—

"*I gave it to you yesterday.*"

Campbell also says that Lord Eldon would jocularly complain of the longevity of his incumbents. "I have been very unlucky," he writes to a friend, "for the gentlemen who labour to consign others to immortality, seem to cling themselves most amazingly to this mortal world, and the rarity with which I have had vacancies of livings is really remarkable; certainly not in the proportion of one to a dozen, I believe, throughout all Lord Rosslyn's time."

12.—IN however humble a station in life a man may be, he should do his duty to the best of his ability; and to illustrate this the following may be told:—Upon the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, by Wilkes Booth, in 1865, Andrew Johnson, who in early life had been a tailor (then vice-president), was elected President of the United States. In a great speech he made at Washington, he described himself as having begun his political career as an alderman, and had passed through all the branches of the legislature—when a voice in the crowd cried—"*From a tailor up!*" Johnson had the tact to take the

intended sarcasm in good part, and even to turn it to account, for he said, "Some one remarks that I have been a tailor. That does not disconcert me in the least; for when I was a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one, and making close fits; I was always punctual with my customers, and did my work well."

25.—ALTHOUGH nearly seventy years have passed away since the death of Archdeacon Paley, he is even now regarded as one of the most remarkable men who ever held holy orders in the Church of England. The greatest and most important of his works is *The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*, published in the year 1785, showing consummate skill in following out an argument, and was characterised by a philosophical style of treatment abounding in phrases which illustrated his meaning in a felicitous manner. A good story is told of him, which shows that, although descended from an old and respectable family, the Archdeacon was utterly unfamiliar with any of the secrets of the Herald's College, and it serves to illustrate upon what slender foundations armorial bearings are often constructed.—"When I set up a carriage," he said, "it was thought right that my armorial bearings should appear on the panels. Now, we had none of us ever heard of the Paley arms; none of us had ever dreamt that such a thing existed, or had ever been. All the old folks of the family were consulted; they knew nothing about it. Great search was made, however, and at last we found a silver tankard, on which was engraved a coat of arms. It was carried by common consent that these *must* be the family arms; so they were painted on the carriage, and looked very handsome. The carriage went on very well with them, and it was not till six months afterwards that we found out that the tankard had been bought at a sale!"

26.—THE great and good COUNT OXENSTIERN, (who had been High Chancellor of Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus the Great, and also during the minority of his daughter, the eccentric Queen Christiana) was visited, in his retirement from public life, by Whitlock, the ambassador sent by Cromwell to the Swedish court from the Commonwealth of England. At the close of the interview, Whitlock was thus addressed by the venerable statesman:—"I have seen much, and enjoyed much of this world; but I never knew how to live till now. I thank my good God, who has given me time to know him, and likewise myself. All the comfort I have, and all the comfort I take, and which is more than the whole world can give, is the knowledge of God's love in my heart, and the reading in this blessed book"—laying his hand on the Bible. "You are now," he continued, "in the prime of your age and vigour, and in great favour and business; but this will all leave you, and you will one day better understand and relish what I say to you: then you will find that there is more wisdom, truth, comfort, and pleasure in retiring and turning your heart from the world, in the good Spirit of God, and in reading his sacred word, than in all the courts and favours of princes."

WORK—AND THE TIME TO DO IT.

"In the morning we carry the world like Atlas; at noon we stoop and bend beneath it; and at night it crushes us flat to the ground."—H. W. BEECHER.

IT has been remarked by EVERITT, that "when we read the lives of distinguished men in any department, we find them almost always celebrated for the amount of labour they could perform. Demosthenes, Julius Cæsar, Henry the Fourth of France, Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Franklin, Washington, Napoleon,—different as they were in their intellectual and moral qualities,—were all renowned as hard workers. We read how many days they could support the fatigues of a march; how early they rose; how late they watched; how many hours they spent in the field, in the cabinet, in the court; how many secretaries they kept employed; in short, how hard they worked."

No man could be more sensible of the importance of industry than the great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, who was one of the most laborious of men; and he was constantly impressing upon the minds of his children the importance of industry. To his son Charles, when at school, he wrote:—

"I cannot too much impress upon your mind that *labour* is the condition which God has imposed on us in every station of life; there is nothing worth having that can be had without it, from the bread which the peasant wins with the sweat of his brow, to the sports by which the rich man must get rid of his *ennui*. . . . . As for knowledge, it can no more be planted in the human mind without labour than a field of wheat can be produced without the previous use of the plough. There is, indeed, this great difference, that chance or circumstances may so cause it that another shall reap what the farmer sows; but no man can be deprived, whether by accident or misfortune, of the fruits of his own studies; and the liberal and extended acquisitions of knowledge which he makes are all for his own use. Labour, therefore, my dear boy, and improve the time. In youth our steps are light, and our minds are ductile, and knowledge is easily laid up; but if we neglect our spring, our summer will be useless and contemptible, our harvest will be chaff, and the winter of our old age unrespected and desolate."

There is no time so precious as the early morning hours for those who have work to do, and there is no disputing the wisdom of the adage that *"an hour in the morning is worth two in the afternoon."* Sir Thomas More remarks in his Preface to the *Utopia*, that he completed the work by stealing time from his sleep and meals. He made it his invariable practice to rise at four. To the habit of early rising the world is also indebted for nearly the whole of Dr. Doddridge's valuable works, and to which habit he refers in his preface to his *Family Expositor*. The well-known Bishop Burnett was also an habitual early riser. Bishop Jewell rose regularly at four; the learned lawyer and pious christian, Sir Matthew Hale, studied sixteen hours every day, and was an early riser. Buffon, the celebrated French naturalist, constantly rose with the sun, and he thus humorously relates the manner in which he acquired the habit of early rising:—

"In my youth, I was excessively fond of sleep, and that indolence robbed me of much time. My poor Joseph (a domestic who served him for sixty-five years) was of the greatest benefit to me in overcoming it. I promised him a crown for every time he could make me get up at six o'clock. He failed not the next day to rouse and torment me, but I only abused him. He tried the day following, and I threatened him. 'Friend Joseph,' said I to him at noon, 'I have lost my time, and you have gained nothing. You do not know how to manage the matter. Think only of my promise, and do not regard my threatenings.' The day following he accomplished his point. At first I begged, then entreated and abused, and would have discharged him, but he disregarded me, and raised me up by absolute force. He had his reward every day for my ill-humour at the moment of waking, by thanks, and a crown an hour after. I owe to poor Joseph at least ten or twelve volumes of my works."

In fact, if the truth could be ascertained, it would be found that the world is indebted to the habit of early rising for many valuable works which otherwise would never have been written.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... 3rd, ... 25 min. past 5 morning.
First Quarter ..... 10*th*, ... 40 min. past 10 morning.
Full Moon ..... 18*th*, ... 27 min. past 1 afternoon.
Last Quarter ..... 25*th*, ... 39 min. past 8 evening.

HE WHO OVERCOMES HIS PASSIONS, OVERCOMES HIS GREATEST ENEMIES.

			Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets	Age.
1	Th	Duke of Schomberg shot, at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.	3 48r	*Rises A.M.*	28
2	F	Dr. Hahnemann, orginator of Homœopathy, died at Paris, 1843.	8 19s	2 14	29
3	S	Launcelot Brown born, 1715; died, 1773.	3 49r	*Sets P.M.*	●
4	S	**6th Sunday after Trinity.**	8 18s	9 53	1
5	M	Richardson, author of *Sir Charles Grandison, Pamela*, &c., died, 1761.—"Richardson is the first of our novelists who set the fashion of concentrating all the interest of human life upon the war between man and woman."—*Lord Lytton.*	3 51r	10 17	2
6	Tu		8 16s	10 33	3
7	W		3 54r	10 46	4
8	Th	Shelley drowned by the wreck of his small sailing-boat in a squall which overtook him, on the way from Leghorn to his house at St. Arengo, 1822. It was fifteen days before his body was discovered.	8 16s	10 58	5
9	F		3 55r	11 9	6
10	S		8 14s	11 19	◑
11	S	**7th Sunday after Trinity.**	3 57r	11 31	8
12	M	Robert Stevenson, engineer of Bell Rock Lighthouse, &c., died, 1850.	8 12s	11 45	9
13	Tu	Richard Cromwell died, 1712—fifty-three years after giving up the Protectorship.	3 59r	After Midnight A.M.	10
14	W	French Revolution commenced with the destruction of the Bastille, 1789.	8 11s		11
15	Th	*St. Swithin's Day.*	4 2r	0 31	12
16	F	Peter III. of Russia, husband to the Empress Catharine, strangled, 1762.	8 9s	1 9	13
17	S	Janet, Lady Glammis, burned as a witch on Castle Hill, Edinburgh, 1537.	4 4r	1 50	14
18	S	**8th Sunday after Trinity.**	8 7s	*Rises P.M.*	☺
19	M	Captain Matthew Flinders, eminent Australian explorer, died, 1814.	4 6r	9 15	16
20	Tu	Justice Graham made Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, 1793.	8 4s	9 33	17
21	W	"*Sow with a generous hand;* *Pause not for toil or pain;* *Weary not through the heat of summer,* *Weary not through the cold spring rain;* *But wait till the autumn comes* *For the sheaves of golden grain.*" ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.	4 10r	9 46	18
22	Th		8 1s	9 58	19
23	F		4 12r	10 10	20
24	S		7 58s	10 23	21
25	S	**9th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 15r	10 38	☾
26	M	"*Our to-days and yesterdays* *Are the blocks with which we build;* *Truly shape and fashion these;* *Leave no yawning gaps between;* *Think not because no man sees,* *Such things will remain unseen.*" LONGFELLOW.	7 56s	10 56	23
27	Tu		4 18r	11 23	24
28	W		7 53s	After Midnight A.M.	25
29	Th		4 20r		26
30	F	Richard Savage died, 1743.—"*Ill-fated Savage, at whose birth was given* *No parents but the Muse, no friends but Heaven.*"—R. B. SHERIDAN.	7 50s	0 58	27
31	S		4 23r	2 12	28

THE THINGS THAT MAKE MEN.

IT is not the best things that make *men*; it is not pleasant things; it is not the calm experiences of life; it is life's rugged experiences, its tempests, its trials. The discipline of life here good and there evil, here and there joy, here rudeness and there smoothness, one working with the other; and the alternations of the one and the other constitute a part of that education which makes a man a *man*. The successful man bears the marks of the struggles which he has had to undergo on his brow.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

3.—LAUNCELOT BROWN was born in Northumberland, in 1715, and raised himself, from a mere kitchen gardener, to be the great authority on landscape gardening in his day. It has been said of him:—

"From his earliest years Brown showed a predilection for landscape gardening and architecture, and in that profession rose to such a high degree of excellence that he has been commonly designated 'Capability Brown,'—from his constantly talking of the capabilities of landscapes for purposes of ornamental gardening. He became the great authority of the day both on the improvement of grounds and family architecture. When a young man he had been engaged by Lord Cobham on the grounds at Stowe, and afterwards, in connection with ornamental gardening, by many persons of distinction. It is related of him that he was boasting one day about the extent to which his plans had been carried, and his hope of seeing them further extended before he died, when a wit gravely said—"Mr. Brown, I very earnestly wish that I may die before you." "Why so?" said Brown, with great surprise. "Because," said the wag, "I should like to see heaven before you have finished it."

Brown not only realised a handsome fortune, but it has been remarked of him that "he graced his acquired position of a gentleman by the manners and feelings of one." He was high sheriff of Huntingdonshire in 1770, and was universally respected for integrity, intelligence, and amiability of demeanour. His taste for gardening has since been questioned, but the country mansions erected by him are allowed to be models of comfort and convenience.

Brown's immediate predecessor in landscape gardening was William Kent, who, as a journeyman, at first worked at coach-painting, which he abandoned for the higher branches of art, for which purpose he went to Rome, in 1710, to study under Luti, and he there found a patron in the Earl of Burlington, who brought him to England, and lodged him in his own house; but he never rose to much distinction in painting, as his talent lay more in ornamental architecture; and it is as the inventor of the modern style of landscape gardening that Kent is chiefly known; he broke up the old uniformity of straight lines and corresponding parts, and threw wood, water, and ground into the beautiful shapes presented by nature, rendering that graceful, pleasing, and attractive, which was before stiff, monotonous, and formal. He also carved the monument of Shakespeare in Westminster Abbey. Kent was born in Yorkshire in 1684, and died in 1748.

14.—IN the first moments of the frenzy of the French Revolution, it was reckoned a crime to belong to the aristocracy—sex even being no protection from the fury of the multitude. This led to the general emigration of the noblesse, and the fever of departure became so general that

the roads leading to the Rhine were crowded with equipages conveying away those who were fortunate enough to escape. Many of the emigrants came to England—and many are the tales of the sufferings they had to endure in consequence of their poverty, through the confiscation of their property in France. Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Vicissitudes of Families*, gives the following interesting incident in connection with one of these unfortunate *emigrés*:—

"The house of Northumberland was always munificent. Another instance of its benevolence may not be inappropriate here. Among the *emigrés* who effected their escape at the outburst of the French Revolution, and sought refuge in England, was the Abbé de Percy, of the Norman branch of that illustrious name. He brought with him very slender means, and of a portion of that little he was robbed, shortly after his arrival in London. With the remnant he went to Bath, but his fund lasted only a brief while, and the poor Abbé was reduced to the extremity of want. In his utter destitution, he remembered that the Norman Percies from whom he sprang and the English ducal house of Percy were of the same origin: and he took heart and addressed himself to the Duke of Northumberland, who happened at that moment to be at Bath. De Percy told simply the story of his exile and sufferings, referred to the honoured name he bore, and mentioned his actual state of poverty. To the letter the Duke returned a courteous acknowledgment, and promised to write again in a few days. In the interval his Grace communicated with Lord Harcourt, whose guest the Duc d'Harcourt was at the time, and having ascertained the truth of the Abbé de Percy's statement and the authenticity of his pedigree, enclosed to his newly-discovered kinsman a bank-note for £1,000, in a beautiful gold snuff-box, and with a general invitation to his house, which was ever after open to the refugee."

20.—GOOD TEMPER is a most valuable and desirable quality to possess, especially for those who sit in high places. It is said that ROBERT GRAHAM (who was raised to the bench in 1800) was the most polite judge that ever adorned the bench. So great was his politeness and urbanity to every one, that Jekyl, the eminent barrister, said of him—"No one but his sempstress could ruffle him." It is related of Graham that on one occasion he had in mistake condemned a man, who had been capitally convicted, to transportation, when the clerk of the court, in a whisper, set him right. "Oh," he exclaimed, "criminal, I beg your pardon; come back;" and putting on the black cap, courteously apologised for his mistake, and consigned him to the gallows, to be hanged by the neck until he was dead!—To one found guilty of burglary, or a similar offence, he would say, "My honest friend, you are found guilty of felony, for which it is my painful duty," &c. Many other similar instances of his suavity are related.—Justice Graham sat on the bench for twenty-seven years, and resigned in 1827, when in his eighty-third year. He was upwards of ninety when he died.

JOHN CAMDEN NEILD'S MONEY.

"John Camden Neild died on the 30th of August, 1852, and on the 22nd of October following, his will was proved in the Court of Probate by the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, and other executors. The real and personal property was sworn under a quarter of a million sterling, and the whole of it was left to the Queen for her sole use and benefit."

THE ways of gaining fame and of obtaining notoriety are very numerous. Some achieve a reputation by deeds of valour upon the battle-field, and the names of such men as Wellington and Napoleon will live for ever in history. Others will descend to posterity as great naval captains, like Drake and Nelson. Or we can look back upon the careers of those whose mission it was not to destroy life but to save, and in different ways we may include in this category the names of John Howard and Grace Darling. Again, there is the philosopher, the poet, and the statesman. In each of these walks of life we might mention names which will live for centuries in our national annals. Some, like rich old Peter Thellusson, seek to be remembered by making extraordinary wills; others, like Thomas Guy, (who, brought up as a bookseller, yet amassed a considerable sum of money by dealing in seamen's prize-tickets, and jobbing in South-Sea stocks,) bequeathed their enormous savings to purposes of charity and benevolence—and, at this moment, the Hospital in London which bears Guy's name is one of the noblest institutions in the land. There have also been many cases in which the memories of men have been perpetuated by the restoration of a place of worship, the addition of a college to one of the Universities, or the foundation of an educational endowment. But perhaps JOHN CAMDEN NEILD is the only instance in modern times of a rich man acquiring a posthumous notoriety by leaving all his worldly possessions to the reigning sovereign; and when this became publicly known it was talked about with all the ardour with which people converse over a new sensation. The following brief biographical sketch of the life of the testator may be of some interest to our readers:—

JOHN CAMDEN NEILD was the son of Mr. James Neild, a native of Knutsford, in Cheshire, who having carried on the business of a goldsmith in London, became a very wealthy man, and purchased estates in several of the home counties. The subject of this memoir was born in the year 1780; and after receiving a good classical education, he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. and M.A. He afterwards became a student at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1808 was called to the bar. In 1814 his father died, and he succeeded to the whole of his property. Whereas the father had been particularly noted for the exercise of considerable benevolence, (and had originated a society for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts,) the son early manifested a parsimonious tendency, which suggested avarice, and gradually developed into a narrow and miserly spirit. He was not the high-souled country gentleman: he was merely a recluse, who cared nothing for the sports of the field, or the pleasures of the farm, but he devoted his whole existence to heaping up more money upon his already extensive riches. With ample means for the enjoyment of life, he lived in a poorly-furnished house in Cheyne Walk, one of the quietest haunts of Chelsea. His appearance, when he ventured forth, was as peculiar as his habits; and various stories floated about the neighbourhood illustrative of the penurious disposition which possessed him. One told the other how, with every luxury at his command, he slept on the bare boards, half-starved his favourite companion—a black cat—and kept his two female servants on the lowest possible wages.

Mr. Neild frequently went down to look at his estates in the county of Buckingham, and when he employed any workmen, was accustomed to sit and watch them all day, so as to allow no idling. On such occasions he made his dinner from the most frugal fare. His dress was mean and shabby; he was often out at elbows, and his stockings were invariably in holes. He never wore a great coat, even in the most bitter winter weather, and on one occasion when he had been to visit his property, and was returning on the top of a coach, clad in the most wretched attire, his fellow-passengers, thinking he was a poor and decayed gentleman, subscribed amongst themselves to r

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..... 1st, ... 27 min. past 1 afternoon.
First Quarter..... 9th, ... 30 min. past 3 morning.
Full Moon ..... 17th, ... 34 min. past 1 morning.
Last Quarter ..... 24th, ... 39 min. past 1 morning.
New Moon ..... 30th, ... 41 min. past 11 night.

HE THAT RETURNS GOOD FOR EVIL OBTAINS THE VICTORY.

			Sun Rises & Sets	Moon Rises & Sets	Age
1	S	**10th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	4 25r	Sets P.M.	27
2	M	William Lauder died at Barbadoes, 1771.—He was a self-convicted literary impostor, who acquired an unenviable notoriety by endeavouring to hold up Milton as a plagiarist, and published a tract, entitled—*The Grand Impostor detected*, or *Milton convicted of Forgery against Charles I.*—He was exposed by Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury.	7 46s	8 38	1
3	Tu		4 28r	8 51	2
4	W		7 42s	9 4	3
5	Th		4 31r	9 15	4
6	F	Velasquez (Spanish painter) died at Madrid, 1660.—His wife died broken-hearted seven days after him, and shared his grave.	7 39s	9 25	5
7	S		4 35r	9 37	6
8	S	**11th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	7 35s	9 49	7
9	M	Isaak Walton born, 1593.—	4 37r	10 7	8
10	Tu	*"Angling, too, that solitary vice,* *Whatever Isaak Walton sings or says:* *The quaint, old, cruel coxcomb, in his gullet* *Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it."*—Byron.	7 31s	10 31	9
11	W		4 40r	11 3	10
12	Th		7 28s	11 49	11
13	F	Shocks of earthquake felt all over the north of Scotland, 1816.	4 44r	After Mid-night A.M.	12
14	S	Dr. Buckland (author of *Bridgewater Treatise on Geology*) died, 1856.	7 25s		13
15	S	**12th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	4 46r	2 4	14
16	M	Ben Jonson died, 1637.—*"O rare Ben Jonson!"* is on the tablet erected to his memory in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.	7 20s	3 23	15
17	Tu	Rev. Henry Peckwell died, 1787.	4 50r	Rises P.M.	16
18	W	Beattie (Scotch poet) died, 1803.—"A poet, a philosopher, and a good man."—Gray.	7 16s	8 7	17
19	Th	Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820; the bill was abandoned Nov. 18. She died in less than a year afterwards (on the 7th of August), a few days after being repulsed from Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the coronation of George IV.	4 52r	8 18	18
20	F		7 12s	8 31	19
21	S		4 56r	8 45	20
22	S	**13th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	7 8s	9 1	21
23	M	Rev. A. Clarke born, 1760; died in 1832.	5 0r	9 25	22
24	Tu	Sir William Wallace executed in Smithfield, London, 1305.	7 4s	9 58	23
25	W	*"Let thy gold be cast in the furnace,* *Thy red gold precious and bright,* *Do not fear the hungry fire,* *With its caverns of burning light:* *For gold must be tried by fire,* *As a heart must be tried by pain!"* Adelaide A. Procter.	5 2r	10 47	24
26	Th		7 0s	11 52	25
27	F		5 5r	After Mid-night A.M.	26
28	S		6 55s		27
29	S	**14th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	5 9r	2 39	28
30	M	John Camden Neild died, 1852.—He left the whole of his immense property to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.	6 51s	4 6	29
31	Tu		5 11r	Sets 7 10	1

THE EVILS OF BAD TEMPER.

There are few things more productive of evil in domestic life than a thoroughly bad temper. It does not matter what form that temper may assume—whether it is of a sulky kind that maintains perfect silence, or the madly passionate, which vents itself in absolute violence. Ill temper at any age is a bad thing; it never does anybody the least good, and those who indulge in it feel the worse for it. After the passion has passed away, we plainly see that we have been very foolish, and we are conscious that others see it, too.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

17.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Peckwell (chaplain to the Marchioness of Lothian) having been present at the autopsy of a body in one of the London hospitals, he himself, some time after, at a friend's house assisted at the *post-mortem* of the body of a young lady who had died of consumption. In sewing up the body, which was in a very diseased state, the reverend gentleman unfortunately pricked his finger with the needle; his blood became infected with the poison, and the doctors who were called in pronounced the accident fatal. Having an engagement to preach, on the Friday evening, at a chapel in the Tottenham-court-road, London, ill as he was, he nevertheless attended. Conscious of his approaching death, he ascended the pulpit, and preached a sermon so affecting as to draw tears from many of his audience, adding, at the conclusion, that it was his farewell sermon. "Not like the ordinary farewell sermons of the world," he said, "but one more impressive, from the circumstances, than has ever been preached before. My hearers, I hope, shall long bear it in mind, when this frail earth is mouldering in its kindred dust!" The congregation were unable to conjecture his meaning, but it was explained the following Sunday, when another preacher informed them that Mr. Peckwell died the preceding evening!

19.—In speaking of that melancholy page in history—the trial of Queen Caroline before the House of Lords, and her repulse from Westminster Abbey on the coronation of George IV.—that eminent physician, Sir Henry Holland, in his *Recollections of Past Life*, thus writes:—

"The whole procedure of this trial was painful to me, not solely as a national event, but yet more from my connection with the chief personages concerned in it. Though privileged to be present, I rarely entered the House of Lords during its progress. When I did, I generally had to note the difference between the reality of facts, and the aspect they derived from faulty evidence, or from the ignorance on various points of those great lawyers themselves who pleaded upon this evidence. Scarcely one of them had then acquired familiarity with foreign usages; and the want of this led more than once to curious mistakes in the conduct of the business.* . . . The trial was speedily followed by the queen's death. Her whole temperament of mind, as I learnt from those in immediate attendance on her, underwent great change after the repulses she had encountered at the doors of the Abbey and Westminister Hall on the day of the king's coronation—a painful spectacle, of which I was a witness. For the first time her spirit gave way. A casual visit I made to Brandenburgh House, where she then resided, was the first notice obtained

* "A remarkable fortune attended the whole number of these lawyers. Six of them attained peerages; three filled the office of Lord Chancellor; two became Chief Justices; one, Master of the Rolls; two, Judges in other courts."

of her illness, though acute inflammation of the bowels had already gone on for more than two days, without any attempt at relief. An imprudent exposure brought on the attack, and a further imprudence aggravated it. There was a strange sort of irrational bravery in the character of Queen Caroline, leading her to disregard all common precautions, not solely in reference to public opinion, but even where personal risk and suffering were concerned. She had certain talents and quick perceptions, as well as some really generous affections. Had these been nurtured by better education and by happier conditions of her married life, they might have left her a different name in the history of the time. Seeing at once the urgent danger of the queen's state, I sent instantly for other medical aid from town, scarcely quitting the house myself while she was yet alive. The symptoms had already gone too far to admit of more than partial alleviation, and never left a moment of doubt as to the issue. A prolonged life in this instance would have been an unhappy one to herself, and unfortunate for the country."

Sir Henry Holland also states "as one of the strange coincidences often occurring to a London physician," that he was called in to Mrs. Fitzherbert* to prescribe for her as a patient; and that he "continued to attend her for many successive years, seeing much of her also on other occasions. The contrast of character here was not less remarkable than that parity in one relation of life, which associated their names in the Court history of the day."

23.—THE following anecdote is related of DR. ADAM CLARKE, the eminent divine:—At the outset of life he was placed in a linen factory at Coleraine. One day a piece of cloth was required to be sent out which was short of the quantity that it ought to be; but the master thought that it might be made the length by a little stretching. He thereupon took hold of one end of the cloth, and the boy the other. He then said, "Pull, Adam, pull!" The master pulled with all his might, but the boy stood still. The master again said, "Pull, Adam, pull!" The boy said, "I can't!" "Why not?" said the master, "Because it is wrong," said Adam, and he refused to pull. The master was therefore obliged to call for one of his men less scrupulous, and Adam retired quietly to his desk. Soon after, the master, in the kindest manner, informed his "young friend," as he was always proud to call him, that it was very clear he was not fit for worldly business, and wished him to look out for some employment more congenial to his mind. He did so; and with what result is well known.

* The Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) it is said was privately married to Mrs. Fitzherbert in 1785—in defiance of the then recently passed Royal Marriage Act. A separation only took place about 1795, when the Prince—induced by the conditional promise of the liquidation of his debts—consented to marry his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick.—Mrs. Fitzherbert survived the event forty-two years.

him a glass of brandy and water, which Neild was not ashamed to accept! In looking over his estates in Buckinghamshire, business frequently required his presence there for several days, and it was his custom on these occasions to share the coarse food and the inadequate accommodation of the poorest of his tenants. Innumerable acts of meanness are recorded of him. He would beg a basin of milk from the wives of needy tenants; would invest a penny in three eggs, two of which, boiled very hard, he made serve for his dinner, while the third was put into his pocket for the next morning's breakfast; he would allow the poor woman where he was lodging to mend his ragged clothes without remuneration; and in his visits to his tenants he would take out of his pocket a sandwich or a dry piece of bread and butter, ask leave to place them in a cupboard, and ascertain that they were safe by an examination at short intervals! Amongst his eccentricities may be mentioned his unceasing desire to examine the quality of the soil on different parts of his property. His investigation of the nature of the land and the manner of its cultivation was of the most minute character; he kept an exact account of the number of trees which grew upon his farms, and it was not uncommon for him to walk twelve or fifteen miles, count the few trees upon his land, and return over the same distance. Yet an occasional glimpse of the man's better nature was discernible through the crust of avarice and inhospitality which appeared to have become so habitual to him. Sometimes, although it must be confessed very rarely,—he invited those with whom he had business to dine with him, and the party would then sit down to a generous entertainment. When it was over, he would renounce all luxuries, and return to the frugal fare to which he was accustomed. At the same time Mr. Neild, as a rule, refused all applications for charitable contributions. There were, it is true, some exceptions. He once gave a sovereign towards the expenses of a Sunday-school; at another time he subscribed several pounds to assist in the building of a school which was connected with some of his Buckinghamshire property; he even sent £50 to a Training College; and subscribed every year to the London Asylum for the instruction and employment of the blind. And it is further recorded of him that, perceiving signs of cleverness in a son of one of his tenants, he himself paid the cost of the boy's education for the profession of the church, and this boy became a distinguished scholar and a dignitary in the Church of England.

Still, these fitful gleams of goodness were insufficient to relieve the generally hard and unsympathetic nature of the man. When, on the 30th of August, 1852, he died at the age of seventy-two, there was not one to shed a tear over his grave, or to lament his loss. (The black cat previously mentioned was in his chamber when he breathed his last.) The contents of his will had become widely-known by the time of the arrival of the date fixed for the funeral, and it would be difficult to say whether curiosity, amazement, or contempt was the predominant feeling amongst the crowd of gazers who assembled in Cheyne Walk to witness the removal of the remains, and gathered in the church and churchyard at North Marston, Bucks, to see the rites of sepulture performed over this singular person. At his own desire he was buried in the chancel of the edifice, the roof of which, when out of repair some years previously (he being lessee of the rectory), he had caused to be repaired with strips of calico, grimly observing that it would "last his time." His tenants and his labourers were there, but no sigh of regret escaped them as the body of their landlord was consigned to the tomb. He might have scattered blessings amongst hundreds of his fellow-creatures; yet he preferred to stint himself of almost the ordinary comforts of life; and by his will the passage of Scripture might be said to be fulfilled—"Unto him that hath shall be given."

When the Queen came into possession of the property, she increased Mr. Neild's bequest to his executors from £100 to £1000 each; provided for his aged housekeeper, to whom, although she had lived with him more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Neild had not left a penny; and secured an annuity to Mrs. Neal, the wife of one of the deceased miser's tenants, who, in 1828, had prevented him from carrying out an attempt upon his own life, induced, as it was believed at the time, by a sudden and unexpected fall in the value of some stocks in which he had invested. Her Majesty also restored the chancel of North Marston church, the resting-place of her eccentric benefactor, and inserted an oriel window of handsomely-stained glass to his memory. But nothing will ever make that memory green in the recollections of the parishioners of the quiet Bucks village! With an immense field for the exercise of charity open before him, John Camden Neild had either rejected or given no consideration whatever to the claims of the numerous classes of the poor and helpless, whose support by voluntary contributions is the pride and glory of the land. The blind, the consumptive, the paralytic, the orphan, all were passed over without a remembrance! With opportunities of doing good which fall to the lot of but few in this life, he had hoarded up a splendid fortune which might have made many a barren place upon the earth smile with gladness; kithless, kinless, his last hours upon earth were unbroken by the sobs of mourning relatives; and unloved and unregretted, he sank into the grave, having done nothing throughout his long life to win the affection, and little to merit the esteem of his fellow-men.

Mr. Neild possessed considerable legal knowledge, and despite his narrow-mindedness on the subject of money, he retained to the last a love for the ancient classics, and also for modern poetry and general literature.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter ..... *7th*, ... 38 min. past 9 night.
Full Moon ..... *15th*, ... 42 min. past 12 noon.
Last Quarter ..... *22nd*, ... 7 morning.
New Moon ..... *29th*, ... 55 min. past 12 noon.

		HE WHO HIS MONEY LENDS, LOSES BOTH HIS COIN AND FRIENDS.	Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Age.
1	W	Louis XIV., the "Grand Monarque," died, 1715.—He reigned over France for the long period of seventy-two years.	5 13r	*Sets P.M.*	2
2	Th		6 45s	7 32	3
3	F	"Died that arch rebel, Oliver Cromwell, called Protector," 1658.—*J. Evelyn's Diary.*	5 16r	7 43	4
4	S	Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (favourite of Queen Elizabeth), died, 1588.	6 40s	7 55	5
5	S	**15th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	5 20r	8 10	6
6	M	John Bird Sumner, archbishop of Canterbury (author of *Records of Creation*), died, 1862.	6 35s	8 31	7
7	Tu	Captain Porteous murdered by the Edinburgh mob, 1736.	5 23r	8 59	☽
8	W	Sir S. E. Brydges died, 1837.	6 31s	9 39	9
9	Th	[Hannah More died, 1833.—"It is no small gratification to me that I have seen and conversed with Mrs. Hannah More. She is indisputably the first literary female I ever met with; in part no doubt because she is a Christian.—*Coleridge.*	5 26r	10 33	10
10	F		6 26s	11 42	11
11	S		5 30r	After Mid-	12
12	S	**16th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	6 21s	night A.M.	13
13	M	*"A proverb is much matter decocted into few words."*—Dr. Fuller.	5 33r	2 20	14
14	Tu	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.—	6 18s	3 44	15
15	W	—*"that tower of strength, Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew."*—Tennyson.	5 35r	*Rises P.M.*	○
16	Th		6 13s	6 38	17
17	F	"Deodands" were abolished in 1846.	5 39r	6 52	18
18	S	*"He must be a thorough fool who can learn nothing from his own folly."*—Hare.	6 9s	7 9	19
19	S	**17th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	5 42r	7 28	20
20	M	Lucius Carey, Lord Falkland, killed at Newbury, 1643.	6 4s	7 58	21
21	Tu	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 45r	8 40	22
22	W	*"Men are but children of a larger growth."* —Dryden.	5 59s	9 42	☾
23	Th	[22. Lord Chesterfield born, 1694 (died in 1773).—"This man I thought had been a lord among wits; but I find he is only a wit among lords."—*Johnson.*	5 48r	10 59	24
24	F		5 54s	After Mid-	25
25	S	Rev. C. Simeon born, 1759; died, 1836.	5 52r	night A.M.	26
26	S	**18th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	5 49s	1 47	27
27	M	Duke of Wharton born, 1698; died, 1731.	5 55r	3 8	28
28	Tu	*"Folly, as it grows in years, The more extravagant appears."*	5 45s	4 27	29
29	W	**MICHAELMAS DAY.**	5 58r	5 42	☿
30	Th	[Lady Russell died, 1723.	5 40s	*Sets* 5 50	31

THE INFLUENCE OF A GREAT SORROW.

In remarking on the impressions that great sorrows leave, that pleasing author, George Eliot, has written:—"We do not always outlive a great sorrow; that is to say, let it slip from us as a temporary burden, and leave us the same that we were before. No, God forbid! It would be a poor result of all our anguish, and our wrestling, if we won nothing but our old selves at the end of it; if we could return to the same blind loves, the same self-confident blame, the same light thoughts of human suffering, the same frivolous gossip over blighted human suffering, the same feeble sense of that unknown towards which we have sent forth irrepressible cries in our loneliness."

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

8.—Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges was a man of versatile talents and eccentric character. His literary labours were multifarious—and he was a diligent worker in the fields of poetry, romance, biography, antiquity, and politics. In 1790, after the death of the Duke of Chandos, Brydges induced his elder brother, the Rev. E. T. Brydges, to prefer a claim to the barony of Chandos; but his claim, after many years' procrastination, was decided against him in the House of Lords. This decision Brydges impeached in various publications; and on the death of his brother he adhered to his cherished notion of obtaining a coronet; maintaining that he could, when he pleased, though defeated by parliamentary law, assert his rights by common law, he regularly added to the signature of his name—"*per legem terræ, B.C. of S.*"—meaning Baron Chandos of Sudely. In 1812 he was returned as member for Maidstone, but after representing it for six years he lost his seat, and went to reside on the continent. In 1826 he returned to England, but his affairs becoming embarrassed, he took up his residence at Geneva, where he died in great seclusion in 1826.—The number of works which Sir Egerton issued from his own private press and through publishers is very considerable, amongst them is *The Autobiography, Times, Opinions, and Contemporaries of Sir Egerton Brydges.*

25.—The Rev. Charles Simeon, an eminent English divine and theological writer, was educated at Eton, and entered King's College, Cambridge, in 1776, where he made great progress in his theological studies, and received those religious impressions for which through life he was distinguished. In 1783 he was presented to the living of Trinity Church, Cambridge, of which he continued to be the rector during the remainder of his life—a period of fifty-three years. When Mr. Simeon's works, which are very numerous, were published entire in 1832, they consisted of 21 volumes, containing 2,536 sermons and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary upon every book of the Old and New Testament, besides various tracts and devotional treatises. Mr. Cadell, the bookseller, paid Mr. Simeon the snm of £5000 for the copyright of his works, out of which he generously appropriated £1000 to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, £1000 to the London Clerical and Education Society, and £1000 to the Church Missionary Society.—The following characteristic anecdote of Mr. Simeon's preciseness and particularity in small things, is thus related by his biographer, Mr. Carus:—

"He was remarkably careful and exact in the mode of keeping his accounts; and to insure all possible accuracy, as well as to prevent or detect errors, he not only kept his journal and ledger in a way of double entry, but had them regularly balanced by an experienced person at three different periods of the year. On one of these occasions an error was observed, to the amount however of

but *one penny*. This exceedingly annoyed Mr. Simeon, and after some days of fruitless search to discover the mistake, he insisted on the accountant taking away with him the books, and never remitting his efforts till he had detected the error. —'There! make it out for me, cost what it will;—I'll not have *my* books wrong even by a *penny*—make it out for me you shall—and I'll give you twenty pounds!' After much laborious investigation the error was discovered. Great was Mr. Simeon's delight when the balance was at length brought out correctly; and he instantly gave a cheque for the twenty pounds."

27.—The early days of Philip, Duke of Wharton, were as full of promise as the fondest or most ambitious father could desire; yet ere he had reached manhood he showed a marked predilection for low and dissolute society, and became a most profligate person. When scarcely sixteen he contracted a marriage with a person greatly his inferior in family and station, to the great mortification of his father and mother, both of whom died shortly afterwards, through grief, at their son's licentious life. It is related of the Duke that being one day in company with Dean Swift, he recounted with great glee, and as something to be proud of, several extravagances and follies that he had perpetrated, when Swift kindly gave him this piece of advice, "You have had your frolics, my lord; let me recommend one more to you. Take a frolic to be virtuous; take my word for it, that one will do you more honour than all the other frolics of your whole life."—The Duke, having impoverished himself by his extravagance, was necessitated to retire into Spain, where he died, in poverty and indigence, in the year 1731, at the early age of thirty-two, without a friend to soothe his dying moments, or a servant to minister to his wants. By his death, his family and titles became extinct.

30.—Lady Russell, the widow of the unfortunate Lord Russell, (who perished on the scaffold in the year 1683, on a charge of high treason and complicity in the "Rye-House Plot") possessed great and extraordinary fortitude and resignation, and which enabled her to bear the most overwhelming afflictions. After the death, from small-pox, of her son, the second Duke of Bedford, she had scarcely recovered the composure which her unfeigned piety and submission to the will of Heaven could alone produce, when her youngest daughter, the Duchess of Rutland, also died. Gazing on the features of her deceased daughter, she went to see her eldest daughter, the Duchess of Devonshire, who was also dangerously ill, but Lady Russell had the resolution to conceal from her the death of her sister; and to prevent her from hearing it suddenly, avoided the too particular inquiries of her daughter, by saying—"I have seen your sister out of bed to-day;" meaning that she had seen her in her coffin!—Lady Russell died in the year 1723, at the age of eighty-seven. During her long widowhood she had proved the faithful guardian of her husband's honour—a wise and active mother to her children, and the friend and patroness of his friends.

THE

PRACTICAL WISDOM OF DAILY LIFE.

"To secure independence, the practice of simple economy is all that is necessary."

IT is an incontrovertible axiom, that "Practical wisdom is only to be learnt in the school of experience." The practical wisdom here meant is intended to apply to the concerns of every-day life, and to our physical comfort and social well-being; and although the acquisition of money ought not to be regarded as the chief end of man's life, yet it has been remarked that "how a man uses money—makes it, saves it, and spends it, is perhaps one of the best tests of practical wisdom;" and it has also been observed by Taylor, in one of his essays *(Notes from Life)*, that "a right measure and manner in getting, saving, spending, giving, taking, lending, borrowing, and bequeathing, would almost argue a perfect man."

Everyone is justified in striving to obtain the greatest amount of comfort and happiness in worldly circumstances by every worthy means within his reach; and the measure of respect and esteem which our fellow-men accords to us depends in a great degree on the manner in which we have exercised the opportunities given us for our advancement in life. There are a great many improvident persons, who, though enjoying ample means of comfort and independence, yet by "living up to their income"—which, in too many cases, means living beyond it—when a turn of sudden and unforeseen pressure comes, have nothing to fall back upon, consequently find themselves in a position nearly akin to actual want; and hence, if possessed of right feelings, they suffer greatly from the social degradation resulting from the consequences of their improvidence. Every one ought so to manage as to live within his means; if he does not do this, he must necessarily be dishonest, for he is living upon the means of some one else.

> "*Economy is the parent of integrity, of liberty, and of ease; and the beauteous sister of temperance, of cheerfulness, and health; and profuseness is a cruel and crafty demon, that gradually involves her followers in dependence and debts; that is, fetters them with 'irons that enter into their souls.'*"—Johnson.

As an exemplification of the evils that a careless improvidence may inflict, and as a warning to the improvident, the following may be given as a notable instance—and which has been furnished by Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges from his own personal experiences:—

"Pecuniary embarrassment weakens and chains the mind; and, perhaps, the worst effect of all is, in the indignities to which it subjects its victim. There is no rule of life, therefore, more urgent than to avoid it; nor has a careless man the slightest suspicion of what may be the effect of overlooking a comparatively slight error.

"I lived at a vast expense, without the smallest management; my household was numerous, though not for show; my butcher's weekly bill amounted to a sum that would appear incredible; and my horses ate up the produce of all my meadows and oat-fields, though those I held in hand were numerous. In short, mine was a sort of 'Castle Rackrent,' in which all was disorder, and all was waste; while those that plundered me most, and lived on me most, abused me most; and I then spent more in a week than I now spend in three months. Confusion grew upon confusion, and every day it became a more tremendous task to look into things.

"My bitterest enemy cannot condemn the utter thoughtlessness of worldly affairs in which I then lived *more than I do*. It was a sort of infatuation, which, having once been plunged into, I had not the courage to extricate myself from. I knew not what my income was; but no doubt my expenditure exceeded it by many thousands; I kept very imperfect accounts, and every one cheated me."

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter..... 7*th*, ... 5 min. past 4 afternoon.
Full Moon ..... 14*th*, ... 14 min. past 11 night.
Last Quarter ..... 21*st*, ... 13 min. past 2 afternoon.
New Moon ..... 29*th*, ... 13 min. past 5 morning.

		HE WHO GRASPS AT TOO MUCH HOLDS NOTHING FAST.	Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets	Age.
1	F	Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, statesman in the reign of James I. (founder of a family greatly distinguished in the arts, sciences, and literature) born, 1566; died in 1644.	6 2r	*Sets P.M.*	2
2	S		5 35s	6 15	3
3	S	19th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 5r	6 35	4
4	M	"*The sea of Fortune doth not ever flow;*	5 31s	5 59	5
5	Tu	*She draws her favours to the lowest ebb;*	6 9r	7 33	6
6	W	*Her tides have equal times to come and go:*	5 26s	8 22	7
7	Th	*Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web:*	6 12r	9 23	●
8	F	*No joy so great but runneth to an end,*	5 22s	10 35	9
9	S	*No hap so hard but may in time amend.* SOUTHWELL. Charles, Comte d'Artois (afterwards Charles X.) born, 1757; died in 1836.	6 14r	11 54	10
10	S	20th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 18s	After Mid-	11
11	M	"Orator" Henley born, 1692.—"He edited a paper of nonsense called the *Hip Doctor*,	6 18r	night A.M.	12
12	Tu	and once attracted to his oratory an audience of shoemakers by announcing that he	5 14s	2 38	13
13	W	would teach a new and short way of making shoes; his way being to cut off the	6 21r	4 2	14
14	Th	tops of boots!"—*Professor Morley.*	5 9s	5 26	☺
15	F	"*A lie that is all a lie can be met with and fought outright,*	6 25r	*Rises P.M.*	16
16	S	*But a lie that is part of a truth, is a harder matter to fight.*"	5 5s	5 31	17
17	S	21st Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 28r	5 59	18
18	M	Dr. Monsey born, 1693.	5 0s	6 38	19
19	Tu	"*The ruling passion, be it what it will—*	6 32r	7 34	20
20	W	*The ruling passion conquers reason still.*" POPE.	4 56s	8 47	21
21	Th	Lord Nelson killed at Trafalgar, 1805.—	6 36r	10 9	☾
22	F	"*England expects that every man will do his duty!*"	4 52s	11 33	23
23	S	[Lord Holland died, 1840.	6 39r	After Mid-	24
24	S	22nd Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 48s	night A.M.	25
25	M	Macaulay born, 1800; died in 1859.—	6 42r	2 13	26
26	Tu	"I always prophesied his greatness from the first moment I saw him, then a very young	4 44s	3 29	27
27	W	and unknown man, on the northern circuit. There are no limits to his knowledge, on	6 46r	4 42	28
28	Th	small subjects, as well as great; he is like a book in breeches."—*Sydney Smith.*	4 40s	5 56	29
29	F	[Locke died, 1704.	6 50r	7 8	◐
30	S	The Rev. W. L. Bowles published *Spirit of Discovery*, 1804.	4 36s	*Sets P.M.*	1
31	S	23rd Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 54r	5 1	2

GEMS WORTH REMEMBERING.

WRITE your name by kindness, love, and mercy, on the hearts of the people you come in contact with.—If you would rise in the world, you must not stop to kick at every cur which barks at you as you pass along.—A rapid mind continually struggles, the feeble one limps, but a great mind selects the surest points, and upon these it stands.—Idleness is hard work for those who are not used to it, and dull work for those who are.—Outside show may be purchased, but real happiness is of home manufacture.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

23.—THAT urbane gentleman and accomplished scholar, LORD HOLLAND, died whilst sitting in his chair. The cause of death was water on the chest. A short time before his decease, he called on his friend, Lord Lansdowne, and showed him the following epitaph of his own composing:—

"*Here lies Henry Vassal Fox, Lord Holland, &c., who was drowned while sitting in his elbow-chair.*"

Throughout Lord Holland's parliamentary career he was the uncompromising advocate of the Catholic claims, and a zealous promoter of every endeavour to soften the asperities of the laws; and an assertor of popular rights in the most extensive sense of the term; and he was a friend of merit, wherever it could be found. During his lifetime, Holland House, presided over by Lady Holland, was the most renowned temple of wit and hospitality of which England could boast.

29.—JOHN LOCKE, one of the most eminent philosophers of modern times, was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire. Whilst a student at Oxford he distinguished himself by his general efficiency; and finally applied himself to the study of medicine. In the year 1666 Locke had been introduced to Lord Ashley (afterwards the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury), to whom he became very serviceable in his medical capacity. He also confided to him the superintendence of his son's education; and when his patron was necessitated to retire to Holland, to avoid a state prosecution, Locke accompanied him, and remained there several years. So obnoxious was Locke to King James's government that the English ambassador demanded his surrender from the Dutch, on a charge of being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, and this necessitated his temporary concealment, and it was during this period that he wrote his *Essay on the Human Understanding*, a production of solid and permanent worth, which will, in all times to come, attract and charm inquirers and lovers of truth. After the Revolution of 1688, Locke's high name and merits opened to him a prospect of honour and emolument, and William III. pressed him to go on an embassy to one of the principal courts in Europe, which Locke respectfully refused. William then appointed him to a seat as one of the Commissioners of the Board of Trade and Plantations. This post he held for some years; but at length, when the air of London was found unsuitable to his health, he resigned the place to the king in person, saying that his conscience would not permit him to retain a situation the duties of which he could not discharge. The king entreated him to continue in the office, telling him that he could easily arrange to stay in London but a few weeks in each year. Locke, however, was firm in his resolution, and thus relinquished a large salary, which he might have kept till his death. When he was told by a friend that he might have made a composition with his successor, and thereby have gained

some advantage therefrom, he replied, "I know very well that I might have done so, and that was the very reason why I did not communicate my design to any one. I received my commission directly from the king; to him I resolved to restore it, that he might have the pleasure of bestowing it upon some worthy man, better able to fulfil the duties than myself."—Locke spent the latter part of his life at Oates, in Essex, the seat of Sir Francis Masham, who invited him to reside in his family. The grave of Locke, in the parish of High Laver (in which is the mansion of Oates), after lying long neglected and decayed, was restored in 1865. Among the eminent men who contributed to this tribute to his memory were Victor Cousin, (the celebrated French philosopher), and Barthélemy St.-Hilaire.

30.—The Rev. William L. Bowles (canon of Salisbury) was presented to the rectory of Bremhill, in Wiltshire, by Archbishop Moore, and here he remained till his death, "unremitting in his professional duties, zealous in the education of the poor, and an exemplary instance of the union of christian graces with the polish of taste and the amenities of literature. As the author of several poems and sonnets, Mr Bowles occupies a most respectable position among our poets, and he enjoys the distinction of having "delighted and inspired" the genius of Coleridge, who was one of his earliest and most devoted admirers; but the pupil outstripped his master in richness and luxuriance, though not in elegance or correctness.

In 1806 Mr. Bowles published an edition of Pope's works, which involved him in a controversy with Lord Byron and others. The contest was carried on for many years with great vigour and some acrimony by his opponents, especially Campbell and Byron; but, upon the whole, Bowles maintained his position.

Mr. Bowles was very playful in his habits and conversation, and many anecdotes are told of his Parson-Adams-like forgetfulness — amongst others, the following:—

"In early life Mr. Bowles came to London for the express purpose of waiting on the Archbishop of Canterbury to solicit a vacant living, but omitted to leave his address; and, quitting London abruptly, he could not be found when the prelate sought him a few days afterwards!—At another time Mr. Bowles started from Bremhill, on horseback, to ride to Chippenham; he dismounted to walk down a steep hill, leading the horse by the bridle slung across his arm, and continued to the turnpike gate, where he offered to pay the toll, and was not a little surprised when the gate-keeper said, 'We doon't charge nothing for your honour, as you bean't on 'osback.' On turning round he perceived the bridle dangling on his arm, but could not descry his horse, which taking advantage of the doctor's forgetfulness had strayed away."

Mr. Bowles had true poetical feeling and imagination, refined by classical tastes and acquirements. The chief of his poems were—*Hope*, *Coombe Ellen*, *St. Michael's Mount*, *Battle of the Nile*. His *Spirit of Discovery*, the longest of his productions, was published in 1804.

AN ECCENTRIC PHYSICIAN.

"Old age is often querulous. It is one of its defects to be so."

MESSENGER MONSEY, (great-grandfather of Lord Chancellor Cranworth, who died in 1868,) an English physician, was a man of great eccentricity of manners, yet possessing considerable talents. The following brief sketch of the lucky accident which caused his rise in the world, and illustrative also of his eccentricity, is thus given:—

In the early part of his career Monsey studied under Sir Benjamin Wrench, at Norwich; and afterwards practised at Bury St. Edmunds. It fortunately happened for Dr. Monsey, that Lord Godolphin (grandson of the great Duke of Marlborough) was seized on his road to Newmarket with an attack of apoplexy, and Monsey was summoned to attend him. On his recovery, Monsey so fascinated his patient with his conversational powers that his lordship invited him to London, and induced him to relinquish his country practice. From that time Monsey's fortune was made. Sir Robert Walpole greatly esteemed him; and Lord Chesterfield and other eminent men of the day were among the zealous-patrons of his medical skill. Through Lord Godolphin's interest, Monsey was appointed physician to Chelsea College, and this appointment he held for many years. In fact he so long held his office that, during many political changes in administration, the reversion of the grant had been promised to several of the medical friends by the authorities. It is related that the doctor one day looking out of his window, and seeing a gentleman examining the house and gardens, who he knew had just got a reversion of the place, came out to him and accosted him:—"Well, sir, I see you are examining your house and gardens that are to be, and I assure you they are both very pleasant and very convenient; but I must tell you one circumstance. You are the fifth man that has got the reversion of the place, and I have buried them all; and, what is more (said the doctor, looking very archly at him), there is something in your face that tells me I shall bury you too." The event justified the doctor's prediction, as the gentleman soon after died; and, what was very extraordinary, at the time of Monsey's death, there was no person who had the promise of the reversion!

Mr. Jeaffreson, in his entertaining and readable work, *A Book about Doctors*, gives the following anecdote of Dr. Monsey who was in the habit of expressing his contempt of the ancestral honours which he in reality possessed, and loved to tell of the humble origin of his family:—

"Dr. Monsey, in the hey-day of his social fame, told his friends that the first of his ancestors of any note was a baker, and a retail dealer in hops. At a critical point of this worthy man's career, when hops were 'down' and feathers were 'up,' to raise a small sum of money for immediate use, he ripped open his beds, sold the feathers, and stuffed the tick with unsaleable hops. Soon a change in the market occurred, and once more operating on the couches used by himself and children, he sold the hops at a profit, and bought back the feathers. 'That's the way, sir, by which my family hopped from obscurity!' the doctor would conclude."

In his old age Monsey grew avaricious, and could not bring himself to trust his riches in the hands of a banker:—

Before setting out on one occasion on a journey, Monsey hid a considerable quantity of gold and bank-notes in the fire-place of his sitting room, cunningly covering them with shavings and cinders. Some time afterwards, returning a few days before he was expected, he found his old servant preparing to entertain a few friends at tea in his room, and she was in the act of applying a light to the fire, when the doctor entered the room, and was luckily enabled to extinguish the fire, but not before some of the notes were injured.

Monsey died in his rooms at Chelsea in 1788, in his ninety-fifth year. And having a great aversion to interment in churches and churchyards he ordered that his body should be dissected, "after which," to use his own words, "the remainder of my carcase may be put into a hole, or crammed into a box with holes, and thrown into the Thames." In compliance with this part of the will, a lecture was delivered on his body to the medical students at Guy's Hospital. The bulk of his fortune amounted to about £16,000, which he left to his only daughter for life and after her demise, by a complicated entail, to her *female* descendants. To a young lady he left—with the most flattering encomiums upon her wit, taste, and elegance—an old battered snuff-box, not worth sixpence! and to another young lady, to whom he said he intended leaving a handsome legacy, he only left her the notification that he had changed his mind on finding her "a pert and conceited minx." He also wrote for himself a most indecorous and vulgar epitaph commencing—

"Here lies my old bones; my vexation now ends;
I have lived much too long for myself and my friends."

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter..... 6*th*, ... 52 min. past 9 morning.
Full Moon ..... 13*th*, ... 30 min. past 9 morning.
Last Quarter ..... 19*th*, ... 37 min. past 12 night.
New Moon ..... 27*th*, ... 44 min. past 11 night.

		GOOD WORDS AND NO DEEDS ARE RUSHES AND REEDS.	Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets	Age.
1	M	Dr. Radcliffe (founder of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford) died, 1714.	6 55r	*Sets P.M.*	3
2	Tu	Sir Samuel Romilly (eminent lawyer and philanthropist) died, 1818.	4 31s	6 15	4
3	W	Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy (musical composer) died at Leipsic, 1847.	6 59r	7 13	5
4	Th	Admiral Benbow died, from the effects of a chain-shot which carried away his leg, in an engagement with the French admiral, Du Casse, 1702.	4 27s	8 19	6
5	F		7 3r	9 34	7
6	S	"*Secresy is a mixture of cowardice and deceit.*"—HAZLITT.	4 24s	10 52	8
7	S	**24th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	7 6r	After Mid-	9
8	M	Madame Roland guillotined at Paris, 1793. As she passed to the scaffold, she gazed on a gigantic statue of Liberty erected near it, and exclaimed—"O, Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!"	4 20s	night A.M.	10
9	Tu		7 10r	1 32	11
10	W		4 17s	2 55	12
11	Th	Wellington defeated Marshal Soult at St. Jean de Luz, 1813.	7 13r	4 18	13
12	F	"*This is truth the poet sings—*	4 13s	5 49	14
13	S	*That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.*"—TENNYSON.	7 16r	*Rises P.M.*	15
14	S	**25th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	4 11s	4 31	16
15	M	Duke of Hamilton killed by Lord Mohun in a duel in Hyde Park, 1712.	7 20r	5 21	17
16	Tu	Perkin Warbeck hanged at Tyburn, 1499.	4 8s	6 32	18
17	W	"*To such as would be something more*	7 23r	7 52	19
18	Th	*Than they who feast to laugh and die, the voice*	4 5s	9 18	20
19	F	*Of Duty is the signal note of war,*	7 26r	10 44	21
20	S	*Nerving their spirits to great enterprise,* *And knitting every sinew for the charge.*" —T. WOOLNER.	4 3s	After Mid-	22
21	S	**26th Sunday aft. Trinity.**	7 30r	night A.M.	23
22	M	Richard Glover (author of *Hosier's Ghost,*) died, 1785.—"His *Hosier's Ghost* is one of the most pathetic and beautiful ballads in the English language."—*Dr. Anderson.*	4 0s	1 20	24
23	Tu		7 33r	2 32	25
24	W	Prevost D'Exiles died, 1763.	3 58s	3 46	26
25	Th	[Laurence Sterne (humourist and divine) born, 1713; died, 1768.—[A wig that belonged to him was sold at a public auction, in London, for 200 guineas.]	7 36r	4 18	27
26	F		3 57s	6 14	28
27	S	The "Great Storm,"—one of the most terrific recorded in our national history, 1703.	7 39r	7 27	29
28	S	**1st Sunday in Advent.**	3 55s	*Sets P.M.*	1
29	M	Washington Irving died, 1859.—"The style of Mr. Washington Irving is always pleasing."—*Macaulay's Essays.*	7 42r	4 13	2
30	Tu		3 54s	5 4	3

CAUSES OF CONJUGAL QUARRELS.

FOR Pope's exquisite good sense ke the following, which is a asterpiece:—"Nothing hinders e constant agreement of people o live together, but mere vanity secret insisting upon what they ink their dignity or merit, and ward expectation of such an over- easure of deference and regard answers to their own extrava- at false scale, and which nobody can pay, because none but themselves can tell readily to what pitch it amounts to." There are thousands of homes which would, doubtless, be happy to-morrow if this passage were indelibly written in letters of gold over the mantelpiece of every household, and the offenders thereof would but have the moral courage to apply it to themselves.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

2.—SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY'S grand claim to remembrance rests upon his humane efforts to mitigate the Draconic code of English law existing at that period. In speaking of his efforts in this direction, Professor Pryme, in his *Auto-biographic Recollections*, says:—

"Romilly and others endeavoured to soften the penal code, and very wisely attacked only one or two of its severest enactments, as for instance, the law which inflicted capital punishment for stealing goods of the value of five shillings from a shop. When Romilly tried to repeal this, Lord Ellenborough effectually opposed it in the House of Lords."

At this time there were about three hundred crimes on the statute-book liable to be punished with death, including those of the most atrocious nature as well as many minor crimes for which a month's imprisonment at the present time would be deemed a sufficient punishment, and Professor Pryme gives the following instance—showing that *two shillings* could at that time stand between life and death:—

"I remember a trial occurring which exemplified the severity of the law at that time. The penalty was death for stealing 40s. from a dwelling-house and 5s. out of a shop, there being a peculiar protection for the latter, on account of the ease with which the theft could be committed. The trial in question was before Baron Thompson; a man had gone into a better kind of public-house, and called for a pint of beer; it was given him, as was not uncommon then, in a silver cup, valued at 40s. He drank it, and paid for it, and put the cup into his pocket. His guilt was clearly proved, but Baron T., unwilling to pass sentence of death for so slight an offence, in charging the jury asked to look at the cup. After examining it and tapping the bottom he said, addressing the jury, 'It will be for you to consider whether the bottom of this cup may not be of copper.' The humane hint was taken, and the jury gave the verdict 'Guilty of stealing a silver cup of the value of 38s.'"

Romilly did not live to reap success in his humane efforts to ameliorate the severity of the laws, but he cleared the way for success after him.—Grief for the loss of his wife brought on a fever, and during a paroxysm he put an end to his life, to the great grief of all who knew him.

11.—IN writing of the passage of the Nivelle, Napier, in his *History of the War in the Peninsula*, mentions as an instance of youthful heroic valour, Lieutenant Freer, of the 43rd Regiment, who fell in the engagement—

"He was rich in honour, for he bore many scars and was young of days. He was only nineteen, and had seen more combats and sieges than he could count years. Slight in person, and of such surpassing and delicate beauty, that the Spaniards often thought him a girl disguised in man's clothing, he was yet so vigorous, so active, so brave, that the most daring and experienced veterans watched his looks on the field of battle, and,

would obey his slightest sign in the most difficult situations. . . . All his thoughts were proud and noble, indicating future greatness if destiny had so willed it. . . . Such was Edward Freer, of the 43rd, one of three brothers, who all died in the Spanish war. Assailed the night before the battle with that strange anticipation of coming death, so often felt by military men, he was pierced with three balls, at the first storming of the Rhune rocks, and the sternest soldiers in the regiment wept even in the middle of the fight, when they heard of his fate."

Napier also relates that at the previous combat of Vera, when the Spanish centre had given way and took to flight, a young officer, named Havelock, also of the 43rd regiment, sprang forward, and taking off his hat, called upon the retreating Spaniards to follow him. Putting spurs to his horse, he leaped over the abbatis which protected the French front, and went headlong amongst the enemy. The hesitating Spaniards were electrified; in a moment they dashed after him, cheering for "*El chico blanco!*" (the fair boy), and with one shock they broke through the French and sent them flying downhill.—Havelock was afterwards killed in the Punjaub, at the head of the 14th dragoons, of which he was colonel.

24.—Various cases are recorded where persons have remained in a state of apparent death for some time; and, as an instance, the fate of the Abbé Prevost D'Exiles, (author of several popular novels) is given as being most lamentable. In passing through the forest of Chantilly, he was seized with an apopletic fit, and fell as dead. The body, cold and motionless, was found the following morning by some woodcutters, and was carried to the village magistrate, who, immediately calling a surgeon in, ordered him to open it; but during the terrific operation the unfortunate man was roused to a sense of his pitiable condition by the agonies he endured, and utterng a loud shriek, he shortly expired in all the complicated horrors of his situation.—Vesalius, the great Flemish anatomist, and physician to the Emperor Charles V., had a terrible experience that the pulsations do not cease even when death has been gradual. It is related that he opened the body of a young nobleman, whose medical attendant he had been, to ascertain the cause of death. Imagine the horror of those present, when they perceived the heart of the unfortunate patient equably beating! On the complaint of the relatives of the young man, Vesalius had to appear before the Inquisition, and being found *Guilty* of murder, he only escaped with his life by expiating the crime by a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. But on his return voyage he was wrecked, and perished of hunger or exhaustion in the island of Zante, in October, 1564. Although in Vesalius's time his views met with great opposition, his great work, *De Corporis Humani Fabrica*, by its original views and important discoveries respecting the science of human anatomy, opened a new era in the science of medicine, and Vesalius was regarded by the next generation as the discoverer of a new world in medical science.

A GIFTED POET'S BRIEF CAREER.

"Trace the young poet's fate:
Fresh from his solitude, the child of dreams,
His heart upon his lips, he seeks the world,
To find him fame and fortune, as if life
Were like a fairy tale." . . . . . L. E. Landon.

A HAPPY home, and a good, loving mother, cannot fail to leave their impress upon a man's after life. That there is such a thing as genuine and disinterested affection, that unselfish beings are facts and not fancies, was realised by Robert Nicoll in his Highland home in Perthshire, and clung to his nature so tenaciously, that home-life in all its beauties was continually re-asserting itself in his poems—

"A happy bit hame this auld world would be,
"If men, when they're here, could make shift to agree,
"An' ilk said to his neighbour, in cottage and ha'!
"Come, gi'e me your hand—we are brethren a!"

This commonplace sentiment, clothed in a provincial dialect, was one of the pillars upon which Nicoll spent much of his decorating power.

Robert Nicoll was born in 1814, and was the son of a small farmer at Auchtergaven, in Perthshire, who, in consequence of the failure of a friend, for whom he had been security for five or six hundred pounds, was reduced to poverty, and had to relinquish the lease of his farm, and give up the whole of his possessions to the creditors whom he had guaranteed, and he became a day-labourer on the farm he had lately rented. Hard work was now the portion of both father and mother; "yet that goodness and mercy which temper the severest lot of the virtuous poor, were around them; and at the lowest ebb of their fortunes many of the best blessings of life must have mingled with and sweetened their toils and hardships." Some verses composed by the young poet at this time showed how much he loved his happy, though humble home:—they are entitled *Our Auld Hearthstane*, and though in his native dialect, are not unintelligible to any Englishman—

"Our laigh cot-house I mind fu' weel,
On ae side mither spinning sat,
Droning old sonnets to her wheel—
And purring by her side the cat.
Anent was sair-toiled father's chair,
Wha told us stories, sad and lane,
O' puir folks waes, until we wished
Them a' beside our cosh hearthstane.

"And when the supper-time was o'er,
The Beuk was tane, as it should be,
And Heaven had its trysted hour
Aneath that sooty auld roof-tree:
Syne ilka wean was sung to sleep
Wi' sangs o' deeds and ages gane;
And rest was there until the sun
Cam blinkin' on our auld hearthstane."

The youthful poet had a great desire for knowledge; and being naturally quick and intelligent, at a very early age he became a studious reader. At thirteen years he *bound himself* apprentice to a grocer in Perth. During his apprenticeship he employed a portion of his leisure time in writing poems; and also wrote articles on various subjects, which found a place in the columns of the local newspapers; and by-and-bye his writings attracted the notice of several literary persons in Edinburgh, who appreciated his poetical articles.

Meanwhile, the poverty of his family continued—though his noble-minded mother made every exertion to stem it. It was at her prompting, and through her exertions—(she having borrowed twenty pounds from a friend)—that Robert was en-

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter ..... 6*th*, ... 56 min. past 1 morning.
Full Moon ..... 12*th*, ... 45 min. past 7 evening.
Last Quarter ..... 19*th*, ... 56 min. past 2 afternoon.
New Moon ..... 27*th*, ... 4 min. past 7 evening.

GREAT MINDS ARE EASY IN PROSPERITY, AND QUIET IN ADVERSITY.

			Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets	Age.
1	W	Dr. George Birkbeck, an active promoter of every professional or scientific pursuit which had for its aim public utility and the advancement of the working classes, died, 1841.	7 45r	*Sets P.M.*	4
2	Th		3 53s	7 21	5
3	F		7 48r	8 37	6
4	S	Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield (a great scholar) died, 1839.	3 51s	9 55	7
5	S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.**	7 51r	11 11	8
6	M	[4.—Carlyle (philosopher and historian) born, 1795.—"Carlyle is like pickles; only a little of him can be tasted with any relish at a time."—*Dr. Mackay.*	3 50s	After Mid. night A.M.	9
7	Tu		7 53r		10
8	W	"*Night brings out stars, as sorrows show us truths.*"—BAILEY.	3 50s	1 50	11
9	Th	Milton born, 1608; died in 1674.	7 55r	3 14	12
10	F	[Bramah (inventor of the lock which goes by his name, and which has been considered one of the most ingenious ever invented) died, 1814.	3 49s	4 45	13
11	S		7 57r	6 19	14
12	S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.**	3 49s	7 51	15
13	M	There died at Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, in 1791, Jonathan Hartop, who was said to be 138 years of age. His father and mother had died of the Plague, which broke out in London in December, 1664; and Hartop remembered the Great Fire of London, in 1666. He had been married five times, and left seven children, twenty-six grand-children, seventy-four great grand-children, and one hundred and forty great-great grand-children!	7 59r	Rises *P.M.*	16
14	Tu		3 49s	5 24	17
15	W		8 2r	6 53	18
16	Th		3 50s	8 23	19
17	F		8 3r	9 47	20
18	S		3 50s	11 6	21
19	S	**4th Sunday in Advent.**	8 4r	After Mid. night A.M.	22
20	M	Heinrich Stilling born, 1740; died, 1817.	3 51s		23
21	Tu	*St. Thomas.*	8 5r	1 36	24
22	W	Sir Philip Francis (the reputed author of the *Letters of Junius*) died, 1818.	3 52s	2 49	25
23	Th	"*Society is built upon trust, and trust upon confidence of one another's integrity.*"—DR. SMITH.	8 6r	4 2	26
24	F		3 53s	5 17	27
25	S	**CHRISTMAS DAY.**	8 7r	6 29	28
26	S	**1st Sun. aft. Christmas.**	3 54s	7 36	29
27	M	Thomas Guy, (founder of the Hospital in London bearing his name) died, 1724.	8 8r	8 35	30
28	Tu	"*A truce to care,*	3 56s	*Sets P.M.*	1
29	W	*To gloomy musings on the past—*	8 8r	5 11	2
30	Th	*New days are on your track:*	3 58s	6 26	3
31	F	*You're twelve months older than you were,* *Be wiser then! time flies so fast,* *'Tis useless looking back.*"—H. BERNAL.	8 8r	7 44	4

THE WAY TO BE RICH.

THE way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, Industry and Frugality; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them everything. He that gets all he can honestly, and saves all that he gets, necessary expenses excepted, will certainly become rich—if that Being who governs the world, to whom all should look for a blessing on their honest and earnest endeavours, doth not in his wise Providence otherwise determine.

NOTES TO THE CALENDAR.

9.—IN the year 1643, MILTON married Miss Powell, the daughter of an Oxfordshire gentleman attached to the cause of King Charles; whilst Milton, disgusted with the gaieties and debaucheries of the Court, entertained strong Republican opinions, which he took no pains to conceal. He brought his wife to London; but in the short space of a month, the studious habits and philosophical seclusion of the republican poet proved so distasteful to the cavalier's daughter, that she left his house on a visit to her parents, and declined to return to her husband. Smarting under the pain and annoyance this unfortunate circumstance had occasioned him, Milton resolved to repudiate her, and published several tracts on Divorce, to vindicate his intention of marrying another wife. In this, however, he was prevented by a happy reconciliation with his wife, and which is related to have thus occurred, after they had been separated about a year:—

"One day, when he was visiting a friend, his wife, who had been purposely stationed in an adjoining room, came suddenly upon him, and he was surprised to find one whom he thought never to have seen again, making submission, and humbly begging pardon on her knees before him. Milton's own generous nature, and the kindly intercession of friends, soon effected a reconciliation."

As in *Paradise Lost* Milton makes a mournful reference to his blindness, so in the same work the interview with his wife contributed materially to that beautifully pathetic scene in which Eve addresses Adam for pardon. The passage will be seen to be strikingly applicable—

—"*And from her turn'd; but Eve,*
Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all disorder'd, at his feet
Fell humble; and embracing them besought
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint:
'Forsake me not thus, Adam! witness Heav'n
What love sincere, and reverence in my heart,
I bear thee, and unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd! Thy suppliant
I beg, and clasp thy knees: bereave me not
(Whereon I live!) thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,
My only strength and stay! Forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me—where subsist?
While yet we live (scarce one short hour perhaps),
Between us two let there be peace.'"

Milton and his wife lived happily together until her death in 1652. He had behaved with great generosity to her parents when the progress of the Civil War involved them in ruin. She

bore him three daughters, two of whom used to read to him in eight languages, though they understood only their own, it being a common saying with him, that "*one tongue* was enough for *a woman!*" Milton also lost his second wife, and married a third, who survived him fifty-three years.

20.—JOHANN HEINRICH STILLING (frequently called Jung-Stilling), a celebrated German pietist and oculist, was born in the year 1740. His father was a peasant—employing his time in the summer as a charcoal-burner; and the boy's early life was a series of long-continued struggles with adverse and depressing circumstances. His strong religious faith, however, never failed him, and after being charcoal-burner, and in turns, tailor and schoolmaster, and tutor in a gentleman's family, he found the means of going to Strasburg to study medicine. Goethe, the celebrated German poet, was there at the same time, and he and Stilling meeting at a dinner-party, Goethe conceived a strong affection for him, and remained his warm friend. Stilling qualified himself as a physician at Elberfeld, and acquired a singular skill in diseases of the eye, and restored to sight more than two thousand poor persons who were suffering from partial blindness—and this without fee or reward, generously supporting many of them in the hospital at his own expense. The great element of Stilling's character was an invincible and intense faith in God and an immediate Providence ever at hand in the time of trouble, and which momently preserves man from evil. He adopted the maxim "that every Christian, and particularly a physician, ought to be benevolent without reflection, merely in confidence upon God;" in consequence of this, he would frequently have the medicine made up at the apothecary's on his own account for those patients who were unable to pay, by which he plunged himself into debt, which subsequently caused him much sorrow.

Stilling was a popular writer, and his works are very voluminous; amongst them are included *Scenes from the Kingdom of Spirits; Theory of the Knowledge of Spirits;* and *Method of Operating for Cataract.*—From his celebrated autobiography, entitled, *Jugend-Jüngling-Jahre, Wandershaft und Alter von Heinrich Stilling* (written on the suggestion of Goethe,) and which has obtained a most extensive circulation in this and every other civilised country, the following tender piece of affectionate true love is extracted:—

"Hast thou observed, Doris, that thy future husband has lame feet?" "Yes, papa," said she, "I have seen it; but then he speaks to me so kindly and piously that I seldom pay attention to his feet." "Well, Doris, but young women generally look at a man's figure." "I, too, papa," was her answer; "but Wilhelm pleases me just as he is. If he had straight feet, he would not be Wilhelm Stilling; and how could I love him then?"

Stilling died at Karlsruhe, in the year 1817.—A complete edition of his works was published at Leipsic, in 1835.

abled to set up a library at Dundee, by which he earned a small living, and was, moreover, enabled to pursue his studies. But the concern was a poor one, and burdensome, and he wrote to his good mother in the following strain:—

"That money of R's (the money borrowed that he might commence business) hangs like a millstone about my neck. If I had it paid, I would never borrow again from mortal man. But do not mistake me, mother; I am not one of those men who faint and falter in the great battle of life. Cowardly is that man who bows before the storm of life—who runs not the needful race manfully, and with a cheerful heart. If men would but consider how little of *real* evil there is in all the ills of which they are so much afraid—poverty included—there would be more virtue and happiness, and less world and mammon-worship on earth than there is. Half the unhappiness of life springs from looking back to griefs which are past, and forward with fear to the future. That is not my way. I am determined never to bend to the storm that is coming, and never to look back on it after it has passed. Pain, poverty, and all the other wild beasts of life which so affright others, I am so bold as to think I could look in the face without shrinking, without losing respect for myself, faith in man's high destinies, and trust in God. There is a point which it costs much mental toil and struggling to gain, but which, when once gained, a man can look down from, as a traveller from a lofty mountain, on storms raging below, while he is walking in sunshine. That I have yet gained this point in life I will not say, but I feel myself daily nearer it."

Notwithstanding his brave and determined spirit, and the encouragement and help of his friends, Robert Nicoll found that his Dundee venture was insufficient for his maintenance. He had, however, by his poetry gained some considerable reputation, and Mr. Tait, of Edinburgh, used his influence in procuring the young aspirant the post of editor to the *Leeds Times.* This led to his removal to Leeds, and he entered into his duties and his private studies with great energy and hopefulness, his writings displaying a boldness which gave strong evidence that his heart was in every line he wrote. His earnestness and pathos are exhibited in his poems—the following, as an instance, is a stanza taken from his *Thoughts in Heaven*:—

"High thoughts!
They visit us
In moments when the soul is dim and darken'd;
They come to bless,
After the vanities to which we hearken'd:
When weariness hath come upon the spirit—
(Those hours of darkness which we all inherit)—
Bursts there not through a glint of warm sunshine,
A wing'd thought, which bids us not repine!
In joy and gladness,
In mirth and sadness,
Come signs and tokens.
Life's angel brings
Upon its wings,
Those bright communings
The soul doth keep—
Those thoughts of Heaven
So pure and deep!"

Too much mental strain upon a body which appears to have never been overstrong, sowed the seeds of consumption, and he died in December, 1837, at the early age of twenty-four, after having held his situation on the newspaper for only about a year. He was deeply regretted by those friends whom his talents and virtues had drawn around him. The energy and affection of his mother was again made evident by her successful struggle to be with him before he passed away. She was unable to provide the funds necessary for the journey, except by hard field labour undertaken by herself, and afterwards in describing how she raised the money she said—"I shore for the siller!"—the shearing-money or harvest earning by her own hands being her resource. What could more touchingly exemplify that affection which makes a home happy under the most adverse circumstances!

Robert Nicoll was of pleasing countenance and good appearance, with dark eyes. He was of nervous temperament and fiery ardour—of just such an organisation and physique as would be calculated to burn out the flame of life only too quickly.

"WISDOM SPEAKS LITTLE, BUT THAT LITTLE WELL."

"Advice is like snow—the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon the mind, and the deeper it sinks."

TEMPERANCE puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the back, and vigour in the body.—*Dr. Franklin.*

IF I am asked who is the greatest man, I answer—the best; and if I am required to say who is the best, I reply—he that has deserved most of his fellow-creatures.—*Sir W. Jones.*

FIRMNESS belongs to the will, and prevents it from yielding. Without it man has no character—no will of his own.—*Dr. Webster.*

ACTION is the end of all thought, but to act justly and effectively, you must think wisely.—*Lord Stanley.*

Do your duty and leave the rest to God.—*R. Cecil.*

What sadder scenes can angels view,
Than self-deceiving tears,
Poured idly over some dark
Of earlier life. [*page*

KEBLE.

IT is wilful deceit that makes a lie.—*Paley.*

THE worst part of bad actions is—they make us worse.—*Dr. Vinet.*

HUNDREDS would never have known *want* if they had not first known *waste.*—*Spurgeon.*

AN irritable man lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, tormenting himself with his prickles.—*Hood.*

THAT state of life is most happy where superfluities are not required, and necessaries are not wanting.—*Plutarch.*

ADVERSITY! thou thistle of life, thou too art crowned—first with a flower, then with down.—*Foster.*

IF a man does not make new acquaintance as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship *in constant repair.*—*Dr. Johnson.*

On adamant our wrongs we all engrave,
But write our benefits upon the wave.

T. KING.

A Life of Tranquillity.

When happy in my rural scene,
Whose fountain chills the shuddering swain,
Such is my prayer—Let me possess
My present wealth, or even less,
And if the bounteous gods design
A longer life, that life be mine:
Give me of books the mental cheer,
Of wealth sufficient for a year,
Nor let me float in Fortune's power,
Dependent on the future hour:
To Jove for life and wealth I pray,
These Jove may give or take away,
But for a firm and tranquil mind,
That blessing in myself I find.

HORACE.

Age and Youth.

Crabbed age and youth
Cannot live together:
Youth is full of pleasance,
Age is full of care;
Youth like summer morn,
Age like winter weather;
Youth like summer brave,
Age like winter bare;
Youth is full of sport;
Age's breath is short;
Youth is nimble, Age is lame:
Youth is hot and bold,
Age is weak and cold;
Youth is wild, and age is tame:
Age, I do abhor thee;
Youth, I do adore thee;
O my Love, my Love is young!

SHAKESPEARE.

Toil the Lot of Man.

Weave, brothers, weave! Toil is ours;
But toil is the lot of man:
One gathers the fruit,—one gathers the flowers,
One soweth the seed again! [*king*
There is not a creature, from England's
To the peasant that delves the soil,
That knows half the pleasure the seasons bring,
If he have not his share of toil.

W. B. PROCTOR.

No endeavour is in vain;
Its reward is in the doing,
And the rapture of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquished gained.

LONGFELLOW.

IF all accounts, the final one will be the most accurate and decisive. It will embrace not only every deed, but every thought and word. Infinite Wisdom will audit it, and Infinite Power settle it.—*E. Davies.*

No evil dies so soon as that which is patiently sustained.—*W. Secker.*

A MAN'S worth should be reckoned by what he is, not by what he has.—*H. W. Beecher.*

GETTING money is not all a man's business: to cultivate kindness is a valuable part of the business of life.—*Dr. Johnson.*

ECONOMY is half the battle of life; it is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well.—*Spurgeon.*

IN the world there is no evil without a remedy.—*Sannazaro.*

In ev'ry way, in ev'ry sense,
Man is the care of Providence: [*wrong,*
And whenso'er he goeth
The errors to himself belong.

S. BUTLER.

To maintain a fault known is a double fault.—*Bishop Jewell.*

GRIEF hallows hearts, even while it ages heads.—*P. J. Bailey.*

UNLESS the habit leads to happiness, the best happiness is to contract none.—*Zimmerman.*

EARNESTNESS in life, even when carried to an extreme, is something very noble and great.—*Humboldt.*

AT twenty years of age, the will reigns; at thirty, the wit; and at forty, the judgment.—*Gratian.*

WHAT men want is, not talent, it is purpose; not the power to achieve, but the will to labour.—*Lytton.*

THE knack of making good use of moderate abilities secures the esteem of men, and often raises to higher fame than real merit.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

To ourselves in every place consigned
Our own felicity we make or find.

GOLDSMITH.

"MAN FOR THE FIELD, AND WOMAN FOR THE HEARTH."

"Her office there to rear, to teach,
Becoming as is meet and fit
A link among the days, to knit
The generations each with each."—TENNYSON.

THE eminent French statesman and historian, DE TOCQUEVILLE, wrote of his wife—

"Many external circumstances of happiness have been granted to me. But more than all, I have to thank Heaven for having bestowed on me true domestic happiness, the first of human blessings. As I grow older, the portion of my life which in my youth I used to look down upon, every day becomes more important in my eyes, and would now easily console me for the loss of all the rest."

And when De Tocqueville was thrown into prison by the *coup d'etat* of 1861, during which period he devoted himself to his literary pursuits, and completed his last work—*L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution*, he wrote:—

"After sitting at my desk for five or six hours, I can write no longer; the machine refuses to act. I am in great want of rest, and of a long rest. If you add all the perplexities that besiege an author towards the end of his work, you will be able to imagine a very wretched life. I could not go on with my task if it were not for the refreshing calm of Marie's companionship. It would be impossible to find a disposition forming a happier contrast to my own. In my perpetual irritability of body and mind, she is a providential resource that never fails me."

Happy the man on whose marriage-hearth temper smiles kind from the eyes of woman.

BULWER.

"BY the tender management of my weaknesses, she cured the worst of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught economy and frugality by love for me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful or creditable to me; and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness, and improvidence. To her I owe whatever I am; to her, whatever I shall be."
—MACKINTOSH

To come with jaded spirit home at night,
And find the cheerful fire, the sweet repast,
At which, in dress of happy cheeks and eyes,
Love sits, and smiling, lightens all the board.

J. S. KNOWLES.

COUNT ZINZENDORF, the founder of the Moravian settlement of Herrnhut (who so generously offered a home on his estate to such of the Moravian brethren who wished to escape the persecutions of the Austrian Government) was united to a woman, who, by her woman's love and resolute spirit, sustained and strengthened him in his many troubles and trials—banishment being one of them—and cheered him in all his labours by her unfailing courage; and to her memory he pays the following tribute:—

"Twenty-four years' experience has shown me that just the helpmate whom I have is the only one that could suit my vocation. Who else could have so carried me through my family affairs? . . . . Who would, like she, without a murmur, have seen her husband encounter such dangers by land and sea?—who undertook with him, and sustained, such astonishing pilgrimages? Who, amid such difficulties, could have held up her head and supported me? . . . . And finally, who, of all human beings, could so well understand and interpret to others my inner and outer being as this one, of such nobleness in her way of thinking, such great intellectual capacity, and free from the theological perplexities that so often enveloped me?"

My wife! how fondly shall thy memory
Be shrined within the chamber of my heart!
Thy virtuous worth was only known to me,
And I can feel how hard it is to part;
Farewell, sweet spirit! thou shalt ever be
A star to guide me up to heaven and thee.

CHESTER.

THE following touching testimony was inscribed by CARLYLE on the tombstone of his wife in Haddington churchyard:—

"In her bright existence, she had more sorrows than are common, but also a soft amiability, a capacity of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart, which are rare. For forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly forwarded him as none else could, in all of worthy that he did or attempted."

THE adventurous and enterprising traveller, LEDYARD, has paid the following graceful tribute to the natural kindness of woman—

"I have observed that women in all countries are civil, tender, obliging, and humane. I never addressed myself to them, in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark—through honest Sweden and frozen Lapland—rude and churlish Finland—unprincipled Russia, and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar,—if hungry, cold, dry, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so. And to add to this virtue—so worthy the appellation of benevolence—these actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, ate the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

To be man's tender mate was woman born—
And, in obeying nature, she best serves
The purposes of Heaven.

SCHILLER.

"A GOOD wife is Heaven's best gift to man—his angel and minister of graces innumerable—his gem of many virtues—his casket of jewels; her voice is sweet music—her smiles his brightest day—her kiss the guardian of his innocence—her arms the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life—her industry his surest wealth—her economy his safest steward—her lips his faithful councillors—her bosom the softest pillow of his cares—and her prayers the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head."—JEREMY TAYLOR.

Oh, were I in the wildest waste,
Sae black and bare,
The desert were a paradise,
If thou wert there!
Or were I monarch o' the globe,
Wi' thee to reign,
The brightest jewel in my crown
Wad be my queen.

BURNS.

"In great crises it is woman's special lot to soften our misfortunes."—NAPOLEON I.

THE LAST WORDS OF EMINENT MEN.

"There the wicked cease from troubling; and there the weary be at rest. There the prisoners rest together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor. The small and great are there; and the servant is free from his master."—Job iii. 17—19.

THE first symptoms of approaching death with many persons is the strong presentiment that they are about to die—

"Taught half by reason, half by mere decay,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away."

John Hunter has said, "We sometimes feel within ourselves that we shall not live; for the living powers become weak, and the nerves communicate the intelligence to the brain." In their last moments persons frequently utter words which, in many instances not only reveal the "ruling principle" in death, but afford almost an index to their lives.

In his contemplations on the presentiment of approaching death, a writer has remarked:—

"The pain of dying must be distinguished from the pain of the previous disease; for when life ebbs, sensibility declines. As death is the final extinction of corporeal feelings, so numbness increases as death comes on. The prostration of disease, like healthful fatigue, engenders a growing stupor—a sensation of subsiding softly into a coveted repose.... Yet, persons thus situated, commonly attest that there are few things in life less pacific than the close. 'If I had strength enough to hold a pen,' said William Hunter, 'I would write how easy and delightful it is to die.'—'I thought that dying had been more difficult,' said Louis XIV; and numberless are the instances which could be given of dying persons who have expressed themselves that the pain of dying was easy."

"In me behold the end of this world with all its vanities!"—*Sir P. Sydney.*

"Stanhope, remember me to your sister!"—*Sir John Moore*—as he was dying from a wound received at Corunna, addressed to one of his aid-de-camps, the Hon. Captain Stanhope, son of the Earl of Stanhope.—The lady Sir John referred to was the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope.

"God bless you all!"—[To his family, surrounding his death-bed.]—*Sir Walter Scott.*

"I wish the true principles of the Government carried out, I ask no more."—*Harrison.*

"I leave my body to the grave, and my soul to the great Perhaps. I am taking a fearful leap into the dark."—*Hobbes.*

"I thank God I have done my duty!"—*Nelson.*—[It is also said, "Kiss me, Hardy!" were his last words.]

"I know that all things on earth must have an end, and now I am come to mine.—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

What is Death?

What is death
To him who meets it with an upright heart?
A quiet haven, where his shattered bark
Harbours secure till the rough storm is past.
Perhaps a passage overhung with clouds,
But at its entrance, a few leagues beyond,
Opening to kinder skies and milder suns,
And seas pacific as the soul that seeks them.

HURDIS.

"There is nothing that is meritorious but virtue and friendship, and indeed, friendship itself is but a part of virtue."—*Pope.*

"Thomas Jefferson still survives."—*John Adams*, Second President of the United States.—[Adams died on the 4th July, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of independence. As he found his end approaching he reflected that there would yet remain Jefferson, his associate in so many trying scenes. But in reality he was mistaken, as Jefferson had died in a distant part of the country that very morning.]

——"I resign my soul to God; my daughter to my country!" were *Jefferson's* last words.

"James, how is the horse?" "He is well, General." "Take care of him, James."—*Scott*, the celebrated American general.

"It grows dark, boys; you may go."—*Dr. Adam*, Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, 1809.—[The venerable teacher thought he was exercising his class in Buchanan's Psalms, his usual practice on a Monday. The delirium ended with these words.]

"I am used to stand before my Creator, and standing, I will restore the spirit he gave."—*Hofer*, Tyrolese patriot, when shot by the French, and on being requested to kneel to receive the fatal fire.

"Why dost thou not strike? Strike, man!"—*Raleigh.*—[To the executioner who was pausing.]

"It matters not to me, where I am going, whether the weather be cold or hot."—*Lord Eldon.*—[To Mr. Pennington, who had made the remark that it was a cold day.]

"A moi ma chére!" (Help, my dear!)—*Marat.*—[To his waiting-maid, on feeling himself stabbed in his bath by Charlotte Corday.]

"What! do they run already? then I die happy!"—*General Wolfe.*—[Alluding to the information given him as he lay wounded on the field, that the French were beaten.]

"Watty, what is this? It is death, my boy—they have deceived me!"—*George IV.*—[To his page, Sir Wathen Waller, who was assisting him on a seat when the last qualm came.]

"God bless you, my dear!" (to Miss Morris, the daughter of a friend, who had come to ask for his blessing).—*Dr. Johnson.*

"Ease and pleasure quake to hear of death; but my life, full of care and miseries, desireth to be dissolved."—*Robert Cecil*, first Earl of Salisbury.—[As a commentary upon the vanities of this life, it may be remarked that Lord Salisbury died when, to all appearance, he was at the summit of earthly glory.]

"I pray you see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself" (on the scaffold).—*Sir T. More.*

"Give Dayrolles a chair!"—*Earl of Chesterfield.*—[These words, the last he was heard to speak, were truly characteristic of the man, and were uttered to his *valet de chambre*, on announcing to his lordship that Mr. Dayrolles had paid him a visit. "His good breeding," remarked Dr. Warren (his lordship's physician, who was in the room at the time), "only quits him with life."]

"Traitor, thou hast killed me!"—*Duke of Buckingham.*—[To his assassin Felton.]

"My own wife!"—*Professor Edward Forbes.*—[To Mrs. Forbes, who inquired as he was dying if he still knew her.]

"Douglas, in a little time you will be a duke, but I shall be a king."—*Duke of Hamilton.*

"It is not my design to drink or sleep, but my design is to make what haste I can to be gone." (Followed by a few pious ejaculations.) —*Oliver Cromwell.*—[Oliver Cromwell died the 3rd of September, 1658, on what he called his "lucky day"—several important events having occurred to him on this day in his eventful life, amongst which may be mentioned the battle of Dunbar, in 1650, in which he defeated the Scots; and the battle of Worcester, in 1651, and which latter he called *a crowning mercy.*]

"I have such sweet thoughts!" —*Prince Albert.*

"I have finished my work; I am longing for rest."—*Bickersteth.*

"My dear Lord! help and keep thy servant."—*E. Fry.*

"More praise still. Oh, help me to praise Him!"—*Janeway.*

"I must sleep now!"—*Byron.*

"I take a step *in* the dark, but not *into* the dark."—*Cowper.*

"To Jesus Christ I commend my soul!"—*Anne Boleyn.*

"Almost well!"—*Baxter.*

"Oh, my country! how I leave my country!"—*William Pitt.*

"This is the last of earth; I am content."—*J. Q. Adams.*

"How pure and lovely is the sky! I hope the Almighty will receive me there.—*Rosseau.*

"O Lord, forgive me specially my sins of omission!" —*Usher.*

"I have sent for you Lord Warwick (his son-in-law), to see how a Christian can die." —*Addison.*

"I do not suffer, my friends, but I feel a certain difficulty of existing."—*Fontenelle.*

"Thank God for giving me this pain. How thankful I am that my head is untouched!"—*Dr. Arnold.*

"What I cannot utter with my mouth, accept, Lord, from my heart and soul."—*F. Quarles.*

"You spoke of refreshment, my Emilie; take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes so long my solace and my delight!"—*Mozart.*—[Mozart wrote his "Requiem" under the conviction that the monument he was raising to his genius, would, by the power of association, prove a universal monument to his remains. When life was fleeting very fast, he called for the score, and, musing over it, said, "Did I not tell you truly that it was for myself that I composed this death-chant."]

"A dying man can do nothing easy."—*Dr. Franklin.*—[To his daughter, who had advised him to change his position in bed, that he might breathe more easily.]

"My peace hath been like a river. Blessed be God that I was ever born!"—*Halyburton.*

"Mon Dieu—La Nation Française—Tête d'armée!"—*Napoleon.*—[He expired at length without pain and in silence, during a convulsion of the elements, on the night of the 5th of May, 1821. The last words he stammered out were *Army* and *France*, but it could not be ascertained whether it was a dream, delirium, or an adieu.—*Lamartine.*

"I wish I had the power of writing for you, I would describe how pleasant it is to die!"—*Dr. Cullen.*

"I shall be happy!"—*Archbishop Sharpe.*

"This is as it should be!"—*Douglas Jerrold.*

"I have loved God, my father, liberty!"—*De Stael.*

"The worst of all is that I cannot see."—*Talma.*

"God preserve the Emperor!"—*Haydn*, musician.

"Can this last long?"—*William III.*—[To his physician.]

"What! Is there no bribing death!"—*Cardinal Beauford.*

"Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die."—*Alfieri.*—[Italian poet.]

"Farewell! Farewell!"—*J. Wesley.*

"God's will be done!"—*Bishop Ken.*

"All is dark and doubtful." —*Gibbon.*

"Into thy hands, O Lord!" —*Tasso.*

"All my possessions for a moment of time!"—*Queen Elizabeth.*

"Gentlemen of the jury, you may retire, and consider your verdict."—*Lord Tenterden.*

"My days are passed as a shadow that returns not."—*R. Hooker.*

"Cease now!"—*Locke.*—[Lady Marsham was reading the Psalms.]

"And now, Lord—Lord, now receive my soul!"—*George Herbert.*—[Herbert's *Life* was written by Isaac Walton.]

"My lovely flowers!—*Richter.*

"Be serious!"—*Hugo Grotius.*—[Eminent Dutch statesman.]

"Death is the liberator of him whom freedom cannot release, the physician of him whom medicine cannot cure, and the comforter of him whom time cannot console."—C. COLTON.

Reflections on Death.

Death is a gate, that opens differently,
Two folding doors, which lead contrary ways;
Thro' this the good man finds felicity,
The bad thro' that to endless ruin strays.
Herein they both the self-same rule retain,
Who enters once, must ne'er return again.

H. BAKER.

—o—

No smile is like the smile of death,
When, all good musings past,
Rise wafted with the parting breath,
The sweetest thought the last.

KEBLE.

—o—

"There is a stream, whose narrow tide
The known and unknown worlds divides,
Where all must go.
Its waveless waters, dark and deep,
Mid sullen silence downward sweep,
With noiseless flow."

"I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying!"—*Lord Thurlow.*

"Remember!"—*Charles I.*—[Referring to the charge he had given to Archbishop Juxon to bid Charles II. to forgive his father's murderers.]

Lord Collingwood died at sea, on board the *Ville de Paris*, near Port Mahon, in 1810. There was a swell on the sea the day he breathed his last upon the elements which had been the scene of his glory. Captain Thomas expressed a fear that he was disturbed by the tossing of the ship. "No, Thomas," he replied, "I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am dying, and am sure it must be consolatory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end."

"We are all going to heaven, and Vandyke is of the party."—*Gainsborough.*

"I have provided in the course of my life for everything except death; and now, alas! I am to die, although entirely unprepared." —*Cæsar Borgia.*

"More light!"—*Goethe.*—[The final darkness grew apace, and he whose eternal longings had been for more light, gave a parting cry for it, as he was passing under the shadow of death.]

"Give me more laudanum, that I may not think of eternity and of what is to come."—*Mirabeau.*

"O Death! thou dost not trouble my designs: thou accomplishest them. Haste thee, O favourable Death!"—*Bishop Bosquet.*

"THE SMALLEST PARTICLE OF KNOWLEDGE IS WORTH REMEMBERING."

"There are truths which some men despise because they have not examined them, and which they will not examine because they despise."

THE following well-timed reproof on the foolish and reprehensible practice of swearing was related by the celebrated Rowland Hill:—

"Once when I was returning from Ireland, I found myself much annoyed by the reprobate conduct of the captain and mate, who were both sadly given to the scandalous habit of swearing. First, the captain swore at the mate—then the mate swore at the captain—then they both swore at the wind—when I called to them with a strong voice for fair play. 'Stop! stop!' said I, 'if you please, gentlemen; let us have fair play: it's my turn now.' 'At what is it your turn, pray,' said the captain. 'At swearing,' I replied. Well, they waited and waited until their patience was exhausted, and then wanted me to make haste and take my turn. I told them, however, that I had a right to take my own time, and swear at my own convenience. To this the captain replied, with a laugh—'Perhaps you don't mean to take your turn?' 'Pardon me, captain,' I answered, 'but I do, as soon as I can find the good of doing so.' I did not hear another oath on the voyage."

AGREEABLE ADVICE.

THERE is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable; and indeed all the writers, both ancient and modern, have distinguished themselves as among one another according to the perfection at which they arrived in this art. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter portion palatable! Some convey their instructions to us in the best chosen words, others in the most harmonious numbers, some in point of wit, and others in short proverbs.—ADDISON.

EASY TO GIVE ADVICE.

IT is easy for a man to give advice to his neighbour, but to follow it one's self is not so easy. As a proof of this, I have known physicians lecturing their patients most eloquently on the benefits of abstinence; then, if they are themselves overtaken by disease, doing the very same things which they would not allow their patients to do. Theory and practice are very different.—PHILEMON.

TO LOSE WEALTH IS NOT TO LOSE ALL.

CAPTAIN BASIL HALL records the following conversation which he had with Sir Walter Scott when, in the midst of pain, sorrow, and ruin, he had most bravely determined to work and pay off the debts for which he had unfortunately become involved:—

"It occurs to me," I observed, "that people are apt to make too much fuss about the loss of fortune, which is one of the smallest of the great evils of life, and ought to be among the most tolerable."—"Do you call it a small misfortune to be ruined in money matters?" Sir Walter asked. "It is not so painful, at all events, as the loss of friends."—"I grant that," he said. "As the loss of character?"—"True again." "As the loss of health?"—"Ah! there you have me!" he muttered to himself, in a tone so melancholy that I wished I had not spoken. "What is the loss of fortune to the loss of peace of mind?" I continued. "In short," said he, playfully, "you will make it out that there is no harm in a man's being plunged over-head-and-ears in a debt he cannot remove." "Much depends, I think, on how it was incurred, and what efforts are made to redeem it—at least, if the sufferer be a right-minded man." "I hope it does," he said, cheerfully and firmly.

The biographer of Sir Walter has told us how manfully he set to work to achieve his task, "writing like a tiger," as he expressed it, until he could no longer wield a pen.

The Shortness of Life.

And what's a life? a weary pilgrimage,
Whose glory in one day doth fill the stage
With childhood, manhood, and decrepit age.

And what's a life? the flourishing array
Of the proud summer meadow, which to-day
Wears her green plush, and is to-morrow hay.

Read on this dial, how the shades devour,
My short-lived winter's day! hour eats up hour;
Alas; the total's but from eight to four.

Behold these lilies, which Thy hands have made,
Fair copies of my life, and open laid
To view, how soon they droop, how soon they fade!

Shade not that dial, night will blind too soon;
My non-aged day already points to noon,
How simple is my suit!—how small my boon!

Nor do I beg this slender inch to wile
The time away, or falsely to beguile
My thoughts with joy: here's nothing worth a smile.—FRANCIS QUARLES.

GENEROSITY OF MIND.

THE great Sir Matthew Hale had so completely gained the government of his passions, that, though naturally of a quick temper, he was never seen in a passion, nor did he ever resent injuries. Of the noble generosity of his mind, the following is a striking instance. A person who had done him a great injury, afterwards came to him for his advice in the settlement of his estate, which he very frankly gave him, but would accept no fee for it; and when he was asked how he could use a man so kindly who had wronged him so much, his answer was, "I thank God, I have learned to forgive injuries."

ILL-BREEDING DEFINED.

ILL-BREEDING is not a single defect, it is the result of many. It is sometimes a gross ignorance of decorum, or a stupid indolence, which prevent us from giving to others what is due to them. It is a peevish malignity which inclines us to oppose the inclinations of those with whom we converse. It is the consequence of a foolish vanity, which have no complaisance for any other person; the effect of a proud and whimsical humour, which soars above all the rules of civility; or lastly, it is produced by a melancholy turn of mind, which pampers itself with rude and disobliging behaviour.—BELLEGARDE.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

ONE clear frosty morning, an eminent Cambridge don, famous for encyclopædic information, accompanied some of his young friends to the ice; and, in going, talked to them with such science about skat-

ing, that they expected from him marvellous feats of clever gyration. To their surprise, his skill proved to be but small, and his tumbles woeful. "Doctor," at length cried one, as he lifted the fallen professor, "how is this?" "Easily explained," was the ready reply: "I, you see, am *up* in theory, but *down* in practice."—COLEY.

BE CONTENT.

KING GEORGE III., walking out one morning, met a lad at the stable-door, and asked him, "Well, my boy, what do you do? what do they pay you?" "I help in the stables," replied the lad; "but I have nothing except victuals and clothes." "Be content," replied the king; "I have no more."—There is a moral in this which is applicable to all.

Take well whate'er shall chance, though bad it be,
Take it for good, and 't will be good to thee.

RANDOLPH.

A FACULTY NOT TO BE COVETED.

THE great moral satirist Hogarth was once drawing in a room where many of his friends were assembled, and among them my mother. She was then a very young woman. As she stood by Hogarth, she expressed a wish to learn to draw caricature. "Alas, young lady," said Hogarth, "it is not a faculty to be envied. Take my advice and never draw caricature; by the long practice of it, I have lost the enjoyment of beauty. I never saw a face but distorted; I never have the satisfaction to behold the human face divine." We may suppose that such language from Hogarth would come with great effect; his manner was very earnest, and the confession is well deserving of remembrance. — BISHOP SANDFORD.

THE DUTY OF THE AGED.

A MATERIAL part of the duty of the aged consists in studying to be useful to the race who succeeds them. Here opens to them an extensive field, in which they may so employ themselves as considerably to advance the happiness of mankind. To them it belongs to impart to the young the fruit of their long experience; to instruct them in the proper conduct, and to warn them of the various dangers of life; by wise counsel to temper their precipitate ardour; and both by precept and example to form them to piety and virtue. Aged wisdom, when joined with acknowledged virtue, exerts an authority over the human mind, greater even than that which arises from power and station. It can check the most forward, abash the most profligate, and strike with awe the most giddy and unthinking.—DR. BLAIR.

MISERIES OF INDOLENCE.

NONE so little enjoy life, and are burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labour, knows not what it is to enjoy. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us. The idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders rest delightful, and sleep sweet and undisturbed. The happiness of life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or calling which engages, helps, and enlivens all our powers.

CONTEMPT IS HARD TO BEAR.

Many a spirit, through all life's track,
Has trials with patience borne,
Yet, like to the sensitive plant; shrinks back
At the slightest touch of scorn:
It may be 'tis weakness, but who does not know
That contempt is more hard to be borne than woe?

F. M. SCOTT.

TALK OF WHAT YOU KNOW.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON was a sincere believer in revelation; and one day when Dr. Halley had uttered some loose expressions with regard to religion in his company, Sir Isaac reproved him in these strong terms: "Dr. Halley, when you talk about philosophy and mathematics, I always hear you with pleasure, because these are subjects with which you are well acquainted; but I must beg that you will say nothing about Christianity, for it is a subject you have never studied: I have, and I know that you know nothing of the matter."

ON CONTENTMENT.

There is a jewel which no Indian mine can buy,
No chemic art can counterfeit;
It makes men rich in greatest poverty,
Makes water wine, turns wooden cups to gold,
The homely whistle to sweet music's strain;
Seldom it comes, to few from heaven sent,
That much in little—all in nought—Content.

WILBYE.

THE COMMAND OF TEMPER.

THE following is an extract from a letter of M. Boyd, Esq., and which is given by Earl Stanhope in his *Miscellanies:*—

"There was a circumstance told me by the late Mr. Christmas, who for many years held an important official situation in the Bank of England. He was, I believe, in early life a clerk in the Treasury, or one of the government offices, and for some time acted for Mr. Pitt as his confidential clerk, or temporary private secretary. Christmas was one of the most obliging men I ever knew; and, from the position he occupied, was constantly exposed to interruptions, yet I never saw his temper in the least ruffled. One day I found him more than usually engaged, having a mass of accounts to prepare for one of the law-courts —still the same equanimity—and I could not resist the opportunity of asking the old gentleman the secret. 'Well, Mr. Boyd, you shall know it. Mr. Pitt gave it to me:—*Not to lose my temper, if possible, at any time, and never during the hours of business.* My labours here (in the Bank of England) commence at nine and end at three; and, acting on the advice of the illustrious statesman, *I never lose my temper during those hours.*'"

'Tis not the least disparagement
To be defeated by th' event,
Nor to be beaten by main force;
That does not make a man the worse.

S. BUTLER.

FILIAL OBEDIENCE.

IN his youth George Washington was about to go to sea as a midshipman, and everything was arranged, and the boat had come on shore to take him off, and his whole heart was bent on going. After his trunk had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell, and saw the tears bursting from her eyes. However, he said nothing to her; but he saw that his mother would be distressed if he went, and perhaps never be happy again. He just turned round to the servant and said—"Go and tell them to fetch my trunk back. I will not go away to break my mother's heart." His mother was struck with his decision, and she said to him—"George, God has promised to bless the children that honour their parents, and I believe He will bless you!"

TURN TO THE BRIGHT SIDE.

IT is a most pernicious practice in meditations on afflictions to sit ruminating on the aggravation of the affliction, and reckoning up the evil, dark circumstances thereof, and dwelling long on the dark side; it doubles and trebles the affliction. And so when speaking of them to others, to make them as bad as we can, and use our eloquence to set forth our own troubles, is to be all the while making new troubles, and feeding and pampering the old; whereas the contrary practice would starve our affliction. If we dwelt on the bright side of things in our thoughts, and extenuated them all that we possibly could; when speaking of them we should think little of them ourselves, and the afflictions would really, in a great measure, vanish away.—PRESIDENT EDWARDS.

Bygones, let them be bygones,
Then since ye reach this day
Are we worse for what has passed away?—WM. MORRIS.

"GREAT TRUTHS ARE OFTEN SAID IN THE FEWEST WORDS."

"He that would thoroughly accomplish himself for the government of human affairs, should have a wisdom that can look forward into things that are present, and a learning that can look back into things that are past."—BACON.

HOW small a portion of our life is that we really enjoy. In youth we are looking forward to things that are to come; in old age we are looking backwards to things that are gone and past; in manhood, although we appear indeed to be more occupied in things that are present, yet even that is too often absorbed in vague determinations to be vastly happy on some future day, when we have time.

TRUTHFULNESS is a corner-stone in character; and if it be not firmly laid in youth, there will always be a weak spot in the character.

DR. JOHNSON says: "The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken."

A KNOWLEDGE of our weakness creates in us charity for others.

VANITY is a strong drink that makes all the virtues stagger.

THE man who lives as he ought to live, is sure to die as he ought to die.

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

A GOOD man and a wise man may at times be angry at the world, at times grieved for it; but no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it.

PROFANITY never did any man the least good. No man is richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to society; it is disgusting to the refined, and abominable to the good.

GOOD manners are not learned from arbitrary teaching so much as acquired from habit. They grow upon us by use. A course, rough nature at home begets a habit of roughness which cannot be laid aside among strangers.

DAILY and hourly do your duty; do it patiently and thoroughly. Do it as it presents itself; do it at the moment, and let it be its own reward. Never mind whether it is known and acknowledged or not, but do not fail to do it.

GOOD manners are the blossoms of good sense, and it may be added, of good feeling, too; for if the law of kindness be written in the heart, it will lead to that disinterestedness in little as well as great things—that desire to oblige, and attention to the gratification of others, which is the foundation of good manners.—*Locke.*

It requires no less ability to profit by good advice than to be guided by our own opinions.

HUSBAND and wife should no more struggle to get the last word than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bomb-shell. Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look after the weak parts of the ice. By attention to this apparently small matter, the course of wedded life will run more smoothly.

Fleeting Pleasures.

Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;
Or like the snow-falls in the river,
A moment white—then melts for ever;
Or like the borealis race,
That flit ere you can point their place;
Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Evanishing amid the storm—
Nae man can tether time or tide.—BURNS.

WHEN you are disposed to be vain of your mental acquirements, look up to those who are more accomplished than yourself, that you may be fired with emulation; but when you feel dissatisfied with your circumstances, look down on those beneath you, that you may learn contentment.

He is unworthy to live who lives only for himself.

CHILDREN often seem to say very absurd things, for which they are ridiculed or abashed. Nothing however, can be more cruel than this; for the child has merely done what many a philosopher has done before him—jumped to a wrong conclusion; and if, instead of being ridiculed and made to distrust himself, and avoid venturing his little speculations before us in the future, we had been at the trouble of carefully examining his notions, we should have discovered how naturally the idea had arisen, or how ingeniously, through a lack of knowledge, the little mind had put together incongruous things.

TRIALS are moral ballast that often prevents our capsizing. When we have much to carry, Heaven rarely fails to fit the back to the burden; where we have nothing to bear, we can seldom bear ourselves. The burdened vessel may be slow in reaching the destined port, but the vessel without ballast is in imminent danger of not reaching it at all.

ACTIONS speak more forcibly than words; they are the test of character. Like fruit upon the tree, they show the nature of the man; while motives, like the sap, are hidden from our view.

MAN never gains anything so valuable as a good wife, nor anything worse than a bad one.—*Simonides.*

HE that would enjoy the fruit must not gather the flower.

THE richer a man makes his food, the poorer he makes his appetite.

LET him who regrets the loss of time make proper use of that which is to come.

REAL happiness is cheap enough; yet how dearly we are in the habit of paying for its counterfeit!

NOTHING makes a man so miserable as having nothing to do. No men are more to be pitied than those who have their time on their hands and no employment.

A FIRM trust in the assistance of an Almighty Power naturally produces patience, hope, cheerfulness, and all other dispositions of mind which alleviate those calamities that we ourselves are not able to remove.

"IT is the type of eternal truth," says John Ruskin, "that the soul's armour is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it; and it is only when she braces it loosely that the honour of manhood falls.

THERE is sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love.

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