[Newspaper clipping (from the Illustrated Times, 3 October 1868) about 'Dr. Nelaton and the Siamese Twins' Chang and Eng].

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DE NELATON AND THE SIAMESE

DB NELATON AND THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The celebrated Dr. Nelaton is said to be about to perform an operation which may still further increase his fame, and will certainly extend his notoriety. After years of indissoluble union, the Siamese twins have agreed to separate, especially as the bond which keeps them together is merely a material one, and they have already found themselves differing very widely in matters of taste and opinion.

For nearly sixty years Chang and Eng (for these are the names of the brothers) have been living curiosities, exciting the wonder of everybody within the circle of their acquaintance; and, after having displayed their extraordinary unity to thousands of amazed spectators, they wish to be reduced to the condition of ordinary mortals, and assert their personal independence. They first appeared in Earope under the direction of Captain Bunker, who brought them from their native place and made a lucrative business of the exhibition. After having acquired a moderate competence, they emigrated to North Carollina, where they purchased land and engaged the affections of two ladies (sisters), to whom they were married, and canch of them has been blessed with a family of nine children. It has taken a good many years for them to grow so tired of each other's society as to undergo the only method which renders separation possible; and, though they consulted some eminent medical men several years ago on the subject, the attempt was considered to be so dangerous that Chang resolutely opposed it. He is now anxious for the experiment to be tried, the more so as the brothers have had a very serious disagreement for the last five years, during which they have actually gone to the length of declining to speak to each other any more than was absolutely encessary. It must surely be only a symbolical story which represents them as differing on the subject of the American war, one having entire sympathy with the South and the other as enthusiastically reconsured that many of as would be a little tired of s



the French centre of defence on the German frontier between the Meuse and the Rhine. It is in every respect a fortress, and ages of engineering skill have made it what it is. In the time of the Romans it was the centre of six great military roads, and it is now one of the keys of France; its arsenals and a mouries, always busy, are just now full swing with preparing the munit of war. On Sept. If seventy-one wome thirty-two soldiers were employed, in the workshops of the arsenal, in cartridges for the new chassepot little before two o'clock in the fifteen of them were killed a wounded by a terrific explosion which is entirely unknown.

exceed the horror of the sp mangled bodies of the covered and the shrieks mutilated sufferers we these died as they we hospital, and those tained fearful injurence to any the specific process of the covered and the shrieks mutilated sufferers we these died as they we hospital, and those tained fearful injurence to any the specific process of the covered and the shrieks mutilated sufferers we these died as they we hospital, and those tained fearful injurence to any the specific process of the shrieks must be suffered to the specific process of the specific p impre other

CLERICAL LUKEWARMNESS.

CLEHICAL LUKEWARMNESS.

Wi have more than once stated our opinion that the gravest defects of the Church of England at the present day are the worldliness and want of religious earnestness and zeal in her clergy; and "An Essex Rector," in a letter to the Times, fully indoress our opinion. He says:—

lergy; and "An Essex Rector," in a letter to the Times, fully adorses our opinion. He says:—
Unlike many of my brethren, I have been a Whig ever since I could hink, and therefore I should not be disposed to underrate the importance of a root-and-branch reform of all ecclesisation (as of all other) abuses. I suid make short work of that Augean stable, the existing clerical courts, ould in-sit en a bona-fide representation of the laity in all Church bibliss. I would have cheap and speedy justice against all offenders, clay against those reverend mutniners who acadeously defy the removes of calm men like the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of I would rid this fair Church of Ragland, which the Reformation of from the tomb, of those graveclothes which were left upon her of certain Romanising phrases in her buylers and other in the control of the contro

all men, that though an angel from certine, He would give place to him by ed a deeper and more thorough work on the real want of the masses of the opealed to the ministry of the great the kind of thing which would aur parish visitations. Your corver of existing necessities not to a downright enrestness in the in the brief pulpit-hour. When you had not be the street withmed in it a few years be could also the place of the content of the c

utter our fictions as if they day an eminent Wesleyan put marble horse into a thing so he at length cried. Onward! to the added had been told, ent there might descend from would it quicken his energy very assurance which the true would be to the series of the series o ooner does the Holy Spirit the truth than the man is

Literature.

A Narrative of Captivity in Abyssinia; with some Account of the late Emperor Theodore, his Country and People. By HENRY BLANG, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.F. A.S.L., &c. (lately on special duty in Abyssinia). London: Smith Elder, and Co.

The quarrel with the late Emperor of Abyssinia and the expedition into that country to punish him for his conduct to the captives so long detained by him, have given occasion for a good deal of what may be called "occasional literature"—that is, books compiled to satisfy the curiosity excited by the mysterious region known as Abyssinia, and the events of which it has recently been the theatre. But perhaps the best work on the subject that has yet seen the light, or is likely to do so, is that just published by Dr. Blanc, Staff Assistant Surgeon to her Majesty's Bombay army, who, having been appointed to accompany Mr. Rassam on his mission to King Theodore, and shared the captivity of those he went to aid in setting at liberty, had excellent opportunities of making himself acquainted with the country, the King, the people, and the manners of Abyssinia; and he has also the literary skill necessary to turn those opportunities to account. The result is, as we have said, one of the best, if not the very best, book on the subject that has yet been written. Much of the matter contained in the volume, though curious and interesting enough in itself, will not throw much light on the point that possesses the greatest degree of attraction for readers while the subject is yet fresh in public recollection. That point we take to be the life and character of the remarkable man who ran so singular a career, attained to such high place, did so many heroic deeds, perpetrated so much cruelty, and perished so miserably, and yet not unworthily. It is around Theodore himself that the interest excited by our dearly-bought knowledge of Abyssinia centres; and in Dr. Blanc's pages we have ample materials for forming a judgment of his character. Sprung from a comparatively humble, though not, as has been stated, ig

Monarch. Dr. Blanc says:—

The career of Theodore may be divided into three very distinct periods:—First, from his early days to the death of his first wife; secondly, from the fall of Bas, Ali to the death of Mr. Bell; thirdly, from the fast event to his own death. The first period was the period of promise. During the second—which extends from 1855 to 1860—there is still much to praise in the conduct of the Emperor, although many of his actions are unworthy of his early career. From 1850 to 1858 he seems little by little to have thrown off all restraint, until he became remarkable for reckless and wanton cruelty.

When I first met Theodore, in January, 1866, he must have been about forty-eight years of age. His complexion was darker than that of the majority of his country mee, the nose slightly curved, the mouth large, the live so small as hardly to be perceived. Of middle size, well brit, wire

It seems to us that whether we say respublica in colesia or ecclesia in republica (phrases which express more han many lines of writing would do), you must have your Sate machinery, or machinery for rights, separate from your Chuch machinery, or machinery for deals, in practice if not in naus, We believe this order of things to be of necessary consequence from certain facts which are clearly natural.

There is another sense, still, in which such a Utopia would be impracticable. It presupposes that men and women should always be living under high pressure. Impossible, we say; and undesirable if it were possible. However, there is more in the book to sympathies with than to quarrel with; and, much as we dislike some parts of it, we thank Mr. Ruskin for having written it. We particularly object to the charge of deliberate equivocation brought against Mr. Mill on page 154. It seems to us thas the very phraseology of the passage decisively clears Mr. Mill; and that, in any case, Mr. Ruskin is rude and wrong.

Unexpected Pleasures; or, Left Alone in the Holidays. By Mrs. George Cupples, Author of "The Little Captain," &c. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.

An excellent little boy's book, the title of which explains itself. Young Archy Douglas is, for many reasons, left alone at the Christmas holidays, and the many adventures which befall him are ample compensation for the loss of home or his schoolfellows' society. Amongst other things, he saves the life of a charming little girl, who proves to be, &c. He meets with plenty of society, from a lively lord down to a still more lively proprietor of dancing dogs, and an engine-driver. These common rank characters are really good sketches, and the general effect, with the local gentry and the nice young lady, very pleasing and natural. The little book is lively throughout, and will teach boys a great deal of good without seeming to do so. That is the thing too often wanting in juvenile literature.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes: their History, Phenomena, and

arthquakes and Volcanoes: their History, Phenomena, and Probable Causes. By Mungo Ponton, F.R.S.E. London: T. Nelson and Son.

Nelson and Son.

Here, in a small and handsome volume, is as much as the great multitude of readers need know about earthquakes and volcanoes, It is not addressed to the learned world, but is written by a member of it, who is careful to tell where more extensive information may be found, if the present becomes insufficient. After a brief account, which is necessarily little more than a catalogus, of earthquakes in early ages, the big events of more modern times, and up to the present day, are given at length, and, of course, have fascinating interest. The whole range of volcanoes then have their turn, and the volume closes with some careful inquiries and explanations concerning these two mighty phenomena of Nature. All is given in perfectly plain language, and the very large number of well-executed engravings makes the whole volume quite clear and distinct to the non-scientific reader.

Old English Wild Flowers. To be found by the Wayside, Fields, Hedgeroves, Rivers, Moorlands, Meadows, Mountains, and Sea-shore. By J. T. Burgess, Author of "Angling," &c. With numerous Illustrations. London: Frederick Warne and Co. This is a pleasant little volume for all who delight to pause to admire, or to muse or to moralise during their rambles amongst

admire, or to muss such places as are love for his subje botanical knowled the poets rave at transported into o time—just as a c mixture after a se elegance and feeli a volume which volume should be that there is amy wild flowers whis nicely-executed of