

[Newspaper cutting (from the Pictorial Times) showing the Presentation of Tom Thumb to the Queen (mid 1840s?).]

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communion, he divested himself of his head-dress and shawl, and having gracefully placed his intended bride on his left hand, the clergyman proceeded to unite them in bonds indissoluble. The father, Mr. Haynes, gave his daughter away, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the bridegroom instantly, and with much grace, imprinted on the lips of his bride, in the presence of the entire congregation, the hymeneal salute. The entire proceeding was characterised by an interest almost without parallel in the annals of wedlock, and the requisite forms and signatures having been gone through in the vestry, the wedding cortège took their departure in the order they entered.

EASTER MONDAY, AND ITS AMUSEMENTS.

The fathers of the Church styled Easter Sunday the "joyous Sabbath," (*dominica gaudii*), and the sons of the present age



MR. LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.

prolong the pleasures of Sunday to all the early part of the following week. In old times masters gave their slaves a holiday on Easter Monday, and those who are doomed to toil still claim the exemption. There are many cockneys who



PRESENTATION OF TOM THUMB TO THE QUEEN.

is their duty to quit London, and men, women, and children, who during the whole of the twelve months never go beyond the sound of Bow bells, migrate at Easter to Greenwich, or rusticate at Hampton Court, although every attraction is held out to retain them in town. Easter Monday—the universal holiday—is the harvest time of exhibitors. Amongst the delights provided for gazers we have selected two, which, from their unexceptionable character, approximate most closely to the nature of this journal. They are—

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. — In no exhibition in London are amusement and instruction so thoroughly combined. It abounds with electrical and optical novelties and wonders. Mr. Longbottom has just arranged a new instrument, called the *physioscope*. By it the human face is magnified to so enormous a size, that General Tom Thumb might make his entry into the mouth.

THE ADELAIDE GALLERY. — Philosophv.

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PICTORIAL TIMES

Christmas Carol," from the Adelphi; "The Road of Life," from the Victoria; "The Last Shilling" (no counterfeit) from the Surrey; and "The Magic Mirror," from the Princess's, though whether bright or not, or what its power, we are in ignorance, for it was turned the other way. Amongst the general company came the Ojibbeways, the Chinese Show, the Adelaide Gallery, the Egyptian Hall, and General Tom Thumb. Mr. Puff exerted himself throughout; the Drama received her company most graciously, and evinced great animation, whilst with the assistance of Punch, from the office in the Strand, and Ariel (Miss P. Horton), formerly of Covent Garden, her "at home" was carried through successfully. Used up and Grist to the Mill were also performed. The house was a bumper, and everybody was satisfied.

THE PRINCESS'S.—After the performance of the opera of *Othello*, there was presented what in the bills was styled, "A grand, new, and original musical fairy burlesque extravaganza, entitled *Fair Star, or the Singing Apple and the Dancing Waters*." The play-bill stated that the piece was "From the original text of a very improbable, it may almost be said impossible, chronicle of events, which throws an immense light upon a very obscure period of history, ranging from the epoch, 'There was formerly a king,' to the period of 'Once upon a time,' and commonly known as the 'Countess d'Anois' Fairy Tales.'" We understand it is the joint production of Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Oxenford, and Mr. Kenny, and is one of those witty and laughable pieces for which this house has acquired a reputation. Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. H. P. Grattan, Miss Fortescue, Madame Sala, Mr. Oxberry, Mr. Wright, &c., sustained their parts admirably; and the piece was eminently successful.

THE ADELPHI.—The *Wizard of the North* re-appeared with his wonted success, and Mr. Malone Raymond, with others, appeared with good effect in *An Hour in Ireland*.

ASTLEY'S.—Mr. Batty produced an admirable equestrian illustration of the invasion of England by William the Conqueror. The new decorations of the house are superb.

The **VICTORIA** presented a great variety of performances, which a numerous audience vociferously applauded.

The **OLYMPIC** had two new pieces, abounding in merit, whimsicalities, and wit.

THE SURREY.—*Whitefriars*, a new, play founded upon Mr. Thompson Townshend's novel of that title, was produced at the Surrey. Although the incidents of the drama have no foundation in history, most of the characters figure prominently in the history of the reign of Charles the Second. Titus Oates, the contriver or discoverer of the Popish plot; Colonel Blood, whose robbery of the crown jewels procured him a pension; Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and other well-known names, are introduced. The main feature of the drama is a supposed amour of Charles the Second with the daughter of Algernon Sydney, who rejects the king's offers, and prefers Mervyn, whose legitimacy, although, for some reason or other, disputed by his mother, one of the noble family of the Howards, is ultimately acknowledged to the satisfaction of all parties; the king is foiled in all his attempts to obtain the lady, and the lovers are united. Mrs. R. Honner, as Aurora Sydney, and Mr. E. F. Saville as Mervyn, fully sustained the interest of the piece. The drama was well received. It was followed by *The Scapegrace of Paris*. Herr Hengler on the *corde elastique* is a prodigy, and the popular *Barack Johnson* brought the performance of the evening to a close. Few theatres deserve and enjoy more encouragement than the Surrey.

In addition to the theatres, all the other public places of amusement were crowded. On Monday and Tuesday steam by land and water conveyed some 100,000 persons to Greenwich. Nearly 40,000 visited the British Museum. On Monday

and in some other parts of the viscera. I gathered from these marks, that if the party had died of arsenic, it must have passed through the intestines and combined with the animal matter on the outside. There were no remains of any food in the stomach; it had evidently become decomposed. I subjected some of the yellow pasty matter referred to the action of re-agents, and found it to be a combination of yellow sulphuret of arsenic, commonly called orpiment. From this I produced metallic arsenic. There is no other such metal. This was shown by the manner of making the experiment explained. I then oxidised and turned into white arsenious acid a part of that which I had so reduced to its metallic form. I tested it with sulphuretted hydrogen, and I reproduced the yellow orpiment. Another portion of the arsenious acid I tested with the ammoniacal sulphate of copper, which produced Scheele's green. With another portion I tried ammoniacal nitrate of silver, which gave me yellow arsenic of silver. I consider, from these and other experiments that I made, that a large quantity of arsenic must have been taken by the deceased shortly before his death, and that such arsenic had been the cause of his death. The results of my experiments could have been derived from no other cause than arsenic. The experiments I tried are considered infallible, and when they all concur there can be no doubt of the result. Cross-examined: Arsenic is a mere irritant. It is believed to have no effect upon the stomach, that is, no chemical effect. The inflammation produced would be the immediate cause of death. The arsenic I produced was perhaps the hundredth part of a grain. There is no other metal that would produce the same results. I know arsenic when I see it as you would know an individual. I know it infallibly. I could detect the millionth part of a grain. I have observed a black lustre produced by oxide of lead. Cardium, under some circumstances, will produce a yellow appearance. If applied to sulphuretted hydrogen it will produce a yellow appearance. Re-examined: I have no doubt that what was produced was metallic arsenic. Cardium would not have sublimised, and if sublimised, would not have produced a white oxide. Cardium was discovered by myself. It is not purchasable. It has never been found in the stomach, nor is it found in use in the arts. I believe I have more of it than all England put together, and that is a few ounces. The conversion of the arsenic into orpiment commences immediately after death. About six grains of arsenic would destroy the life, taken into the stomach, but a smaller quantity infused into the system another way. Three of the brothers of the prisoner were then called, who gave evidence that they lived with their father at the time of his death, and remembered when he was taken ill on a Thursday. They had dined at home, and one of them said his sister told him that their father had had fish for dinner. Their father was taken ill suddenly after dinner. He first vomited blood, and when he came home in the evening went to bed, where he was very sick, and died on the Sunday morning. They all spoke also to this fact. About a month before the death of the father, the prisoners had gone to a dance at a public-house kept by their aunt, known by the sign of the Prudent Widow. They had gone in violation of their father's wishes, and he had gone down to fetch them when they were there, and they had refused to return, and would have stayed there very late. The father had carried down a stick and held it up to them, but had not used it. This was the only evidence which attempted to assign any motive for the diabolical act which was afterwards perpetrated on the father. Sarah Sealey, sister of the prisoner, was then called: I am ten years old. (She appeared a most intelligent child.) I was living at home when father died. My sisters were there. About a month before his death I heard Faith say to Mary, "We should do better without father than with him." Mary said, "Yes." I heard this two or three times. I said I would tell father of it. They said they would beat me if I did. I did not tell. She then stated that Mary had made her father cruel when he was sick, and that when she had done so she had invariably washed out the saucepan after it. She admitted, in cross-examination, that they had always washed it out. Evidence was then given by various witnesses of the state in which the deceased was between Thursday, when he was taken ill, and Sunday morning, when he died; all speaking to symptoms indicative of poisoning. Mr. Mortimer, a medical man, living at Bishop Lidjard, was then called. He had attended the deceased in his last illness, having been fetched by one of the prisoners. He had considered deceased's complaint to be inflammation of the bowels, and treated him accordingly. He died on the Sunday morning. H. Norman, a servant, living at the Half Moon in Taunton, deposed that shortly before the father's death Faith Sealey had gone to her, and asked her to go with her and get some poison, as they required two persons to fetch it. She said she wanted it for some one, the name of whom witness had forgotten, and who wanted it to kill rats. She therefore went to the shop of a Mr. Beadon, who refused to sell it. Prisoner then went further in the town, and returned in about half an hour, saying she had purchased some of a Mr. Joyce, and showed a small paper parcel as the poison, which appeared to be about half an ounce. It was wrapped in whitey brown paper. Saw the prisoner about three weeks after with Mary Sealey, and they said they had lost their father since Faith had been last there. When prisoner showed witness the poison, she said that Mr. Joyce had told her it was enough to kill a thousand men. This witness, in a good many parts of her evidence, was confirmed by a fellow-servant to whom Faith Sealey was known, and who was living at the Half Moon when Beadon and Mr. Joyce were both called. They neither