

## **Hodder's illustrated almanac / Henry Hodder & Co. (Limited).**

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1890

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For Advertisement see page 4.





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## LANDMARKS OF COMMERCE.

A.D.

- 1071.—Fairs encouraged by William the Conqueror.
- 1101.—London obtained its first charter.
- 1134.—The first English canal constructed by Henry I.; connecting the Trent and the Witham.
- 1135.—Rents in England for the first time made payable in money, instead of in kind.
- 1160.—Bills of Exchange invented by the Jews.
- 1194.—Insurance in general use in Italy.
- 1195-1200.—Foreign merchants invited to settle in London.
- 1243.—Charter-parties now in use in England.
- 1246.—Ties first made in England.
- 1253.—Linen first made in England.
- 1267.—Adulteration of food prohibited in England.
- 1272.—The first English treaty of commerce entered into by Edward I. with the Flemings.
- 1325.—Blankets first made in England.
- 1327.—The Goldsmiths' Company and the Skinners' Company, London, established.
- 1335.—Liverpool made an independent port.
- 1347.—The first recorded importation of corn into England.
- 1349.—Severe laws passed by the English Parliament dealing with artificers and manufacturers.
- 1384.—The Fishmongers' Company of London incorporated.
- 1400-1500.—This century was the era of the splendour of Venice, Genoa, and other towns in Italy.
- 1450.—The trade of Flanders was now at its best.
- 1462.—Pawnbroking took its rise in Perugia, in Italy.
- 1489-1585.—The flourishing period of Antwerp.
- 1492.—America discovered.
- 1500.—Holland took the lead in commerce.
- 1503.—Negroes first transported to America.
- 1512.—Trinity House founded.
- 1524.—Hops introduced into England.
- 1531.—The Exchange of Antwerp erected.
- 1544.—The first English work on book-keeping published.
- 1544.—Land let in England at a shilling an acre.
- 1556.—Mercator's charts first published.
- 1557.—Glass manufacture established in England.
- 1558.—Carriages made in England.
- 1559.—Marine insurance in general use in England.
- 1562.—The slave-trade of England begun by Sir John Hawkins.
- 1569.—The Royal Exchange built in London.
- 1571-3.—The manufacture of damask, linens, and silks brought to London.
- 1584.—Virginia and other North American Colonies carried on by English companies.
- 1591.—English commercial intercourse with the East Indies began.
- 1601-2.—Abolition of many monopolies in England.
- 1604.—Exportation of English wool prohibited.
- 1608.—The art of dyeing brought to England.
- 1610.—Tea brought to Europe by the Dutch.
- 1612.—The first English factory in India established.
- 1619.—Bank of Hamburg formed.
- 1623.—The word "interest" first used in an Act of Parliament.
- 1628.—Two "dyers" of Exeter flogged for teaching their art in the North of England.
- 1641.—Coffee brought into England.
- 1649.—The first Insolvency Act passed.
- 1650.—The rate of interest lowered to 6 per cent.
- 1651.—The English Navigation Act passed.
- 1655.—Jamaica captured by the English.
- 1660.—Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, constructed.
- 1667.—Insurance against fire began.
- 1680.—Commerce with China commenced by the East India Company.
- 1694.—The Bank of England established.
- 1695.—Bank of Scotland established.
- 1699.—Billingsgate made a free market.
- 1700-1800.—England took the lead in commerce.
- 1706.—The first Life Assurance Office (the Amicable) established.
- 1718.—The legal rate of interest five per cent.
- 1714.—A silk-throwing mill established at Derby.
- 1723.—The "South Sea Bubble" burst in England; the first marine insurance office established.

A.D.

- 1740.—Flourishing period of Irish linen manufactures.
- 1759.—The Bridgewater Canal commenced.
- 1765.—Foundation of the great empire of the East India Company.
- 1771.—The Wedgwood potteries founded.
- 1775.—A Bankers' Clearing House founded in London.
- 1776.—Independence of the United States.
- 1778.—Copying-machines invented by James Watt.
- 1783.—Receipts for money were first taxed.
- 1786.—Ships first registered in the River Thames.
- 1787.—The first Savings Bank instituted at Berne.
- 1790.—Forth and Clyde Canal completed.
- 1797.—Commercial Panic. Cash payments suspended by the Bank of England.
- 1799.—The first prize cattle show held at Smithfield.
- 1801.—Foundation-stone of London Stock Exchange.
- 1802.—West India Docks, London, opened.
- 1803.—Bank of France instituted.
- 1806.—Napoleon issued his Berlin decree against English commerce.
- 1807.—The Slave Trade abolished by Parliament.
- 1811.—Steam navigation introduced into the United Kingdom.
- 1815.—New Corn Law passed in England.
- 1817.—New London Custom House opened.
- 1822.—The Caledonian Canal completed.
- 1825.—Commercial Panic through bubble companies.
- 1826.—Joint Stock Banks legalised.
- 1828.—New London Corn Exchange opened.
- 1830.—London and Manchester Railway opened.
- 1833.—The Factory Act passed.
- 1838.—The Anti-Corn-Law League formed.
- 1840.—The metric system comes into general use in France. The penny postage system introduced by Mr. Rowland Hill.
- 1842.—The income-tax imposed.
- 1844.—The Bank Charter Act passed.
- 1846.—The "railway mania;" 272 Railway Acts passed. Famine in Ireland through the failure of the potato crop. Repeal of the Corn Laws.
- 1847.—Gold found in California. Commercial panic through the railway mania.
- 1851.—The "Great Exhibition of '51" opened in London. Gold discovered in Australia.
- 1853.—Abolition of the advertisement duty.
- 1854.—The Merchant Shipping Act passed. A legal rate of interest abolished.
- 1855.—The liability of joint-stock companies limited by Act of Parliament.
- 1857.—Commercial panic, caused by American failures.
- 1858.—The Government of India is transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. The first Atlantic cable laid.
- 1860.—Treaty of Commerce concluded between England and France.
- 1861.—Blockade of Southern ports of United States.
- 1862.—The Merchandise Marks Act passed.
- 1865.—The Cattle plague appeared in London. Duty on tea reduced to 6d. a pound.
- 1866.—Commercial panic, which reached its height on "Black Monday," the 11th of May.
- 1868.—The Postmaster-General authorised "to acquire and maintain electric telegraph lines."
- 1869.—Duty on fire insurance repealed. Opening of the Suez Canal.
- 1872.—Enormous rise in the price of coal.
- 1875.—Shares in the Suez Canal purchased by Great Britain.
- 1878.—Strike of Cotton operatives in East Lancashire. International Exhibition held in Paris. City of Glasgow Bank failure.
- 1879.—Select Committee on Co-operative Stores met.
- 1883.—Parcel Post commenced.
- 1885.—First Parcel Post despatched to India.
- 1897.—The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, founded as a record of her Majesty's Jubilee. Manchester Ship Canal commenced. Canadian Pacific Railway opened.
- 1899.—International Exhibition at Paris.



## GREAT MEN AND BYGONE TIMES.

WHEN Henry IV. of France was importuned to allow the prosecution of a person who had written a libel on him, he magnanimously replied, "I cannot in conscience do any harm to a man who tells truth, although it may be unpalatable."

DIogenes the Cynic being interrogated as to what benefit he reaped from his barbarous philosophical researches, and his pursuit of wisdom—"If I reap no other benefit," said he, "this alone is sufficient compensation, that I am prepared to meet with equanimity every sort of fortune."

BACON being asked by James I. what he thought of Mr. Caderes, a very tall man, who was sent on an occasional embassy to the monarch of France, answered that some tall men were "like lofty houses, where the upper rooms are commonly the most meanly furnished."

GALILEO was condemned at Rome publicly to disavow sentiments, the truth of which must have been to him abundantly manifest. "Are these, then, my judges?" he exclaimed, in retiring from the inquisitors, whose ignorance astonished him. He was imprisoned, and visited by Milton, who tells us he was then poor and old. The confessor of his widow, taking advantage of her piety, perused the MSS. of this great philosopher, and destroyed such as in his judgment were not fit to be known to the world!

CONRAD GESNER, the author of "Mithridates" and of other learned works, received in 1564 marks of the Emperor's favour, by a present of plate and jewels, which are noticed in his will as efficacious encouragements to learning. When he thought his end approaching, he chose to be led at midnight out of his bed-room into his book-room, and placed in the chair at his writing-desk; where, laying his elbow on a folio, he said he would await his end—death should find him at his darling occupation; and in this attitude he soon after expired.

THE famous satiric poet of the seventeenth century, Andrew Marvell, wrote the following epigram on Charles II.:-

*"Of a tall stature and a sable hue,  
Much like the son of Kish, that lofty Jew;  
Ten years of need he suffered in exile,  
And kept his father's asses all the while."*

LADY NORTHINGTON, who was an ignorant woman, told George III. at a drawing-room that their country house was built by Indigo Jones. To this the King replied that he "thought so by the style." When her ladyship related this conversation to Lord Northington, the latter remarked, to her surprise, that he could not well tell which was the greater fool, she or his Majesty.

SIR JOHN HAYWARD was imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth on account of some things advanced in his "Life and Reign of Henry IV." She applied to Bacon to see if he could discover any passages that were treasonable, but his reply was, that "for treason, he found none, but for felony, he found many," which he explained by saying, that the author had stolen many sentences from Tacitus, and translated them into English.

WHEN the statue of George I. was placed on the top of Bloomsbury Church, one of the wits of the day wrote the following lines:-

*"The King of Great Britain was reckoned before  
The head of the Church by all Protestant people;  
His Bloomsbury subjects have made him still more,  
For by them he is now made the head of the steeple."*

AMONG the political precepts which Charles V. of Spain transmitted to his son Philip III., the following was based upon his own practice and experience:-"Never give yourself any trouble to promote the interest of any but of those who you know have promoted yours."

HENRY IV. of France used to say very frequently—"Protect me from madmen! Men in their senses will never do me any harm."

ARBUTHNOT, speaking to Pope of Handel, said, "Conceive the highest that you can of his abilities, and they are much beyond anything that you can conceive."

LA FONTAINE was subject to extraordinary aberrations. He once attended the funeral of a friend, and the very next day he called upon him as if he had been living.

THE virtuous Duke of Montausier, governor of the Dauphin of France in the reign of Louis XIV., would never suffer his pupil to read the dedications that were addressed to him. One day, however, he discovered him reading one of these epistles in private; but, instead of taking it from him, he obliged him to read it aloud, and, stopping him at the end of every phrase, said, "Do you not see, sir, that they are laughing at you with impunity? Can you sincerely believe yourself possessed of all the good qualities ascribed to you? Can you read, without indignation, such gross flattery, which they would not presume to offer without having the lowest opinion of your understanding?"

SIR JOHN HILL, who was born about 1716, was a strange compound of lively parts, industry, and impudence. Both as physician and poet he received scant justice from his contemporaries. Witness the following epigram:-

*"Thou essence of dock, valerian, and sage,  
At once the disgrace and the pest of the age,  
The worst that we wish thee for all thy sad crimes  
Is to take thy own physic and read thy own rhymes."*

CARDINAL ANGELOTTI, notorious for the weakness of his intellect and the meanness of his disposition, was very fond of detracting from the merits of others. One day when Pope Eugenio IV. was at Florence, a lad of ten years old was introduced to his Holiness in the presence of the Cardinal. The youth addressed the Pope in a speech which, for gravity and wisdom, much exceeded his years. "It is common," observed Angelotti, when the rest of the audience praised the oration, "for young persons endowed with premature talents to fall into early decay of parts." "Then, my Lord Cardinal," replied the lad, "you must have had very extraordinary talents when you were young."

THERE sat in the Parliament of 1783 David Hartley, member for Hull, the intolerable length and dullness of whose speeches rendered him a nuisance even to his own friends. His rising operated like a dinner-bell. One day, when he had thus wearied out the patience of his audience, having reduced the House from 300 to about 80 persons, half asleep, just at a time when he was expected to close he unexpectedly moved that the Riot Act should be read, as a document to prove some assertion he had made. Burke, who sat close by him, and who had been for more than an hour and a half bursting with impatience to speak upon the question, finding himself so cruelly disappointed, bounced up, exclaiming, "The Riot Act, my dear friend, the Riot Act! to what purpose? don't you see that the mob is already quietly dispersed?"

THE popularity of Wilkes ran so high at one time that many people thought him a handsome man, and that his squinting became him. A laughable instance of this is recorded. In a conversation between two of his followers at Guildhall one day, after he had made a considerable speech, "Tom," says the one to the other, "What a fine handsome fellow master Wilkes is!" "Handsome!" says Tom, "Nay, not much of that, for he squints most horribly." "Squints!" says the other, taking a steadier view of him, "Why, yes, to be sure he squints a little; but not more than a gentleman should do!"





THE CALVES-HEAD CLUB.

|    |    | ENG.                                                                   | SCOT. | Moon's Age. |
|----|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| 1  | W  | New Year's Day.                                                        |       |             |
| 2  | Th | "Defer not till to-morrow to be wise."—<br>CONGREVE.                   |       |             |
| 3  | F  | Josiah Wedgwood, potter, died, 1805.                                   |       |             |
| 4  | S  | War declared against Spain, 1762.                                      |       |             |
| 5  | S  | <b>2nd Sunday aft. Christmas.</b>                                      |       |             |
| 6  | M  | Epiphany. — Twelfth Day. — First observed by the Church in 813.        |       |             |
| 7  | Tu |                                                                        |       |             |
| 8  | W  | Prince Albert Victor born, 1864.                                       |       |             |
| 9  | Th | Napoleon III. died, 1873.                                              |       |             |
| 10 | F  | Penny Postage commenced, 1840.                                         |       |             |
| 11 | S  | Hilary Law Sittings begin.                                             |       |             |
| 12 | S  | <b>1st Sunday aft. Epiphany.</b>                                       |       |             |
| 13 | M  | Hesiod teaches to plant and not to sow upon this day.                  |       |             |
| 14 | Tu |                                                                        |       |             |
| 15 | W  | "He that complies against his will,<br>Is of his own opinion still."   |       |             |
| 16 | Th | BUTLER.                                                                |       |             |
| 17 | F  | Alfieri, Italian poet, born, 1749.                                     |       |             |
| 18 | S  | German Empire proclaimed, 1871.                                        |       |             |
| 19 | S  | <b>2nd Sunday after Epiphany.</b>                                      |       |             |
| 20 | M  | David Garrick died, 1779.                                              |       |             |
| 21 | Tu | Louis XVI. executed, 1793.                                             |       |             |
| 22 | W  | St. Vincent's Day.                                                     |       |             |
| 23 | Th | Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. |       |             |
| 24 | F  |                                                                        |       |             |
| 25 | S  | Conversion of St. Paul.                                                |       |             |
| 26 | S  | <b>3rd Sunday after Epiphany.</b>                                      |       |             |
| 27 | M  | 26. General Gordon killed, 1885.                                       |       |             |
| 28 | Tu | Capitulation of Paris, 1871.                                           |       |             |
| 29 | W  | "Men are but children of a larger growth."—DRYDEN.                     |       |             |
| 30 | Th | Charles I. executed, 1649.                                             |       |             |
| 31 | F  | Great Eastern launched, 1858.                                          |       |             |

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 6th, .37 min. past 5 morn.  
 Last Quar. 14th, .33 min. past 6 morn.  
 New Moon 20th, .49 min. past 11 after.  
 First Quar. 27th, .16 min. past 8 after.

## THE CALVES-HEAD CLUB.

AMONG the Clubs of the close of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century, was one known as the Calves-head Club, the principal meeting of which was held on the 30th of January, the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. Amongst other toasts drunk at this annual gathering were "The pious memory of Oliver Cromwell," "The glorious year 1648," and "The man in the mask." It will be remembered that the executioner of Charles I. wore a mask.

The meeting on the 30th of January, 1735, attracted much attention at the time, and has often been referred to since as giving some insight into the manners that then characterised many of the younger noblemen and gentlemen. They had a dinner in Suffolk Street, Charing Cross, of calves' heads, some of which they showed to the mob outside, whom they treated with strong beer. In the evening they caused a bonfire to be lighted before the door, and threw into it with loud huzzas a calf's head dressed up in a napkin. They also dipped their napkins in red wine, and waved them from the windows, at the same time publicly drinking such toasts as we have mentioned above. The mob huzzied as well as "their betters"—but at length broke the windows and became so mischievous that the guards were called in to prevent further outrage.

According to the *Weekly Chronicle* of February 1, 1735, the damage was reckoned at "some hundred pounds," and it was mentioned that "the guards were posted all night in the street for the security of the neighbourhood." Horace Walpole tells us that the mob destroyed part of the house.



The riot was made the subject of some verses in the *Grub Street Journal*, in which the following lines throw some additional light on the scene:—

*"Strange times! when noble peers, secure from riot,  
Can't keep Noll's annual festival in quiet—  
Through sashes broke, dirt, stones, and brands  
thrown at 'em,  
Which if not scand—was brand-alum magnatum.  
Forced to run down to vaults for safer quarters,  
And in coal-holes their ribbons hide and garters."*

#### A FAMOUS WRITING-MASTER.

PETER BALES, who flourished in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was one of our earliest and most eminent writing-masters. In 1590 he kept a school at the upper end of the Old Bailey, and the same year published his "Writing School-Master." In 1595 he had a trial of skill in writing with a Mr. Daniel (David) Johnson for a "golden pen" of £20 value, and won it. Upon this victory, his contemporary and rival in penmanship, John Davies, made a satirical, ill-natured epigram, intimating that penury continually compelled Bales to remove himself and his "golden pen," to elude the pursuit of his creditors.

Peter Bales, according to Mr. D'Israeli, "astonished the eyes of beholders by showing them what they could not see." He cites a narrative, among the Harleian MSS., "of a rare piece of work brought to pass by Peter Bales, an Englishman, and a clerk of the chancery." Mr. D'Israeli presumes this to have been the whole Bible, "in an English walnut no bigger than a hen's egg. The nut holdeth the book: there are as many leaves in his little book as the great Bible, and he hath written as much in one of his little leaves as a great leaf of the Bible." This wonderfully unreadable copy of the Bible was "seen by many thousands."

Peter Huet, the celebrated Bishop of Avranches, long doubted the story of an eminent writing-master having comprised "the Iliad in a nut-shell," but, after trifling half an hour in examining the matter, he thought it possible. One day, in company at the dauphin's, with a piece of paper and a common pen, he demonstrated that a piece of vellum, about ten inches in length and eight in width, pliant and firm, can be folded up and enclosed in the shell of a large walnut; that in breadth it can contain one line of thirty verses, perfectly written with a crow-quill, and in length two hundred and fifty lines; that one side will then contain seven thousand five hundred verses, the other side as much, and that therefore the piece of vellum will hold the whole fifteen thousand verses of the Iliad.

#### AN OLD STORY.

UNDER the title of "Shakespeare's Jest Book," a book was reprinted in 1815, from one lately discovered bearing the title of "A Hundred Merry Talys." From it we take the following specimen of the wit and morals which amused our ancestors:—

*Of the woman that followed her fourth husband's bier and wept.*

"A woman there was which had four husbands. It fortune'd also that her fourth husband died and was brought to church upon the bier, whom this woman followed, and made great moan, and waxed very sorry, insomuch that her neighbours thought she would swoon and die for sorrow; wherefore one of her gossips came to her and spake to her in her ear, and bade her for God's sake comfort herself and refrain that lamentation, or else it would hurt her, and peradventure put her in jeopardy of her life. To whom this woman answered and said "I wys good gossip I have great cause to mourn if ye knew all, for I have buried three husbands beside this man, but I was never in the case that I am now, for there was not one of them but when that I followed the corse to church, yet I was sure of another husband, before the corse came out of my house; and now I am sure of no other husband, and therefore ye may be sure I have great cause to be sad and heavy."

"By this tale ye may see that the old proverb is true, that it is as great a pity to see a woman weep, as a goose to go barefoot."

#### DOUBTFUL TALES.

MANY interesting anecdotes current in history are, we confess with reluctance, of doubtful authenticity. A few of these are enumerated by Mr. Haywood in a passage to be recommended to the attention of all who give an unswerving faith to whatever they see in print.

"The story of Canute," he says, "commanding the waves to roll back rests on the authority of Henry of Huntingdon, who wrote about a hundred years after the death of the Danish monarch. Hume treats the popular legend of Fair Rosamond as fabulous. According to Lingard, instead of being poisoned by Queen Eleanor she retired to the convent of Godstow, and, dying in the odour of sanctity, was buried with such marks of veneration by the nuns as to provoke a rebuke from their diocesan, who reminded them that 'religion makes no distinction between the mistress of a king and the mistress of any other man.'

"Blondel, harp in hand, discovering his master's place of confinement, is clearly a fancy picture; for the seizure and imprisonment of Richard were matters of European notoriety. What is alleged to have befallen him on his way home has found its appropriate place in 'Ivanhoe;' and the adventures of monarchs in disguise, from Haroun Alraschid downwards, so frequently resemble each other that we are compelled to suspect a common origin for the majority. Tradition has distinctly fixed the locality of the ballad, 'King James and the Tinker,' pronouncing 'The Royal Blackbirds' to be the scene of the carousal, and New Lodge, Windsor Forest, the place where the tinker was knighted. But an almost identical adventure is ascribed to Henry IV. of France.

"The statement of a Welsh writer of the sixteenth century, that Edward the First gathered together all the Welsh bards, and had them put to death, is implicitly adopted by Hume, and made familiar by Gray:—

*'Ruin seize thee, ruthless king;  
Confusion on thy banners wait.'*

It is glaringly improbable, and rests on no valid testimony of any sort.

"Miss Aikin was, we believe, the first to demolish the credibility of the celebrated story that Cromwell, Hampden, and Hazlrig, despairing of the liberties of their country, had actually embarked for New England (in 1638), when they were stopped by an Order in Council. This incident is not mentioned by the best authorities, including Clarendon; and there is no direct proof that either of the three belonged to the expedition, which, after a brief delay, was permitted to proceed with its entire freight of Pilgrims."

The "Up, Guards, and at them!" said to have been uttered by the Duke of Wellington on the field of Waterloo, is a modern instance of an imaginary incident passing itself off for historic truth.

#### DUBLIN CASTLE.

THE Castle of Dublin does not look imposing when seen from the street, and would take a low place amongst castles in a comparative estimate of romantic situation or architectural grandeur. The greater portion of it is dingy, being built of brick; the chapel, however, and the Birmingham Tower, shown in our engraving, are well worth noticing. The castle stands on ten acres, but the apartments are small, with the exception of St. Patrick's Hall, which is used on the occasion of investing Knights of the Order of St. Patrick. The viceregal apartments form a subject of interest to tourists. The Council Chamber, also often visited on account of its portraits—some of them admirable ones—of all the Viceroy's of Ireland since the Union, beginning with the Marquis Cornwallis in 1800.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland lives in Dublin Castle in winter, and in the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park, in summer. He has a salary of £20,000, but being usually a nobleman of large fortune his expenditure is generally much more than the amount received.





THE FOX'S BRUSH.

|    |    |                                                                                                   | ENG.             |                  | SCOT.            |                  | Moon's Age. |
|----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
|    |    |                                                                                                   | Sun Rises & Sets | Sun Rises & Sets | Sun Rises & Sets | Sun Rises & Sets |             |
| 1  | S  | Partridge and Pheasant Shooting ends.                                                             |                  |                  |                  |                  |             |
| 2  | S  | <b>Septuagesima Sunday.</b>                                                                       |                  |                  |                  |                  |             |
| 3  | M  | Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830.                                                                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |             |
| 4  | Tu | 2. <i>Candlemas Day. Scotch Term.</i>                                                             | 7 36r            | 8 4r             | 15               |                  |             |
| 5  | W  | "Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day, Live till to-morrow, will have passed away."—COWPER. | 4 54s            | 4 52s            | 16               |                  |             |
| 6  | Th | Charles Dickens born, 1812.                                                                       | 7 33r            | 8 0r             | 17               |                  |             |
| 7  | F  | Mary, Queen of Scots, executed, 1587.                                                             | 4 58s            | 4 56s            | 18               |                  |             |
| 8  | S  | <b>Sexagesima Sunday.</b>                                                                         | 7 29r            | 7 56r            | 19               |                  |             |
| 9  | S  | Queen Victoria married, 1840.                                                                     | 5 2s             | 5 1s             | 20               |                  |             |
| 10 | M  | "Order is Heaven's first law."—POPE.                                                              | 7 26r            | 7 52r            | 21               |                  |             |
| 11 | Tu | Dr. John Hunter born, 1728.                                                                       | 5 5s             | 5 5s             | 22               |                  |             |
| 12 | W  | Lord Randolph Churchill born, 1849.                                                               | 7 22r            | 7 48r            | (                |                  |             |
| 13 | Th | <i>St. Valentine's Day.</i>                                                                       | 5 9s             | 5 10s            | 24               |                  |             |
| 14 | F  | Louis XV. of France born, 1710.                                                                   | 7 18r            | 7 42r            | 25               |                  |             |
| 15 | S  | <b>Quinquag.—Shrove Sun.</b>                                                                      | 5 13s            | 5 14s            | 26               |                  |             |
| 16 | S  | This is the seventh Sunday preceding Easter.                                                      | 7 14r            | 7 37r            | 27               |                  |             |
| 17 | M  | <i>Shrove Tuesday.</i>                                                                            | 5 16s            | 5 19s            | 28               |                  |             |
| 18 | Tu | <i>Ash Wednesday.</i>                                                                             | 7 10r            | 7 33r            | 29               |                  |             |
| 19 | W  | Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867.                                                              | 5 20s            | 5 24s            | ●                |                  |             |
| 20 | Th | Cardinal Newman born, 1801.                                                                       | 7 6r             | 7 29r            | 1                |                  |             |
| 21 | F  | George Washington born, 1732.                                                                     | 5 23s            | 5 28s            | 2                |                  |             |
| 22 | S  | <b>Quadrage.—1st Sun. in Lent</b>                                                                 | 7 2r             | 7 25r            | 3                |                  |             |
| 23 | S  | Francis I. taken captive at Pavia, 1525.                                                          | 5 27s            | 5 32s            | 4                |                  |             |
| 24 | M  | Menai Suspension Bridge opd., 1825.                                                               | 6 58r            | 7 26r            | 5                |                  |             |
| 25 | Tu | Issue of one and two pound notes, 1797.                                                           | 5 31s            | 5 37s            | 6                |                  |             |
| 26 | W  | "The poetry of earth is never dead."—                                                             | 6 54r            | 7 15r            | 7                |                  |             |
| 27 | Th | Tichborne trial ended, 1874.                                                                      | 5 34s            | 5 41s            | 8                |                  |             |
| 28 | F  |                                                                                                   | 6 49r            | 7 9r             | 9                |                  |             |

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 5th, ..13 min. past 1 morn.  
 Last Quar. 12th, ..51 min. past 6 after.  
 New Moon 19th, ..28 min. past 10 morn.  
 First Quar. 26th, ..6 min. past 2 after.

## THE FOX'S BRUSH.

ON the 19th of January, 1420, Henry V. of England entered Rouen, followed by a page mounted on a beautiful horse, bearing a lance, at the end of which, near the point, was fastened a fox's brush by way of "streamer," to indicate to the astonished citizens that the victorious monarch would sweep his crafty opposers from their holds and fastnesses.

Soon after the capture of Rouen, Henry became master of the whole of Normandy, and began an advance on Paris. The Burgundians were at that time the prevailing faction. The Queen of France and the nominal king were with them, when the treacherous murder of the Duke of Burgundy during an interview with the Dauphin, who no doubt authorised the act, disposed the whole of the party to regard Henry as an ally to be courted rather than as an enemy to be opposed.

By the treaty of Troyes, on the 21st of May, 1420, his terms were acceded to, stipulating for the hand of the Princess Catherine of Valois, the Regency during the life of her father, Charles VI., and the throne for himself and his heirs upon its becoming vacant.

The marriage was accordingly solemnised; and in the November following Henry and his bride made their entry into Paris, where the treaty was confirmed by the estates of the kingdom.

But the arrangement was not recognised by an extensive portion of the kingdom south of the Seine; and the district between that river and the Loire was the scene of an active war in the cause of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. It was prosecuted with characteristic vigour by the conqueror of Agincourt.

"If in February there be no rain,  
 'Tis neither good for hay nor grain."



## THE ABBEY OF ST. ALBANS.

THE abbey or cathedral church of St. Albans is in some respects one of the most remarkable ecclesiastical buildings in England. "It is not only," says Mr. Freeman, "a text-book of mediæval architecture from its beginning to its ending," but it "is still in style, material, and feeling, that one among our great churches which most thoroughly carries us back to Old English, and even to earlier days."

Alban stands recorded in history as the proto-martyr of Britain. He had given shelter and hospitality to Amphibalus, a Christian and Deacon of the Church, receiving through him an abundant return in his own conversion to the faith. When search was made for Amphibalus, Alban enabled him to escape, and thus brought upon himself the death from which he had for a time rescued his friend.

Shortly after his execution, probably in 303, a church was founded in honour of St. Alban, on the spot where he suffered. In 793, Offa, King of the Mercians, having murdered Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, and being desirous of re-establishing his character in the world, and appeasing his troubled conscience, founded in honour of the martyr a monastery for Benedictines, which became one of the richest and most important houses of that order in the kingdom.

At the close of the 10th century, the abbots Ealdred and Ealmer began to break up the ruins of the ancient Roman city of Verulamium for materials to build a new abbey church, but on account of the unsettled character of the times the erection was not proceeded with till the times of William the Conqueror. The church was consecrated in 1115, but had been completed some years before that. Of the original Norman church the chief portions now remaining are the eastern bays of the nave, the tower, and the transepts. The western towers were pulled down in the thirteenth century. The various alterations and additions made from time to time may be passed over as uninteresting to read about. Much damage was done to the fine work in the interior during the dissolution of the abbey. The building within recent years has undergone extensive renovation.

The extreme length outside is 550 feet, which is exceeded by Winchester by six feet. The nave—284 feet—is the longest Gothic nave in the world.

To the south-west of St. Albans the ancient Verulamium stood, one of the oldest towns in Britain. It was situated on Watling Street. It was the chief station of Cassivellaunus at the date of Cæsar's invasion.

## A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

IN the evening of the day on which Sir Eardley Wilmot kissed hands on being appointed chief justice, his son, a youth of seventeen, attended him at his bed-side.

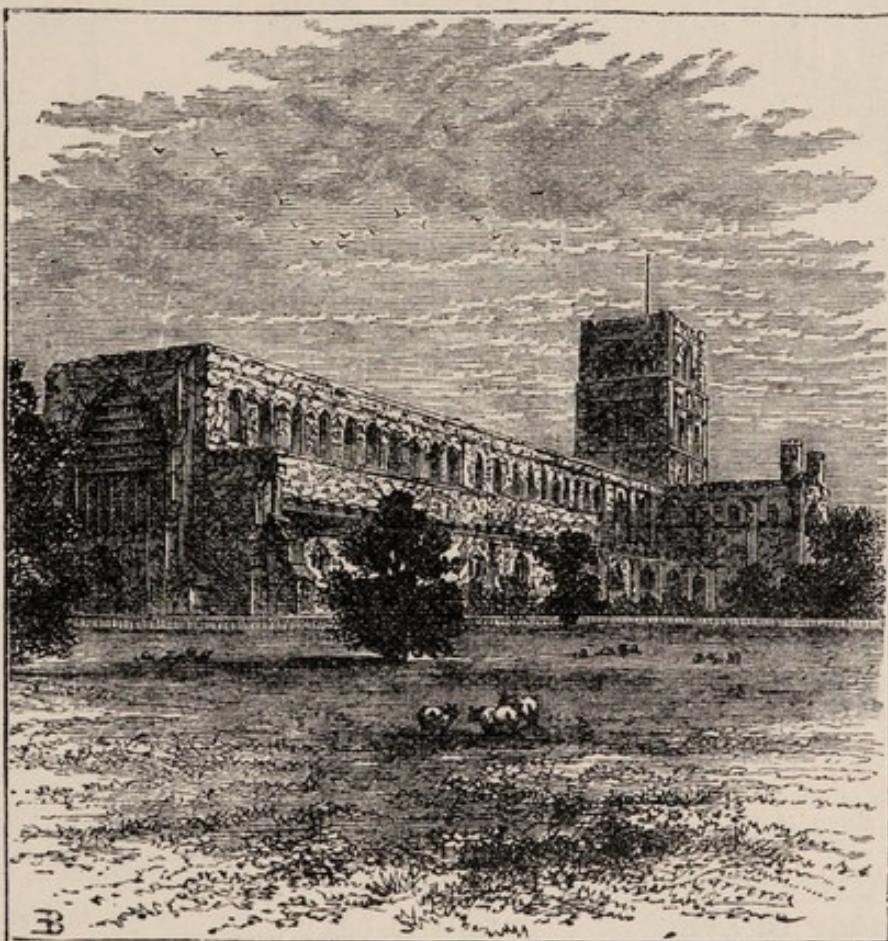
"Now," said he, "my son, I will tell you a secret worth knowing and remembering. The elevation I have met with in life, particularly this last instance of it, has not been owing to any superior merit or abilities, but to my *humility*; to my not setting myself up above others, and to a uniform endeavour to pass through life void of offence towards God and man."

A gentleman once went to him under the impression of great wrath and indignation at a real injury he had received from a person high in power, and which he was meditating how to resent in the most

effectual manner. After relating the particulars, he asked Sir Eardley if he did not think it would be *manly* to resent it.

"Yes," said the Christian knight, "it will be *manly* to resent it, but it will be *God-like* to forgive it."

The gentleman came away in a very subdued temper from that in which he went.



THE ABBEY CHURCH, ST. ALBANS (BEFORE THE RESTORATION).

## A MUSICAL REFORMER.

SOME of the oldest of the psalm tunes still extant are said to have been composed by Luther. This great reformer was not only a lover of music, but conversant with the art. In

one of his epistles he places music above all arts and sciences, except theology, because religion and music are alone able to soothe the mind.

In the same epistle he says, "We know that music is hateful and intolerable to demons;" and thus he concludes, "I verily think, and am not ashamed to say, that, except theology, no art is comparable to music."

Luther is supposed to be the author of the melody to which we sing the Hundredth psalm, and of the hymn on the last judgment, but this belief is not supported by any positive evidence. Tradition gives to him several fine melodies, which are preserved in the German psalm-books, and still sung in all the Lutheran churches. But though he may or may not have composed any of those tunes, it is certain that he himself published a collection of psalms in the German language, for the use of the reformed Church; declaring, in one of his epistles, that he intended, according to the example of the ancient fathers of the Church, to make psalms or spiritual songs for the common people, that the Word of God might continue among them in psalms, if not otherwise.





AN ENGLISH CHAMPION.

|    |    |                                                                                           | ENG.              |                   | SCOT. | Moon's Age. |
|----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------|
|    |    |                                                                                           | Sun Rises & Sets. | Sun Rises & Sets. |       |             |
| 1  | S  | St. David's Day.                                                                          |                   |                   |       |             |
| 2  | S  | 2nd Sunday in Lent.                                                                       |                   |                   |       |             |
| 3  | M  | Shakespeare's <i>Henry VI.</i> (first part) produced at the Rose Theatre, Bankside, 1592. | 6 41r             | 6 59r             | 13    |             |
| 4  | Tu |                                                                                           |                   |                   |       |             |
| 5  | W  | "Minds that have nothing to confer, Find little to perceive."                             | 5 45s             | 5 54s             | 14    |             |
| 6  | Th | WORDSWORTH.                                                                               | 6 36r             | 6 55r             | ○     |             |
| 7  | F  | Pope Innocent XIII. died, 1724.                                                           | 5 48s             | 5 58s             | 16    |             |
| 8  | S  | Earthquake felt in London, 1750.                                                          | 6 32r             | 6 49r             | 17    |             |
| 9  | S  | 3rd Sunday in Lent.                                                                       | 5 52s             | 6 2s              | 18    |             |
| 10 | M  | Prince of Wales married, 1863.                                                            | 6 27r             | 6 44r             | 19    |             |
| 11 | Tu | 9. Emp. William of Germany d., 1888 ; born March 22nd, 1796.                              | 5 55s             | 6 6s              | 20    |             |
| 12 | W  |                                                                                           | 6 23r             | 6 38r             | 21    |             |
| 13 | Th | Execution of Shere Ali, the assassin of Lord Mayo, 1872.                                  | 5 59s             | 6 10s             | 22    |             |
| 14 | F  |                                                                                           | 6 18r             | 6 33r             | (     |             |
| 15 | S  | Fresh Water Close season begins.                                                          | 6 2s              | 6 14s             | 24    |             |
| 16 | S  | 4th Sunday in Lent.                                                                       | 6 14r             | 6 27r             | 25    |             |
| 17 | M  | St. Patrick's Day.                                                                        | 6 5s              | 6 18s             | 26    |             |
| 18 | Tu | Princess Louise born, 1848.                                                               | 6 9r              | 6 22r             | 27    |             |
| 19 | W  | "Wishing of all employments is the worst."—YOUNG.                                         | 6 9s              | 6 22s             | 28    |             |
| 20 | Th |                                                                                           | 6 5r              | 6 17r             | ●     |             |
| 21 | F  | Remarkable eclipse in England, 1140, causing total darkness.                              | 6 12s             | 6 26s             | 1     |             |
| 22 | S  |                                                                                           | 6 0r              | 6 12r             | 2     |             |
| 23 | S  | 5th Sunday in Lent.                                                                       | 6 16s             | 6 30s             | 3     |             |
| 24 | M  | John Evelyn died, 1699.                                                                   | 5 56r             | 6 6r              | 4     |             |
| 25 | Tu | LADY DAY.—Annunciation.                                                                   | 6 19s             | 6 35s             | 5     |             |
| 26 | W  | Duke of Cambridge born, 1819. He is first cousin to the Queen.                            | 5 51r             | 6 1r              | 6     |             |
| 27 | Th | John Bright died, 1889.                                                                   | 6 22s             | 6 40s             | 7     |             |
| 28 | F  | Duke of Albany died, 1884.                                                                | 5 46r             | 5 55r             | 8     |             |
| 29 | S  | Rev. John Keble died, 1866.                                                               | 6 26s             | 6 44s             | 9     |             |
| 30 | S  | Palm Sunday.                                                                              | 5 42r             | 5 51r             | 10    |             |
| 31 | M  | "To err is human, to forgive divine."—POPE.                                               | 6 29s             | 6 48s             | 11    |             |

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 6th, .48 min. past 6 after.  
 Last Quar. 14th, .5 min. past 4 morn.  
 New Moon 20th, .1 min. past 9 after.  
 First Quar. 28th, .32 min. past 9 morn.

## AN ENGLISH CHAMPION.

PHILIP OF FRANCE, A.D. 1203, summoned King John of England, as a French peer, to answer for the death of Prince Arthur, and he sent over to England a champion to enforce his demands. But though it was not judged right to submit a national object to the decision of a combat, yet an English knight was produced to defend the honour of his country. This was John de Courcy, who, after having conquered the kingdom of Ulster, in 1177, had been treacherously seized, and kept in hold, on suspicion of treason.

When he was brought out, emaciated with confinement, John asked him if he would fight for him?

"No, not for you," said De Courcy, "but for my country's honour I will fight to my death."

The French champion is said to have declined the combat; and De Courcy having been desired to show a specimen of his vast strength, in the presence of John and Philip, cleft a helmet at a blow, and buried his sword so deep in the post which supported it, that none but himself could draw it out.

For these exploits the De Courcys obtained the privilege of remaining covered before the King. It is added that the hero being asked, "why he looked around him so fiercely before he made his stroke," answered, "that had he failed to cleave the helm, he meant to have slain all the spectators, lest they should deride him."

The reign of King John is without doubt the most disgraceful in our annals. The death of Arthur, which gave rise to the incident just narrated is generally allowed to have been by deliberate murder.



"COMMON SENSE IS THE GROWTH OF ALL COUNTRIES."



THE LADY CHAPEL: ROSSLYN.

THE beautiful Gothic chapel of Rosslyn is one of the most entire and exquisitely decorated specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. It was founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney and Lord of Rosslyn. At the Revolution of 1688 part of it was defaced by a mob from Edinburgh,

but it was repaired in the following century, and of late years repairs, with scrupulous attention to preserve the original character of the structure, have been extensively carried on. "The chapel of Rosslyn," says Mr. Britton, "combines solidity with minute decoration in a most wonderful manner."





A NARROW ESCAPE.

|    |    | ENG.                                                                                          | SCOT.             | Moon's Age. |
|----|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
|    |    | Sun Rises & Sets.                                                                             | Sun Rises & Sets. |             |
| 1  | Tu | All Fools' Day.                                                                               |                   |             |
| 2  | W  | Hilary Law Sittings end.                                                                      |                   |             |
| 3  | Th | Census taken, 1881.                                                                           |                   |             |
| 4  | F  | GOOD FRIDAY.                                                                                  |                   |             |
| 5  | S  | "Honest labour bears a lovely face."                                                          |                   |             |
| 6  | S  | Easter Sunday.                                                                                |                   |             |
| 7  | M  | EASTER MONDAY. BANK HOLIDAY.                                                                  |                   |             |
| 8  | Tu | K. John of France d. in London, 1364.                                                         |                   |             |
| 9  | W  | King of the Belgians born, 1835.                                                              |                   |             |
| 10 | Th | "Least said is soonest mended."                                                               |                   |             |
| 11 | F  | Sir Charles Hallé born, 1819. He was knighted in 1888.                                        |                   |             |
| 12 | S  |                                                                                               |                   |             |
| 13 | S  | Low Sunday.                                                                                   |                   |             |
| 14 | M  | Princess Beatrice born, 1857.                                                                 |                   |             |
| 15 | Tu | Easter Law Sittings begin.                                                                    |                   |             |
| 16 | W  | Battle of Culloden, which terminated the Scottish rebellion, 1746.                            |                   |             |
| 17 | Th |                                                                                               |                   |             |
| 18 | F  | Lord Jeffreys d. in the Tower, 1689.                                                          |                   |             |
| 19 | S  | Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.                                                                 |                   |             |
| 20 | S  | 2nd Sunday after Easter.                                                                      |                   |             |
| 21 | M  | "In small proportion we just beauties see, And in short measure life may perfect be."—JONSON. |                   |             |
| 22 | Tu |                                                                                               |                   |             |
| 23 | W  | St. George's Day.—Shakespeare d., 1616.                                                       |                   |             |
| 24 | Th | Bank of England founded, 1694.                                                                |                   |             |
| 25 | F  | St. Mark's Day.                                                                               |                   |             |
| 26 | S  | Davia Hume born, 1711.                                                                        |                   |             |
| 27 | S  | 3rd Sunday after Easter.                                                                      |                   |             |
| 28 | M  | Salisbury Cathedral founded, 1220.                                                            |                   |             |
| 29 | Tu | General Boulanger born, 1837.                                                                 |                   |             |
| 30 | W  | Suicide of Admiral Fitzroy, 1865.                                                             |                   |             |

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 5th...24 min. past 9 morn.  
 Last Quar. 12th...53 min. past 10 morn.  
 New Moon 19th...5 min. past 8 morn.  
 First Quar. 27th...52 min. past 4 morn.

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

LOUIS THE ELEVENTH of France narrowly escaped death when paying a visit to the Duke of Alençon. He was entering at the head of his suite through the principal gate of the duke's castle, when a large stone, detached from the battlements by a page, who happened to be there playing with a girl, fell immediately in front of him. The tyrant saw he had been within an inch of the grave, but being unable to punish the youth for what he was compelled to consider an accident, he pretended to discover in it a miraculous interference of providence, and taking up the stone with a great appearance of piety carried it in procession to Mount St. Michael, beyond Avranches.

The name of Louis XI., the "universal spider," is commonly associated with all that is cold, measured, and crafty. A great king and a terrible, he left an indelible mark on the history of France, for he was the founder of France in its later form, as an absolute monarchy, ruled with little regard to its own true welfare. "He had crushed the old feudalism," remarks one historian, "and substituted autocracy for anarchy; in all things he did what he could to centralise the administration; he imposed heavy taxes, and enabled his people to bear them; he employed men of middle condition, and cared for commerce and industry; he treated his towns fairly well, and travelled much up and down the realm, acted judiciously in retaining the local estates and parliaments. To his rule is due the rise of that official spirit which marks the practical progress of the life of France; there is no lack of intelligence and vigour in his numerous ordinances, which show that his despotism was not unenlightened or selfish."



### BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER.

THE golden period of cosmetics was the time of Queen Bess. The beaux of that day, it is evident, used the abominable art of painting their faces as well as the women. Our old comedies abound with perpetual allusions to oils, tinctures, quintessences, pomatums, perfumes, paint, white and red, &c. One of their prime cosmetics was a frequent use of the bath, and the application of wine.

Strutt quotes from an old MS. a recipe to make the face of a beautiful red colour. The person was to be in a bath that he might perspire, and afterwards wash his face with wine, and "so should be both faire and roddy."

In Mr. Lodge's "Illustrations of British History" there is a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury, who had the keeping of the unfortunate Queen of Scots. The earl notices that the queen bathed in wine, and complains of the expense, and requires a further allowance. White wine was used for these purposes.

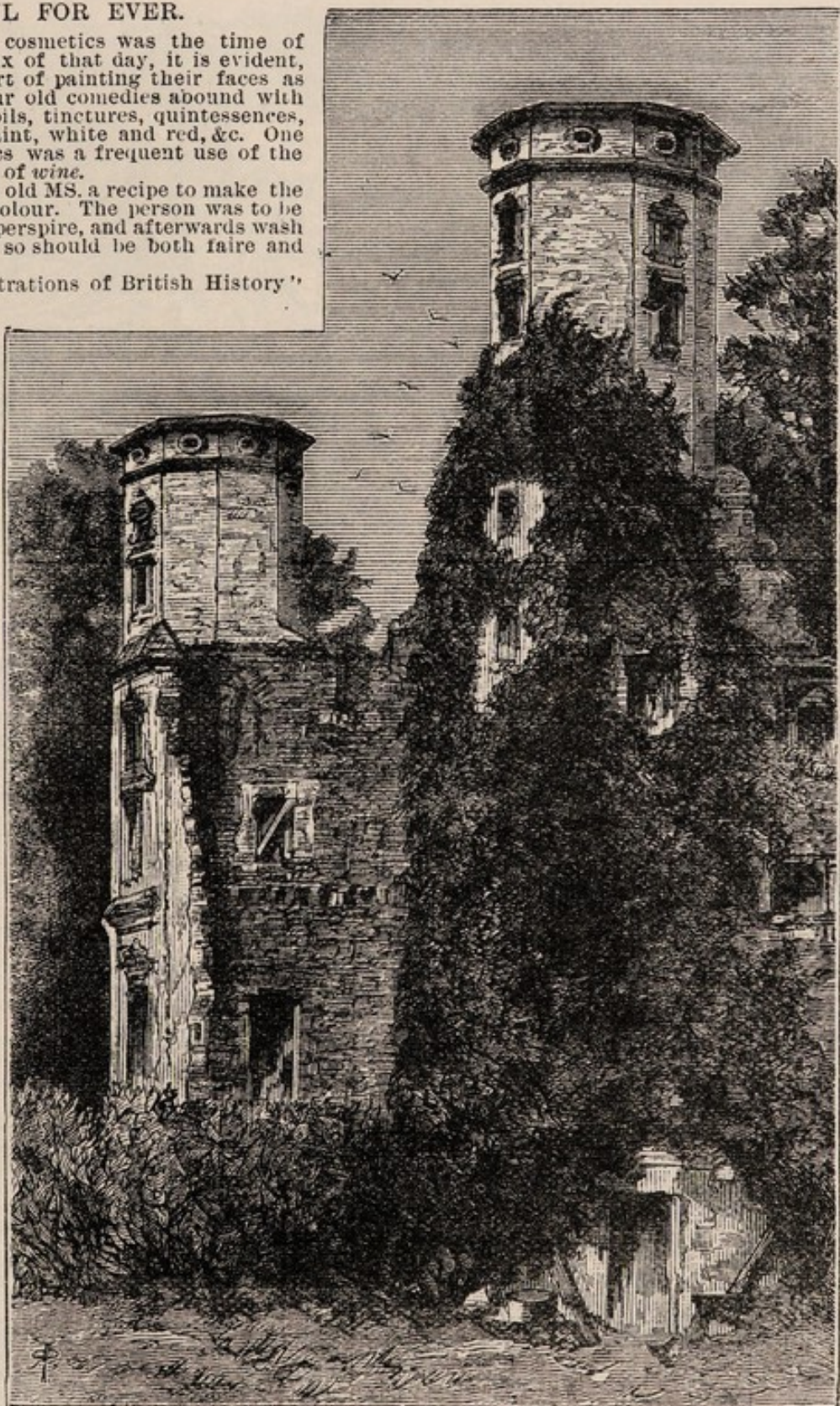
They also made a bath of milk. Older beauties bathed in wine, to get rid of their wrinkles: and perhaps not without reason, wine being a great astringent. Unwrinkled beauties bathed in milk, to preserve the softness and sleekness of the skin. Our venerable beauties of the Elizabethan age were initiated coquettes, and the mysteries of their toilet might be worth unveiling.

### A NORTH POLE STORY.

CAPTAIN VANCOUVER used to say that he had been nearer the pole than any other man—for that when the immortal Cook, in latitude 72 was stopped in his progress by impenetrable mountains of ice, and was preparing to tack about, he went to the very end of the bowsprit, and, waving his hand, exclaimed—*Ne plus ultra*.

### A REMINDER.

TURNER, Prout, and Varley, were on a sketching tour in Devonshire. They had to cross a ferry, the passage charge for which was twopence. Varley did not happen to have any change, and borrowed the money from Turner—advanced reluctantly. Next morning Varley and Prout took the Exeter coach for London, leaving Turner behind. But to their surprised gratification, although the hour was daybreak and the morning bleak and dark, they saw Turner at the coach-office waiting to see them off. Varley acknowledged the compliment, and thanked him.



RUINS OF WOTHORPE.

"No," said Turner, "it isn't that, but you forgot to give me back the twopence I lent you yesterday."

### WOTHORPE HALL.

WOTHORPE is in Northamptonshire, on the river Welland, and is in close proximity to the town of Stamford. It contains the ruins of Wothorpe Hall built by Lord Burleigh in the time of Elizabeth. The house was dismantled in 1759, and is now an ivy-clad ruin, from which the town can be seen.





A FAVOURABLE CONSTRUCTION.

|    |    | ENG.                                                                      | SCOT.                   |                |
|----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
|    |    | Sun<br>Rises<br>& Sets.                                                   | Sun<br>Rises<br>& Sets. | Moon's<br>Age. |
| 1  | Th | May Day.—Duke of Connaught born, 1850.                                    |                         |                |
| 2  | F  | Sir F. Goldsmith, Q.C., died, 1878. The first Jew made Q.C.               |                         |                |
| 3  | S  |                                                                           |                         |                |
| 4  | S  | 4th Sunday after Easter.                                                  |                         |                |
| 5  | M  | Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821, at St. Helena.                             |                         |                |
| 6  | Tu | 4 25r 4 22r                                                               |                         |                |
| 7  | W  | Lord Brougham died, 1878.                                                 |                         |                |
| 8  | Th | 7 30 8 1s                                                                 |                         |                |
| 9  | F  | "Man's inhumanity to man,<br>Makes countless thousands mourn."<br>BURNS.  |                         |                |
| 10 | S  | 4 21r 4 18r                                                               |                         |                |
|    |    | 7 33s 8 5s                                                                |                         |                |
|    |    | 4 18r 4 13r                                                               |                         |                |
| 11 | S  | Rogation Sunday.                                                          |                         |                |
| 12 | M  | 11. Lord Granville born, 1815.                                            |                         |                |
| 13 | Tu | 7 36s 8 8s                                                                |                         |                |
| 14 | W  | The Regent Murray defeated Mary at Langside in 1568.                      |                         |                |
| 15 | Th | 4 15r 4 9r                                                                |                         |                |
| 16 | F  | Ascension Day.—Holy Thursday.                                             |                         |                |
| 17 | S  | 7 39s 8 13s                                                               |                         |                |
|    |    | 4 11r 4 5r                                                                |                         |                |
|    |    | 7 42s 8 16s                                                               |                         |                |
|    |    | 4 9r 4 1r                                                                 |                         |                |
|    |    | 7 45s 8 20s                                                               |                         |                |
| 18 | S  | Sunday after Ascension.                                                   |                         |                |
| 19 | M  | 4 6r 3 58r                                                                |                         |                |
| 20 | Tu | Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.                                               |                         |                |
| 21 | W  | 7 48s 8 23s                                                               |                         |                |
| 22 | Th | Albert Dürer, artist, born, 1471.                                         |                         |                |
| 23 | F  | 4 3r 3 55r                                                                |                         |                |
| 24 | S  | 7 51s 8 27s                                                               |                         |                |
|    |    | 1 1r 3 52r                                                                |                         |                |
|    |    | 7 54s 8 31s                                                               |                         |                |
|    |    | 3 58r 3 49r                                                               |                         |                |
| 25 | S  | Whit Sunday.—Pentecost.                                                   |                         |                |
| 26 | M  | 7 56s 8 34s                                                               |                         |                |
| 27 | Tu | WHIT MONDAY.—BANK HOLIDAY                                                 |                         |                |
| 28 | W  | 3 56r 3 46r                                                               |                         |                |
| 29 | Th | 25. Princess Helena born, 1846. Married Prince Christian, 5th July, 1866. |                         |                |
| 30 | F  | 7 59s 8 37s                                                               |                         |                |
| 31 | S  | 3 54r 3 42r                                                               |                         |                |
|    |    | 8 1s 8 40s                                                                |                         |                |
|    |    | 3 52r 3 39r                                                               |                         |                |
|    |    | 8 3s 8 43s                                                                |                         |                |

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 4th... 9 min. past 9 after.  
 Last Quar. 11th... 22 min. past 4 after.  
 New Moon 18th... 19 min. past 8 after.  
 First Quar. 26th... 34 min. past 10 after.

## FAVOURABLY CONSTRUED.

ON his landing in Africa, Julius Caesar, in stepping out of his boat, fell down on the ground upon his face. This circumstance, which another person might have considered as unfavourable, the dexterity of Caesar's genius construed favourably, and he exclaimed joyfully, "Te teneo Africa." Thus I embrace you, Africa.

A similar anecdote is told of William the Conqueror when he landed in England in 1066. He fell forward on the beach, but immediately got up and said, "See you not that I have taken possession of the land with my two hands?"

## SPEECH-MAKING.

A GERMAN town having sent deputies to Pope Urban V. found the pope very ill in bed. Nevertheless, without any mercy to the sick man, the orator made a long and impertinent harangue.

"Have you anything more to say," said his Holiness, harassed and indignant at the man's barbarity.

"I have to add," replied the orator, "that if you do not grant my request, that I am commissioned to go through my speech a second time."

His Holiness immediately ordered that all his demands should be fully and instantly complied with.

When Louis XIV. visited Rheims in 1666, the Mayor of the place was called upon to make a speech to the King. The Mayor brought with him some bottles of wine and some delicate dried pears, and presenting them to his Majesty, said—

"Sire, we offer you our wine, our pears, and our hearts, which are the best things which our city can boast of."

The monarch gave the Mayor a friendly tap on the shoulder, and replied most graciously, "Mr. Mayor, I thank you very heartily for your harangue."



### THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.

THESE saints, according to Alban Butler, were Ephesians, who for their faith, under Decius in 250, were walled up together in a cave, wherein they had hid themselves, till they were found in 479.

The miraculous story of the seven sleepers relates that they remained in the cave till the heresy that "denied the resurrection of dead bodies" under Theodotian, when a "burges" of Ephesus causing a stable to be made in the mountain, the masons opened the cave, "and then these holy sayntes that were within awoke and were reysed," and they saluted each other, and they "supposed veryley that they had slepte but one nyght onely," instead of two hundred and twenty-nine years.

Being hungry, Malchus, one of themselves, was deputed to go to Ephesus and buy bread for the rest; "and then Malchus toke V shillinges, and yssued out of the cave." He marvelled when he saw the mason's work outside, and when he came to one of the gates of Ephesus he was all "doubtous," for he saw the sign of the cross on the gate; then he went to another gate, and found another cross; and he found crosses on all the gates; and he supposed himself in a dream: but he comforted himself, and at last he entered the city, and found the city also was "garnysshed" with the cross.

Then he went to the "sellers of breed," and when he showed his money they were surprised, and said one to another, that "this yonge man" had found some old treasure; and when Malchus saw them talk together, he was afraid lest they should take him before the emperor, and prayed them to let him go, and keep both the money and the bread; but they asked who he was, for they were sure he had found a treasure of the "olde emperours," and they told him if he would inform them they would divide it, and kepe it secret.

But Malchus was so terrified he could not speak; then they tied a cord round his neck, and drove him through the middle of the city; and it was told that he had found an ancient treasure, and "all the cite assembled aboute hym;" and he denied the charge, and when he beheld the people he knew no man there; and he supposed they were carrying him before the Emperor Decius, but they carried him to the church before St. Martin and Antipater, the consul; and the bishop looked at the money, and marvelled at it, and demanded where he had found the hidden treasure; and he answered, that he had not found it, that it was his own, and that he had it of his kinsmen.

Then the judge said his kinsmen must come and answer for him; and he named them, but none knew them; and they deemed that he had told them untruly; and the judge said, how can we believe that thou hadst this money of thy friends, when we read "that it is more than CCC.lxxii. yere syth it was made," in the time of Decius, the emperor? how can it have come to thee, who art so young, from kinsmen so long ago? thou wouldst deceive the wise men of Ephesus. I demand, therefore, that thou confess whence thou hadst this money.

Then Malchus kneeled down, and demanded where was Decius, the emperor; and they told him there was no such emperor then in the world; whereat Malchus said he was greatly confused that no man believed he spoke the truth, yet true it was that he and his fellows saw him yesterday in that city of Ephesus.

Then the bishop told the judge that this young man was in a heavenly vision, and commanded Malchus to follow him, and to show him his companions. And they went forth, and a great multitude of the city with them towards the cave; and Malchus entered first into the cave, and the bishop next, "and there founde they amonge the stones the lettres sealed with two seales of syluer;" and then the bishop read them before all the people; and they all marvelled, "and they sawe the sayntes syttyng in the caue, and their visages lyke unto roses flouryng."

And the bishop sent for the emperor to come and see the marvels. And the emperor came from Constantinople to Ephesus, and ascended the mountain; and as soon as the saints saw the emperor come, "their vysages shone like to the sonne," and the

emperor embraced them. And they demanded of the emperor that he would believe the resurrection of the body, for to that end had they been raised; and then they gave up the ghost, and the emperor arose and fell on them weeping, "and embraced them, and kyssed them debonayrly."

And he commanded precious sepulchres of gold and silver to bury their bodies therein. But the same night they appeared to the emperor, and demanded of him to let their bodies lie on the earth, as they had lain before, till the general resurrection; and the emperor obeyed, and caused the place to be adorned with precious stones. And all the bishops that believed in the resurrection were absolved.

### A PRETENCE OF INDUSTRY.

ONE of the least reputable actions of Mallet, whose character unfortunately is liable to several unpleasant charges, was his conduct towards the Marlborough family. For a thousand pounds bequeathed to him by the duchess, he undertook to write the life of the conqueror of Blenheim. From the second duke likewise he had a pension to promote his industry. He talked much of the progress he had made in this great work; but left not, when he died, the smallest vestige of it behind him! Dr. Johnson (from whom we learn that he was the prettiest-dressed puppet about town, and always kept good company) tells us that he was never deceived by Mallet's talk, but saw and always said that he had not written any part of the life of the Duke of Marlborough.

Pierre Pascal, a Gascon, who died in 1565, was guilty of a like unworthy artifice. He had a pension of twelve hundred pounds a year from Henry II. of France for his encouragement to write the history of that country. To keep the king's hopes awake he occasionally dropped a sheet inscribed, "*P. Paschalii, Liber Quartus Rerum a Francis Gestarum*;" but when he died, it was discovered that he had never begun the work.

### WISDOM ON THE WOOLSACK.

ON one occasion, during the progress of the trial of Warren Hastings, Mr. Fox, struck by the solemnity of Lord Thurlow's appearance, said to the Speaker, "I wonder whether any one ever was so wise as Thurlow looks." Lord Brougham describes Fox's remark with a difference: "it was more solemn and imposing than almost any other person's in public life: so much so, that it proved dishonest, since no man could be so wise as he looked."

"Nor," says Lord Brougham, "did Thurlow neglect any of the external circumstances, how trifling soever, by which attention and deference could be secured on the part of his audience. Not only were his periods well rounded, and the connecting matter of continuing phrases well flung in, but the tongue was so lungas to make the sonorous voice peal through the hall, and appear to convey things which it would be awful to examine too near, and perilous to question."

"Nay, to the more trivial circumstances of his place, when addressing the House of Lords, he scrupulously attended. He rose slowly from his seat; he left the woolsack with deliberation: but he went not to the nearest place, like ordinary chancellors, the sons of mortal men; he drew back by a pace or two, and standing, as it were, askance, and partly behind the huge bale he had quitted for a season, he began to pour out, first in a growl, and then in a clearer and louder roll, the matter which he had to deliver; and which, for the most part, consisted in some positive assertions, some personal vituperation, some sarcasms at classes, some sentences pronounced upon individuals, as if they were standing before him for judgment; some vague mysterious threats of things purposely not expressed, and abundant protestations of conscience and duty, in which they who keep the consciences of kings are apt to indulge."





THE CAPTURE OF THE NETHER-BOW PORT, EDINBURGH, IN 1745.

|    |    | ENG.                                                               | SCOT. | Moon's Age. |
|----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| 1  | S  | <b>Trinity Sunday.</b>                                             |       |             |
| 2  | M  | Ethelbert, K. of Engd., baptised, 597.                             |       |             |
| 3  | Tu | Trinity Law Sittings begin.                                        |       |             |
| 4  | W  | General Viscount Wolseley born, 1853.                              |       |             |
| 5  | Th | Corpus Christi.                                                    |       |             |
| 6  | F  | Lord Anson died, 1762.                                             |       |             |
| 7  | S  | First Reform Bill passed, 1832.                                    |       |             |
| 8  | S  | <b>1st Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                   |       |             |
| 9  | M  | "Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise."—QUARLES.                |       |             |
| 10 | Tu | St. Barnabas.                                                      |       |             |
| 11 | W  | Dr. Arnold of Rugby died, 1842.                                    |       |             |
| 12 | Th | Metropolitan Cattle Market opd., 1855.                             |       |             |
| 13 | F  | Battle of Naseby, 1645.                                            |       |             |
| 14 | S  | <b>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                   |       |             |
| 15 | S  | 15. Fresh-water close season ends.                                 |       |             |
| 16 | M  | St. Alban.                                                         |       |             |
| 17 | Tu | Battle of Waterloo, 1815.                                          |       |             |
| 18 | W  | "By-and-by is easily said."                                        |       |             |
| 19 | Th | Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.                                 |       |             |
| 20 | F  | Proclamation.—Longest Day.                                         |       |             |
| 21 | S  | <b>3rd Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                   |       |             |
| 22 | S  | Mark Akenside died, 1770.                                          |       |             |
| 23 | M  | <b>MIDSUMMER DAY.</b>                                              |       |             |
| 24 | Tu | Repeal of Fire Insurance duty, 1869.                               |       |             |
| 25 | W  | "Hang sorrow! care will kill a cat, And therefore let's be merry." |       |             |
| 26 | Th | WITHER.                                                            |       |             |
| 27 | F  | Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.                                      |       |             |
| 28 | S  | <b>4th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                   |       |             |
| 29 | S  | Duke of Argyll beheaded, 1685.                                     |       |             |
| 30 | M  |                                                                    |       |             |

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 3rd, .34 min. past 6 morn.  
 Last Quar. 9th, .50 min. past 9 after  
 New Moon 17th, .58 min. past 9 morn.  
 First Quar. 25th, .54 min. past 1 after

## THE CAPTURE OF EDINBURGH.

THE Nether-Bow Port of Edinburgh was taken in war for the last time in 1745, the assailants being the Highlanders of Prince Charles's army. The gates were in bad order, but smiths were sent for, and they were eventually closed against the invading Highlanders. The capture was, however, an easy one. There is some historical haze about the transaction, but—the Provost was a Stewart.

"On the morning after this incident," says Mr. John Hill Burton, "the Prince and the main body of the insurgents, guided behind the rising grounds which surmount Edinburgh, so as to be covered from the guns of the castle, reached the open meadows which bring the Palace of Holyrood close on a tract of mountain scenery on the one hand, while on the other it touches a dense suburb of the city. When the handsome and gallantly attired youth, whose progress hitherto had been a succession of bloodless triumphs, entered the palace unopposed by his race for sixty years, the believers in the divine continuation of royal genealogies might be excused if they saw their subtle creed confirmed by an almost miraculous interposition.

"Instantaneous arrangements were made for the proclamation of King James at the old Cross of Edinburgh. There the declaration and other documents which had been read at Glenfinnan and Perth were for the third time proclaimed, with more heraldic splendour, and to a larger crowd.

"The army remained three days in Edinburgh, enjoying rest and receiving recruits, when they were called to the memorable field of Prestonpans."

At Prestonpans a decided victory was



obtained over the force under the command of Sir John Cope, a respectable disciplinarian, who was destined by his ludicrous failure in an emergency to a wide but unenvied notoriety. He was excelled, however, by others in the poltroonery with which his name is ever associated. When two of those in command reached Berwick in their headlong flight, the old General, Lord Mark Kerr, said to them:

"Good heavens! I have seen some battles and heard of many, but never of the first news of defeat being brought by the general officers before!"

### NEWARK CASTLE.

THE picturesque ruins overlooking the river Trent, shown in our engraving, are all that now remain of the famous castle of Newark. Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln in Stephen's time, built it, and most of it is of that early date. King John died here in 1216, after losing his baggage, &c., in the Wash, though Shakespeare makes the scene of his death in "the orchard of Swinstead Abbey." He had hardly breathed his last when the servants about him made off with what they could carry, not leaving so much as would cover his dead body.

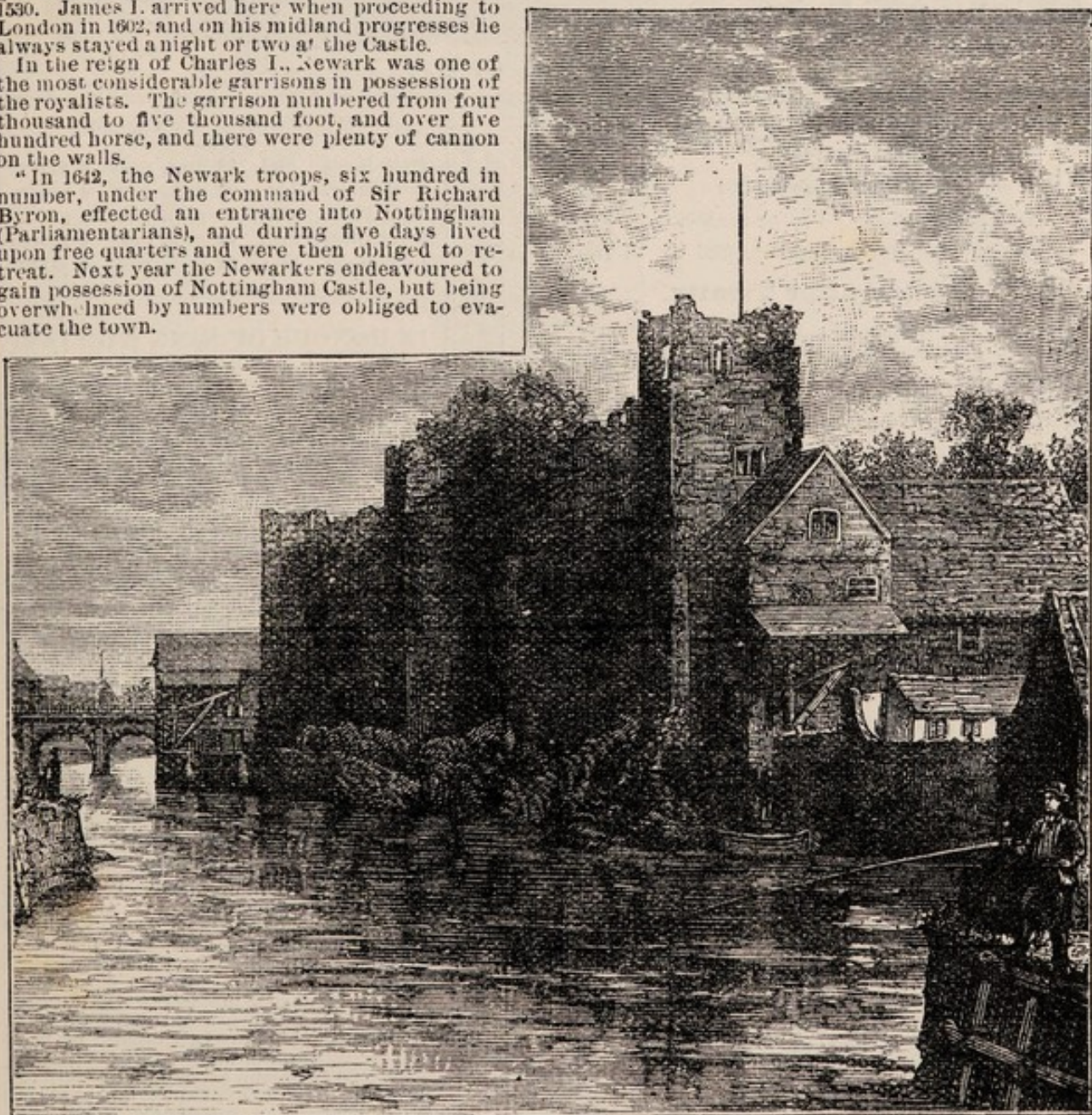
Cardinal Wolsey lodged at Newark Castle with a great retinue, when on his way to Southwell in 1530. James I. arrived here when proceeding to London in 1602, and on his midland progresses he always stayed a night or two at the Castle.

In the reign of Charles I., Newark was one of the most considerable garrisons in possession of the royalists. The garrison numbered from four thousand to five thousand foot, and over five hundred horse, and there were plenty of cannon on the walls.

"In 1642, the Newark troops, six hundred in number, under the command of Sir Richard Byron, effected an entrance into Nottingham (Parliamentarians), and during five days lived upon free quarters and were then obliged to retreat. Next year the Newarkeers endeavoured to gain possession of Nottingham Castle, but being overwhelmed by numbers were obliged to evacuate the town."

"After Charles's defeat at Naseby, he marched from Newark to Oxford, but was again at Newark in the same year, and it was there that he was deserted by his nephews, Rupert and Maurice, and by several of his officers. The King then being pressed by the approach of the Scots and Parliamentarians, again withdrew to Oxford. Newark was forthwith besieged by the Scots, and in May, 1646, the King surrendered himself at Southwell to the Scotch Commissioners, by whom he was conducted to the besiegers' quarters. The day after his arrival, Newark was delivered up by his orders, and the fortifications were next demolished by the Parliament."

A large number of Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood of Newark, and these, together with traces of ditches and supposed portions of Roman buildings that still exist, have made some antiquarians conclude that Newark was an important Roman station, built to protect the navigation of the Trent. The first authentic notice, however, of Newark is during the Saxon heptarchy. The town was partly destroyed by the Danes, but during the reign of Edward the Confessor it was rebuilt. Several eminent men have been connected with Newark. It was the birthplace of Warburton; David Hartley taught in its Grammar School.



NEWARK CASTLE.





IN HONOUR OF KING WILLIAM.

|    |    | ENG.                                                      | SCOT.             | Moon's Age. |
|----|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
|    |    | Sun Rises & Sets.                                         | Sun Rises & Sets. |             |
| 1  | Tu | Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.                         |                   |             |
| 2  | W  | Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.                               |                   |             |
| 3  | Th | Louis XI. of France born, 1423.                           |                   |             |
| 4  | F  | Independence Day—United States.                           | 3 51r 3 38r       | 17          |
| 5  | S  | Sir Thomas More beheaded, 1535.                           | 8 16s 8 55s       | 18          |
| 6  | S  | <b>5th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                          | 3 53r 3 39r       | 19          |
| 7  | M  | "You cannot eat your cake and have it."—PLAUTUS.          | 8 15s 8 53s       | 20          |
| 8  | Tu |                                                           | 3 55r 3 42r       | 21          |
| 9  | W  | Edmund Burke died, 1797.                                  | 8 14s 8 51s       | (           |
| 10 | Th | John Calvin born, 1509.                                   | 3 57r 3 44r       | 23          |
| 11 | F  | Alexandria bombarded, 1882.                               | 8 13s 8 50s       | 24          |
| 12 | S  | Henry VIII. mar. Catherine Parr, 1543.                    | 3 59r 3 46r       | 25          |
| 13 | S  | <b>6th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                          | 8 11s 8 48s       | 26          |
| 14 | M  | "Every hour has its end."—SCOTT.                          | 4 1r 3 49r        | 27          |
| 15 | Tu | St. Swithin's Day.—This saint was Bishop of Winchester.   | 8 9s 8 46s        | 28          |
| 16 | W  |                                                           | 4 3r 3 52r        | 29          |
| 17 | Th | Dr. Isaac Watts born, 1674.                               | 8 7s 8 44s        | ●           |
| 18 | F  | Papal Infallibility declared, 1870.                       | 4 6r 3 54r        | 1           |
| 19 | S  | Mary I. proclaimed, 1553.                                 | 8 5s 8 41s        | 2           |
| 20 | S  | <b>7th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                          | 4 8r 3 57r        | 3           |
| 21 | M  | Robert Burns, poet, died, 1796.                           | 8 2s 8 38s        | 4           |
| 22 | Tu | "He that dies pays all debts."—                           | 4 11r 4 1r        | 5           |
| 23 | W  | Marquis of Hartington born, 1833.                         | 8 0s 8 34s        | 6           |
| 24 | Th | Window Tax abolished, 1851.                               | 4 14r 4 5r        | 7           |
| 25 | F  | St. James's Day.                                          | 7 57s 8 30s       | 8           |
| 26 | S  | Henry VII. of England born, 1456.                         | 4 16r 4 8r        | 9           |
| 27 | S  | <b>8th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                          | 7 54s 8 26s       | 10          |
| 28 | M  | Forth and Clyde Canal opened, 1790. It was begun in 1768. | 4 19r 4 11r       | 11          |
| 29 | Tu |                                                           | 7 52s 8 23s       | 12          |
| 30 | W  | Relief of Derry, 1689.                                    | 4 22r 4 15r       | 13          |
| 31 | Th | Church rates abolished, 1868.                             | 7 48s 8 20s       | ○           |

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 2nd, .23 min. past 2 after.  
 Last Quar. 9th, .43 min. past 4 morn.  
 New Moon 17th, .50 min. past 12 morn.  
 First Quar. 25th, .44 min. past 2 morn.  
 Full Moon 31st, .24 min. past 9 after.

## IN HONOUR OF KING WILLIAM.

THE equestrian statue of King William III., in College Green, Dublin, was twice every year during a considerable part of the last century, the scene of rare doings. On the anniversaries of the Battle of the Boyne and birthday of King William, it was cleaned, white-washed, and decorated with a scarlet cloak, orange sash, and other appurtenances; while a bunch of green ribbons and shamrocks was symbolically placed beneath the horse's uplifted hoof. Garlands of orange lilies bedecked the horse, while drums, trumpets, and volleys of musketry made the welkin ring in honour of the royal hero. Moreover, every person who chanced to pass that way, and did not humbly take off his hat, was knocked down, and then kicked for presuming to fall in the presence of so noble a prince.

The Battle of the Boyne, whose anniversary was thus celebrated, was the leading incident of the great struggle in Ireland between King William and the deposed James II. It was fought on the 1st of July, 1690. The troops of James fought in a manner worthy of a better cause, and of a better leader. As soon as James saw that defeat was inevitable, he abandoned the field, and left his deluded followers to the mercy of the enemy. If he was one of the worst and most infatuated monarchs that ever reigned in time of peace, in war he was the most dastardly. In England he fled disgracefully on the approach of William, without a blow, and here again he showed the same utter want of spirit and energy. With scarcely a moment's pause he hastened through Dublin to Duncannon, where he embarked for France.



# ROSS ISLAND.

ROSS ISLAND is situated on the eastern shore of Lough Leane, the largest of the famous lakes of Killarney. To call it an island is hardly correct; it is a peninsula, though at high water it is difficult to reach it from the shore without having recourse to the bridge. It is well planted, and intersected with delightful walks.

Ross Castle, now in ruins, occupies a situation which gives it an interesting and romantic character. It was erected by one of the O'Donaghues.

In 1623 it held out against the English, and was the last castle to surrender in Munster. General Ludlow was the besieger, and Lord Muskerry was in possession. It was not till "ships of war" were seen on the lake that the garrison gave in. An old prophecy had declared that Ross Castle would be impregnable till ships should surround it, and whenever the Irish soldiers saw the English boats, they looked upon the prophecy as fulfilled, and refused to fight any longer. After the surrender, five thousand of the Munster men laid down their arms. Lord Broghill, who accompanied Ludlow, had granted to him "£1,000 yearly out of the estates of Lord Muskerry."

An interesting legend is told in the neighbourhood of the O'Donaghue, the famous chieftain who

founded Ross Castle. "Once every seven years," it is said, "on a fine morning, before the first rays of the sun have begun to disperse the mists from the bosom of the lake, the O'Donaghue comes riding over it on a beautiful snow-white horse, intent upon household affairs, fairies hovering before him, and strewing his path with flowers. As he approaches his ancient residence everything returns to its former state of magnificence; his castle, his library, his prison, and his pigeon-house, are reproduced as in olden times. Those who have courage to follow him over the lake may cross even the deepest parts dry-footed, and ride with him into the opposite mountains, where his treasures lie concealed, and the daring visitor will receive a liberal gift in return for his company, but before the sun has risen the O'Donaghue re-crosses the water, and vanishes amidst the ruins of his castle."

On the southern point of Ross Island a copper mine was opened in 1804. As it was close to the lake the position was anything but favourable, but in spite of this the labour was carried on for some time, and was rewarded by a considerable quantity of rich ore. According to Crofton Crocker, during the four years that Ross mine was worked nearly £80,000 worth of ore was disposed of at Swansea, some of the cargoes fetching the fairly remunerative price of £40 a ton.



ROSS ISLAND.





THE CHARLATAN.

|       |                                                                        | ENG. | SCOT. | Moon's Age. |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-------------|
| 1 F   | Lammas—Scotch Term.                                                    |      |       |             |
| 2 S   | 3. Mr. Speaker Peel born, 1829.                                        |      |       |             |
| 3 S   | <b>9th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                       |      |       |             |
| 4 M   | BANK HOLIDAY.                                                          |      |       |             |
| 5 Tu  | "To bear is to conquer our fate."                                      |      |       |             |
| 6 W   | Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.                                          |      |       |             |
| 7 Th  | John Bright made his maiden speech in Parliament, 1843.                |      |       |             |
| 8 F   | John Dryden, poet, born, 1631.                                         |      |       |             |
| 9 S   |                                                                        |      |       |             |
| 10 S  | <b>10th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                      |      |       |             |
| 11 M  | 10. Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen born, 1831.                                 |      |       |             |
| 12 Tu | Trinity Law Sittings end.                                              |      |       |             |
| 13 W  | 12. Grouse Shooting begins.                                            |      |       |             |
| 14 Th | "None are all evil."—BYRON.                                            |      |       |             |
| 15 F  | Napoleon I. born at Ajaccio, 1769.                                     |      |       |             |
| 16 S  | 15. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.                                       |      |       |             |
| 17 S  | <b>11th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                      |      |       |             |
| 18 M  | Dryden was constituted Laureate by royal patent, 1670.                 |      |       |             |
| 19 Tu |                                                                        |      |       |             |
| 20 W  | Blackcock Shooting begins.                                             |      |       |             |
| 21 Th | "Present mirth hath present laughter, What's to come is still unsure." |      |       |             |
| 22 F  |                                                                        |      |       |             |
| 23 S  | Sir William Wallace executed, 1305.                                    |      |       |             |
| 24 S  | <b>12th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                      |      |       |             |
| 25 M  | 24. St. Bartholomew.                                                   |      |       |             |
| 26 Tu | Landing of Julius Caesar, B.C. 55.                                     |      |       |             |
| 27 W  | Hop-picking beg., latest date, 17 Sept.                                |      |       |             |
| 28 Th | Leigh Hunt died, 1859.                                                 |      |       |             |
| 29 F  | Brigham Young died, 1877, aged 76.                                     |      |       |             |
| 30 S  | 31. John Bunyan died, 1688.                                            |      |       |             |
| 31 S  | <b>13th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                      |      |       |             |

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar. 7th, 19 min. past 2 after.  
 New Moon 15th, 20 min. past 4 after.  
 First Quar. 23rd, 20 min. past 1 after.  
 Full Moon 30th, 35 min. past 4 morn.

## THE CHARLATAN.

A MAN of imposing figure, wearing a large sabre and immense mustachios arrived on a summer's day in 1817 at one of the principal inns of a provincial city of France, accompanied by a young woman of agreeable form and enchanting mien. He alighted at the moment that dinner was being served up at the table d'hôte.

At his martial appearance all the guests rose with respect; they felt assured that it must be a lieutenant-general, or a major-general at least. A new governor was expected in the province about this time, and everybody believed that it was he who had arrived incognito.

The officer of gendarmerie gave him the place of honour, the comptroller of the customs and the receiver of taxes sat by the side of Madame, and exerted their wit and gallantry to the utmost. All the tit-bits, all the most exquisite wines were placed before the fortunate couple.

At length the party broke up, and every one ran to report through the city that Monsieur the governor had arrived.

But, oh! what was their surprise, when the next day "his excellency," clad in a scarlet coat, and his august companion dressed out in a gown glittering with tinsel, mounted a small open calash, and preceded by some musicians, went about the squares and public ways, selling Swiss tea and balm of Mecca.

Imagine the fury of the guests! They complained to the mayor, and demanded that the audacious quack should be compelled to lay aside the characteristic mark of the brave. The prudent magistrate assembled the common council, and those respectable persons, after a long deliberation, considering that nothing



## "HE PLAYS BEST WHO WINS."

in the charter forbade the citizens to let their beard grow on their upper lip, dismissed the complaint altogether.

The same evening the supposed governor gave a serenade to the complainants, and the next day took his leave, and continued his journey amidst the acclamations of the populace; who, in small as well as in great cities, are very apt to become passionately fond of charlatans.

### A YORKSHIRE GUILLOTINE

THE "History of Halifax in Yorkshire," published in 1712, sets forth "a true account of their ancient, odd, customary gibbet-law; and their particular form of trying and executing of criminals, the like not us'd in any other place in Great Britain." The Halifax gibbet was in the form of the guillotine, and its gibbet-law quite as remarkable.

The work referred to painfully endeavours to prove this law wise and salutary. It prevailed only within the forest of Hardwick, which was subject to the lord of the manor of Wakefield, a part of the duchy of Lancaster.

If a felon were taken within the liberty of the forest with cloth, or other commodity, of the value of thirteen-pence halfpenny, he was, after three market-days from his apprehension and condemnation, to be carried to the gibbet, and there have his head cut off from his body. When first taken, he was brought to the lord's bailiff in Halifax, who kept the town, had also the keeping of the axe, and was the executioner at the gibbet.

This officer summoned a jury of trith-burghers to try him on the evidence of witnesses not upon oath: if acquitted, he was set at liberty, upon payment of his fees; if convicted, he was set in the stocks on each of the three subsequent market-days in Halifax, with the stolen goods on his back, if they were portable; if not, they were placed before his face. This was for a terror to others, and to engage any who had aught against him, to bring accusations, although after the three market-days he was sure to be executed for the offence already proved upon him.

But the convict had the satisfaction of knowing, that after he was put to death, it was the duty of the coroner to summon a jury, "and sometimes the same jury that condemned him," to inquire into the cause of his death, and that a return thereof would be made into the Crown-office; "which gracious and sage proceedings of the coroner in that matter ought, one would think, to abate, in all considering minds, that edge of acrimony which hath provoked malicious and prejudiced persons to debase this laudable and necessary custom." So says the book.

In April, 1650, Abraham Wilkinson and Anthony Mitchell were found guilty of stealing nine yards of cloth and two colts, and on the 30th of the month received sentence, "to suffer death, by having their heads severed and cut off from their bodies at Halifax gibbet," and they suffered accordingly. These were the last persons executed under Halifax gibbet-law.

The execution was in this manner:—The prisoner being brought to the scaffold by the bailiff, the axe was drawn up by a pulley, and fastened with a pin to the side of the scaffold. "The bailiff, the jurors, and the minister chosen by the prisoner, being always upon the scaffold with the prisoner, in most solemn manner, after the minister had finished his ministerial office and Christian duty, if it was a horse, an ox, or cow, &c., that was taken with the prisoner, it was thither brought along with him to the place of execution, and fastened by a cord to the pin that stay'd the block, so that when the time of the execution came (which was known by the jurors holding up one of their hands), the bailiff, or his servant, whipping the beast, the pin was pluck'd out, and execution done; but if there were no beast in the case, then the bailiff, or his servant, cut the rope."

But if the felon after his apprehension, or in his going to execution, happened to make his escape out of the forest of Hardwick, which liberty, on the east side of the town, doth not extend above the breadth of a small river; on the north about six hundred paces; on the south about a mile; but

on the west about ten miles;—if such an escape were made, then the bailiff of Halifax had no power to apprehend him out of his liberty; but if ever the felon came again into the liberty of Hardwick, and were taken, he was certainly executed.

One Lacy who made his escape, and lived seven years out of the liberty, after that time coming boldly within the liberty of Hardwick, was re-taken and executed upon his former verdict of condemnation.

### SWEDENBORG AND WESLEY.

TOWARDS the end of February, 1772, the Rev. John Wesley was in conclave with some of his preachers, when a Latin note was put into his hand. It caused him evident astonishment, for the substance of it was as follows:—

"Great Bath Street, Coldbath Fields, 1772.

"Sir,—I have been informed in the world of spirits that you have a desire to converse with me. I shall be happy to see you if you will favour me with a visit.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,

"E. SWEDENBORG."

Wesley frankly acknowledged that he had been strongly impressed with a desire to see him, but that he had not mentioned that desire to any one. He wrote an answer that he was then preparing for a six months' journey, but he would wait upon Swedenborg on his return to London. Swedenborg wrote in reply that he should go into the world of spirits on the 29th of the then next month, never more to return. The consequence was that these two remarkable persons never met.

### A FAMOUS VIOLINIST.

GIOVANNI BATTISTA VIOTTI was a native of Piedmont, and was born in 1755. He was a pupil of Pugnani, a distinguished performer of that period; and at the age of twenty was appointed first violinist to the Royal Chapel of Turin. He went to Paris about the year 1778, and had no sooner appeared in public than he was hailed as the first master of the age. Jarnovick, at that time, was in the height of his fame; but he was unable to contend with his young rival, who excited universal admiration, both by the grand and expressive style of his compositions, and by his masterly performance.

An anecdote is told of him at this time, as a trait of the independence of spirit which belongs to genius, but which rather indicates the impetuosity of a hot-headed youth. His fame having attracted the attention of the queen, he was invited to perform at a concert at Versailles. The town was crowded with persons of distinction belonging to the court; and Viotti had begun a solo, which was listened to with breathless attention, when a cry was heard in the room, of "Place à Monseigneur le Comte d'Artois," and some bustle took place in making way for his royal highness. Viotti, indignant at the interruption, placed his violin under his arm, and walked out of the room, to the great amazement and displeasure of the spectators. It is added that he took the resolution never again to perform in public in France, and adhered to it.

### AN UNFORTUNATE EXPEDITION

THE British expedition to Walcheren in 1809 is not one to be remembered with pride. It consisted of 35 ships of the line, and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports, and 40,000 land forces, the latter under the command of the Earl of Chatham, and the fleet under Sir Richard Strahan. No suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urging on the part of the officers could rouse the earl to vigorous action, until the period of probable success was gone. His conduct gave rise to the following epigram:—

"The Earl of Chatham with his sabre drawn,  
Was waiting for Sir Richard Strahan:  
Sir Richard, burning to be at 'em,  
Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham."





FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

|       |                                                                    | ENG.                    | SCOT.                   |                |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
|       |                                                                    | Sun<br>Rises<br>& Sets. | Sun<br>Rises<br>& Sets. | Moon's<br>Age. |
| 1 M   | Partridge Shooting begins.                                         |                         |                         |                |
| 2 Tu  | "Content's a kingdom."—HEYWOOD.                                    |                         |                         |                |
| 3 W   | Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.                                        |                         |                         |                |
| 4 Th  | French Republic proclaimed, 1870.                                  | 5 19r                   | 5 25r                   | 20             |
| 5 F   | Exeter theatre burned 1887, a hundred and eighty-eight lives lost. | 6 37s                   | 6 55s                   | 21             |
| 6 S   |                                                                    | 5 22r                   | 5 29r                   | (              |
| 7 S   | <b>14th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                  | 6 32s                   | 6 50s                   | 23             |
| 8 M   | Amy Robsart died, 1560.                                            | 5 25r                   | 5 33r                   | 24             |
| 9 Tu  | Battle of Flodden, 1513.                                           | 6 28s                   | 6 45s                   | 25             |
| 10 W  | François Guizot died, 1874.                                        | 5 28r                   | 5 36r                   | 26             |
| 11 Th | "Who does the best his circumstance allows,                        | 6 23s                   | 6 40s                   | 27             |
| 12 F  | Does well, acts nobly: angels could                                | 5 32r                   | 5 40r                   | 28             |
| 13 S  | no more."—YOUNG.                                                   | 6 18s                   | 6 34s                   | 29             |
| 14 S  | <b>15th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                  | 5 35r                   | 5 44r                   | ●              |
| 15 M  | 14. Duke of Wellington died, 1852.                                 | 6 14s                   | 6 30s                   | 1              |
| 16 Tu | Post Office Savings Bank opd., 1861.                               | 5 38r                   | 5 48r                   | 2              |
| 17 W  | John Payne Collier, critic, d., 1883.                              | 6 9s                    | 6 24s                   | 3              |
| 18 Th | Dr. Samuel Johnson born, 1709.                                     | 5 41r                   | 5 52r                   | 4              |
| 19 F  | Battle of Poitiers, 1356.                                          | 6 5s                    | 6 20s                   | 5              |
| 20 S  | Battle of the Alma, 1854.                                          | 5 44r                   | 5 56r                   | 6              |
| 21 S  | <b>16th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                  | 6 0s                    | 6 14s                   | 7              |
| 22 M  | 21. Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.                                   | 5 48r                   | 6 0r                    | 8              |
| 23 Tu | "The earth hath bubbles, as the water                              | 5 55s                   | 6 8s                    | 9              |
| 24 W  | has."—SHAKESPEARE.                                                 | 5 51r                   | 6 3r                    | 10             |
| 25 Th | Siege of Paris commenced, 1870.                                    | 5 51s                   | 6 3s                    | 11             |
| 26 F  | Lucknow relieved, 1857.                                            | 5 54r                   | 6 7r                    | 12             |
| 27 S  | George Cruikshank b., 1792; d., 1878.                              | 5 46s                   | 5 57s                   | 13             |
| 28 S  | <b>17th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                  | 5 57r                   | 6 11r                   | ○              |
| 29 M  | <b>MICHAELMAS DAY.</b>                                             | 5 42s                   | 5 52s                   | 15             |
| 30 Tu | Durham Cathedral commenced, 1093.                                  | 3 1r                    | 6 16r                   | 16             |

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar. 6th,..29 min. past 3 morn.  
 New Moon 14th,..53 min. past 7 morn.  
 First Quar. 21st,.. 5 min. past 10 after.  
 Full Moon 28th,.. 0 min. past 1 after

## FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

THE fate of Sir John Chapman, named Lord Mayor of London in 1688-9, was a singular one. When he had entered upon his functions William of Orange had already landed. The Revolution marched apace, and one day the terrible Jeffreys, but yesterday the most powerful man in the kingdom, was brought into his presence a prisoner to await his pleasure. The mayor, who had hitherto passed creditably through life, was utterly unnerved by recent events, and the sight of the ex-Chancellor—who might after all sit on the woolsack again frightened him to death. He fell into convulsions and died shortly after.

The character of Lord Jeffreys may be inferred from this incident. He was a man for whom not even the most impartial listorian can say a good word. "Of strong intelligence and clear legal head," says one writer, "and, according to Roger North, when he was in temper and matters indifferent came before him, becoming his seat of justice better than any other that author had seen in his place, he might have risen to a high position among the learned luminaries of the bench had he not prostituted his talents to unworthy ends, and swamped his faculties in the most brutal intemperance. He treated all from whom he had nothing to expect with coarse insolence, taking an especial malicious delight in giving, as he phrased it, 'a lick with the rough side of his tongue' to those whom his maudlin caresses of the night before had encouraged to presume. Not less was he pleased to revile the Dissenters. 'Show me,' he said, 'a Presbyterian, and I will engage to show you a lying knave!'"



### ON THE SCOTTISH BORDER.

THERE are many interesting historical associations connected with Norham, which, as every one knows, is situated not far from Berwick-on-Tweed. Its old castle has withstood many a siege. In 1139 it was nearly destroyed by David, King of Scots, and the town reduced to ashes. In 1209, King John was for a few days at this fortress, and here he met William the Lion, and agreed to a treaty which was confirmed by them here in 1211. In 1215, Norham Castle was unsuccessfully besieged for forty days by Alexander, King of Scotland, who in 1219, with Stephen de Segrave, procurator on behalf of England, and the Pope's legate, met at the castle to settle the disputes between the two kingdoms. In 1291, Edward summoned his nobles to meet him at Norham, where he decided the claim for the crown of Scotland in favour of the Baliols.

These are only a few of the remarkable events connected with Norham, whose old feudal fortress has been described in a striking way by Sir Walter Scott in the opening lines of "Marmion":

*"Day set on Norham's castled steep,  
And Tweed's fair river broad and deep,  
And Cheviot's mountains lone;  
The battled towers, the donjon deep,  
The loophole grates where captives weep,  
The flanking walls that round it sweep,  
In yellow lustre shone.  
The warriors on the turrets high,  
Moving athwart the evening sky,  
Seemed forms of giant height;  
Their armour, as it caught the rays,  
Flashed back again the western blaze;  
In lines of dazzling light."*

### A COMMENDABLE PRACTICE.

It was the daily practice of Boerhaave, one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, as soon as he rose in the morning, which was generally very early, to retire for an hour to private prayer and meditation on some part of the Scriptures. He often told his friends, when they asked how it was possible for him to go through so much fatigue, that it was this practice which gave him spirit and vigour in the business of the day. From the time of Hippocrates it has been said no physician more justly merited the esteem of his contemporaries, and

the admiration of posterity than Boerhaave. To uncommon intellectual abilities he united those amiable qualities which give them so great a value in society. A declared foe to all excesses, he considered decent mirth as the salt of life. He was fond of music, with which he had a scientific acquaintance. He was born in 1668, and died after a lingering and painful illness, on the 23rd of September, 1738.



THE CROSS AT NORHAM.





THE HIGHLANDERS AT THE ALMA.

|       |                                                                                                                                                   | ENG.                    | SCOT.                   | Moon's |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
|       |                                                                                                                                                   | Sun<br>Rises<br>& Sets. | Sun<br>Rises<br>& Sets. | Age.   |
| 1 W   | Pheasant Shooting begins.                                                                                                                         |                         |                         |        |
| 2 Th  | City of Glasgow Bank failed, 1878.                                                                                                                |                         |                         |        |
| 3 F   | Peace of Vienna concluded between France and Austria, 1738.                                                                                       |                         |                         |        |
| 4 S   |                                                                                                                                                   | 6 7r                    | 6 24r                   | 20     |
| 5 S   | <b>18th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                                                                                                 | 5 28s                   | 5 36s                   | (      |
| 6 M   | "What's gone and what's past help,<br>Should be past grief."—<br>SHAKESPEARE.                                                                     | 6 11r                   | 6 28r                   | 22     |
| 7 Tu  |                                                                                                                                                   | 5 23s                   | 5 31s                   | 23     |
| 8 W   | Great Fire at Chicago, 1871.                                                                                                                      | 6 14r                   | 6 32r                   | 24     |
| 9 Th  | St. Denis, Patron Saint of France.                                                                                                                | 5 19s                   | 5 26s                   | 25     |
| 10 F  | Dr. John Blood died, 1708.                                                                                                                        | 6 17r                   | 6 36r                   | 26     |
| 11 S  | Edward Colston died, 1721.                                                                                                                        | 5 15s                   | 5 21s                   | 27     |
| 12 S  | <b>19th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                                                                                                 | 6 21r                   | 6 40r                   | 28     |
| 13 M  | Napoleon landed at St. Helena, 1815.                                                                                                              | 5 10s                   | 5 17s                   | ●      |
| 14 Tu | Sir William Harcourt born, 1827. He entered Parliament in 1868.                                                                                   | 6 24r                   | 6 44r                   | 1      |
| 15 W  |                                                                                                                                                   | 5 6s                    | 5 11s                   | 2      |
| 16 Th | Houses of Parliament burned, 1834.                                                                                                                | 6 27r                   | 6 48r                   | 3      |
| 17 F  | Sir Philip Sidney died, 1586.                                                                                                                     | 5 2s                    | 5 6s                    | 4      |
| 18 S  | St. Luke, Evangelist.                                                                                                                             | 6 31r                   | 6 52r                   | 5      |
| 19 S  | <b>20th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                                                                                                 | 4 57s                   | 5 0s                    | 6      |
| 20 M  | Grace Darling died, 1842.                                                                                                                         | 6 34r                   | 6 56r                   | 7      |
| 21 Tu | Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.                                                                                                                        | 4 53s                   | 4 56s                   | )      |
| 22 W  | "None but the brave deserve the fair."                                                                                                            | 6 38r                   | 7 1r                    | 9      |
| 23 Th | Sir Michael Hicks-Beach born, 1837.                                                                                                               | 4 49s                   | 4 50s                   | 10     |
| 24 F  | Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.                                                                                                                    | 6 41r                   | 7 5r                    | 11     |
| 25 S  | St. Crispin.                                                                                                                                      | 4 45s                   | 4 45s                   | 12     |
| 26 S  | <b>21st Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                                                                                                 | 6 45r                   | 7 9r                    | 13     |
| 27 M  | 28. St. Simon and St. Jude.                                                                                                                       | 4 41s                   | 4 40s                   | ○      |
| 28 Tu | "A little rule, a little sway,<br>A sunbeam in a winter's day,<br>Is all the proud and mighty have<br>Between the cradle and the grave."<br>DYER. | 6 49r                   | 7 14r                   | 15     |
| 29 W  |                                                                                                                                                   | 4 37s                   | 4 36s                   | 16     |
| 30 Th |                                                                                                                                                   | 6 52r                   | 7 19r                   | 17     |
| 31 F  | All Hallows Eve.                                                                                                                                  | 4 34s                   | 4 32s                   | 18     |

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar. 5th,...23 min. past 8 aftern.  
 New Moon 13th,... 5 min. past 11 aftern.  
 First Quar. 21st,...36 min. past 5 mornn.  
 Full Moon 27th,...42 min. past 11 aftern.

## THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

THE victory of the Alma was largely due to the determined advance of the British troops in the face of the Russian fire, and in this no men distinguished themselves more than the Scotch Highlanders, whose enthusiastic bravery and picturesque costume is said to have struck terror into the hearts of their Russian foes. Our artist has represented them at a critical moment when exposed to a terrific fire they moved forward to attack the dense masses of infantry which covered the heights fringing the banks of the river Alma.

At this celebrated battle it has been remarked, "the attack was made with desperate courage on the part of the allies, but without any great skill of leadership, or tenacity of discipline. It was rather a pell-mell sort of fight, in which the headlong courage and the indomitable obstinacy of the English and French troops carried all before them at last. The battle was an heroic scramble. There was little coherence of action between the allied forces. But there was happily an almost total absence of generalship on the part of the Russians. The soldiers of the Czar fought stoutly and stubbornly, as they have always done: but they could not stand up against the blended vehemence and obstinacy of the English and French."

The battle of the Alma was fought on the 20th of September, 1854. The British numbered 25,000 men, with 60 guns, and were commanded by Lord Raglan; the French force consisted of 30,000 men and 68 guns, to which were added 7,000 Turkish infantry, all under the command of Marshal St. Arnaud. The Russians numbered 31,000.



### A HIGHLAND TRAGEDY.

SOME three centuries ago two Highland clans waged fierce warfare. They lived by rapine. They held their glens by the tenure of cumbrous broadswords, and rude bows and arrows. They looked at each other as each other's natural enemies, and the many grey cairns composed of hastily-piled whinstone, which, dotted with dim specks their brown moorland, told each its tale of battle lost and won; when hunting parties met and shed their own instead of the wild deer's blood.

These clans were cruel and vindictive, for they were densely ignorant. Pent up in their rocks, and surrounded by their lochs and torrents, they were secluded from the world. No softening influence reached them. They had no commerce to civilise, no peaceful industry to employ them. They were hunters, and fishermen, and warriors—just as are the savages of North America, and the rude inhabitants of New Zealand. Only the Scotch barbarians used the dirk for the scalping-knife, and the Lochaber axe was their tomahawk.

The principal stronghold of one of the contending tribes was a little island of the Hebridean group—a barren, rocky spot, girt by eternal surf. Here their women and children were bestowed, and thither one mild winter's day resorted the galleys of their enemies. Their intention was of course to plunder, burn, and kill.

They did plunder and burn the huts they found on shore, but they found no human beings to massacre. The island appeared deserted, desolate, as though never trodden by man. The invaders ransacked it well, threaded its every glen, scoured its every ravine, but all was solitary and desert.

Balked of their victims, they prepared to leave the place, when a sharp pair of eyes espied, by the uncertain light of a winter's dawn, the figure of a man cautiously moving over the rocks. A shout announced the discovery, and the islander disappeared. But the secret had been betrayed. The invaders had hidden themselves in their island, not deserted it.

The assailants set themselves with awakened hope to the search. This time it was not a vain one. Snow had fallen during the previous night, and the footsteps of the solitary man (whose imprudence had betrayed his clan) were easily distinguished. The Highlanders exultingly followed up the trail. The fugitive heard their shouts behind him, and practised every trick he might to deceive his pursuers: but the sleuth-hounds have not truer noses for blood than had his hereditary enemies.

So they tracked him to the general hiding-place. It was a curious natural cavern:—the entrances through clefts and chinks of riven rock, overgrown with the fuzzy shrubs and dark fern which constitute the principal vegetation of these barren islands. Within were collected the women and children of the clan, with a few of the men—principally the old and infirm. The secret cave was long a secure and unsuspected hiding-place; but they were the last refugees who ever sought its shelter.

With shouts of triumph and exulting wrath, the assailants gathered wood and sea-weed, and the dried heath, and piled it round the entrance to the cavern. Those within maintained the silence of despair.

In a short space a huge bonfire burnt at the cavern's mouth, and the scorching heat and stifling smoke rolled in upon its occupants. Then rose the dismal wail of their misery. Over the crackling and roaring of the fire—over their yelling hurrahs—over the triumphant screams of their pibrochs,—the murderers heard the cries of the stifling women, the clamour of the dying wretches—fighting desperately, as it seemed, with each other, or struggling to burst through the fiery barrier which kept them from the cool fresh air.

One by one these sounds ceased, the blaze sank—died away. It had done its work—no living creature remained within the rock. There was a clan less in the Highlands. The invaders sailed away in triumph, leaving the dead unburied as they lay. They never were buried.

The island was deemed accursed—haunted by the spirits of those who met their fate there. And

often during the winter's storms, and sometimes even when the summer sea and sky were alike tranquil, the western fishermen said they heard low wailings and sharp piercing shrieks—ghastly and unearthly—come from the deserted island. In process of time these superstitious notions died away. Now the island is inhabited: but the evidences of the truth of the legend are still in being; and many a summer tourist has seen the bones whitening in the sand, which lie in wreaths in the celebrated Cave of Uig.

### PAPERS FOR INSPECTION.

WHEN George II. was once told by some of his confidential friends that everything was complained of, and that the people were extremely dissatisfied at the tardiness of making the public payments, he in great wrath sent for the Duke of Newcastle, his prime minister, and told him he would no longer suffer such infamous delays, but was determined to inspect and regulate the accounts himself; and for this purpose he commanded that the proper papers should be immediately sent to St. James's.

"They shall be sent to your Majesty to-morrow," replied the Duke.

When the king rose in the morning, and looked out of his window, he saw two wagon-loads of papers, each tied with red-tape, unloading in the area. Inquiring what they were, he was told they came from the Duke of Newcastle, to whom he sent to know what it meant.

"They are the papers for examination," said the Duke: "twelve more wagon-loads for your Majesty's inspection will be sent in the course of the day."

"For my inspection!" replied the enraged monarch; "for my inspection! Let who will inspect them: I would as soon walk barefooted to Jerusalem."

### THE ORIGIN OF A NAME.

A LEGENDARY story told in Tweeddale traces the origin of the name of Horseburgh to one of those accidental phrases to which so much attention seems to have been paid at the creation of surnames.

A Scottish king, when on a hunting visit to Peebles, was one day enjoying the sport of hawking along the valley of the Tweed, about two miles below the town. The hawk happening to pursue its prey across the river, which was then at flood, the king and all his nobles experienced a mortification similar to that of being thrown out in the chase.

What increased the distress of the royal party was the impossibility, under these circumstances, of reclaiming the hawk, which was a valuable one, and a favourite with his Majesty.

A husbandman, who was ploughing his field on the opposite side, observing their dilemma, exerted himself to recall the lost bird, and when he had succeeded, adopted the resolution of taking it across the water at all hazards, in order to restore it to the king's own hands. He, therefore, unyoked his horse from the plough, and plunged into the stream, with the hawk upon his hand.

The king admired, of course, the courage of the man, and felt an interest in him, over and above what was thereby excited, on account of his precious charge.

Seeing the danger which he ran from the stream, and anxious that the horse should prove sufficient to sustain him under its impetuosity, the monarch cried out, "Horse, brük weel!" which was as much as to say, "May the horse bear well up against the current."

The sturdy animal did succeed in bearing its master across, and the hawk was duly delivered. The grateful monarch immediately conferred upon the restorer all the land within sight of his plough, upon the north side of the Tweed, and at the same time applied to him the name of "Horse brük," the principal part of his emphatic exclamation; which, however, succeeding tongues have corrupted into Horseburgh.





CROWN COUNSEL IN DANGER.

| I S |    | All Saints' Day.                                                          | ENG.              | SCOT.             | Moon's Age. |
|-----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 2   | S  | <b>22nd Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                         | Sun Rises & Sets. | Sun Rises & Sets. | Moon's Age. |
| 3   | M  | Columbus discovered Dominica, 1493.                                       |                   |                   |             |
| 4   | Tu | "All that glitters is not gold."                                          | 7 1r              | 7 28r             | (           |
| 5   | W  | Gunpowder Plot, 1605.                                                     | 4 25s             | 4 22s             | 23          |
| 6   | Th | Holborn Viaduct opened, 1869.                                             | 7 5r              | 7 33r             | 24          |
| 7   | F  | Sir Martin Frobisher killed, 1594.                                        | 4 21s             | 4 18s             | 25          |
| 8   | S  | John Milton, poet, died, 1674.                                            | 7 8r              | 7 37r             | 26          |
| 9   | S  | <b>23rd Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                         | 4 18s             | 4 14s             | 27          |
| 10  | M  | 9. Prince of Wales born, 1841.                                            | 7 12r             | 7 41r             | 28          |
| 11  | Tu | <i>Martinmas—Scotch Term.</i>                                             | 4 15s             | 4 10s             | 29          |
| 12  | W  | Admiral Vernon born, 1684.                                                | 7 15r             | 7 45r             | ●           |
| 13  | Th | "Did youth but know what age would crave."                                | 4 12s             | 4 6s              | 1           |
| 14  | F  | <i>Many a penny it would save."</i>                                       | 7 19r             | 7 50r             | 2           |
| 15  | S  | Domesday Book completed, 1086.                                            | 4 9s              | 4 2s              | 3           |
| 16  | S  | <b>24th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                         | 7 22r             | 7 54r             | 4           |
| 17  | M  | 16. John Bright born, 1811; died 27th March, 1889.                        | 4 6s              | 3 59s             | 5           |
| 18  | Tu |                                                                           | 7 25r             | 7 58r             | 6           |
| 19  | W  | Ferdinand de Lesseps born, 1805.                                          | 4 4s              | 3 56s             | 7           |
| 20  | Th | J. Williams, missionary, killed, 1839.                                    | 7 29r             | 8 2r              | 8           |
| 21  | F  | Princess Royal born, 1840:—H.I.M. Victoria, Empress Frederick of Germany. | 4 2s              | 3 53s             | 9           |
| 22  | S  |                                                                           | 7 32r             | 8 6r              | 10          |
| 23  | S  | <b>25th Sunday after Trinity.</b>                                         | 3 59s             | 3 50s             | 11          |
| 24  | M  | 23. John Knox, reformer, died, 1572.                                      | 7 35r             | 8 10r             | 12          |
| 25  | Tu | "Experience joined to common sense, To mortals is a providence."          | 3 57s             | 3 48s             | 13          |
| 26  | W  |                                                                           | 7 39r             | 8 14r             | ○           |
| 27  | Th | Duchess of Teck born, 1833.                                               | 3 55s             | 3 46s             | 15          |
| 28  | F  | Baron von Bunsen died, 1860.                                              | 7 42r             | 8 17r             | 16          |
| 29  | S  | 1st Met. School Board elected, 1870.                                      | 3 54s             | 3 44s             | 17          |
| 30  | S  | <b>1st Sunday in Advent.</b>                                              | 7 45r             | 8 21r             | 18          |

**THE MOON'S CHANGES.**

*Last Quar.* 4th, ... 13 min. past 4 after.  
*New Moon* 12th, ... 38 min. past 1 after.  
*First Quar.* 19th, ... 45 min. past 12 after.  
*Full Moon* 26th, ... 23 min. past 1 after.

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**CROWN COUNSEL IN DANGER**

**D**URING the trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, in 1793, the populace were highly excited, and the Crown counsel had regularly to run the gauntlet between their own houses and the Old Bailey. One evening as the Attorney-General, Sir John Scott, was about to leave the court, Garrow said, "Mr. Attorney, do not pass that tall man at the end of the table."  
 "Why not pass him?" asked Law.  
 "He has been here the whole trial," replied Garrow, "with his eyes constantly fixed on the Attorney-General."  
 "I will pass him," said Law.  
 "And so will I," said Scott; happen what may, the King's Attorney-General must not show a white feather."  
 The conclusion must be told in his own words:—  
 "I went and left them, but I will not say that I did not give a little look over my shoulder at the man with the slouched hat as I passed him; however, he did me no harm, and I proceeded for some time unmolested. The mob kept thickening around me till I came to Fleet Street, one of the worst parts of London that I had to pass through, and the cries began to be rather threatening: 'Down with him!—Now is the time, lads!—Do for him!' and various others, horrible enough.  
 "So I stood up and spoke as loud as I could: 'You may do for me if you like, but remember, there will be another Attorney-General before eight o'clock to-morrow morning; the King will not allow the trials to be stopped.'  
 "Upon this one man shouted out, 'Say you so? you are right to tell us; let's give him three cheers, lads!' And they actually cheered me, and I got safe to my own door."



### A PERSECUTING QUEEN.

THE persecuting and bigoted Queen Mary—"Bloody Mary"—reigned in this country from 1553 to 1558, and died at the early age of forty-two. She was thin and low of stature. Her mouth was large, and although she was short-sighted, her eyes were animated. Her warmest admirers forbore to claim for her the praise of beauty, but they attributed this to ill-usage undergone in her youth. Before her troubles, they said, she had been handsome.

Her understanding being good, and having been well cultivated, she was thoroughly mistress of Latin, and able to converse in both French and Spanish. Nor was she ignorant of Italian. Her father's love for music was a security against any neglect of her education in that point. She was accordingly a very respectable performer, both upon the harpsichord and guitar.

In disposition she was bold and firm, even to obstinacy. In religious observances she was most exact, never failing to hear mass once in every morning. Often, indeed, she heard it twice; and in the after part of the day it was her invariable habit to attend vespers and the complin. On the principal festivals she regularly received the Eucharist, dressing herself upon such occasions in her jewels, and in her most splendid attire. She seems indeed to have imbibed the most complete veneration for the consecrated wafers of Romanism; being upon her knees before such of them as were reserved in her own oratory for a considerable portion of every day.

The last act of her life was the hearing of mass. She probably found herself going fast; and therefore desired that, early as the hour was—it was five in the morning—a priest should come and receive the Sacrament in her presence. She continued to gaze upon him until he had accomplished his task, and then closed her eyes to open them no more on this side of the grave.

Mary's religious profession was not unproductive of its proper fruits. Her life was strictly moral, and she showed a very commendable degree of feeling for the poor around her country residences;

often visiting their abodes, dressed as a private gentlewoman, and inquiring into their wants in order to relieve them. In the despatch of public affairs, she was, as in everything else, perfectly methodical, regularly devoting to it her afternoons. Any time that she found upon her hands, after having attended to the calls of devotion and business, she spent ordinarily in needlework, furniture for the altar, or other things connected with religious worship, being the general objects of her manual industry.

Mary's habits, in short, were those of a professed and sincere devotee. Hence as an abbess she would have been admirable. But she was far too narrow-minded for the government of a kingdom, especially at the times, and under the circumstances, in which she mounted the throne. "Her private history," it has been well said, "demands no less compassion than her policy as queen merits the condemnation of a more humane and tolerant age."

### ETON COLLEGE.

ETON COLLEGE ranks among the most famous of the educational establishments of England. It was founded by Henry VI. in 1440 under the title of "The College of the Blessed Mary of Eton beside Windsor." The original foundation consisted of a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar-scholars, a master, and twenty-five poor commission men. The king, who was very anxious that his work should be of a durable kind, provided for the establishment out of his own demesne lands and the estates of certain alien priories. Some of the buildings were completed in 1443, and were then handed over by the royal commissioners to the provost, clerk, and scholars. The completion of the building was, however, retarded by political troubles of various kinds till 1523. The first head-master was Bishop Waynflete, who became a munificent supporter of the College. The College passed through much peril in the reign of Edward IV., and again in the time of the Commonwealth. The increased value of its estates bring it in now a large income.



ETON COLLEGE.





SETTLING THE SCORE.

|    |    | ENG.                    | SCOT.                   |                |
|----|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
|    |    | Sun<br>Rises<br>& Sets. | Sun<br>Rises<br>& Sets. | Moon's<br>Age. |
| 1  | M  |                         |                         |                |
| 2  | Tu |                         |                         |                |
| 3  | W  |                         |                         |                |
| 4  | Th |                         |                         |                |
| 5  | F  |                         |                         |                |
| 6  | S  |                         |                         |                |
| 7  | S  |                         |                         |                |
| 8  | M  |                         |                         |                |
| 9  | Tu |                         |                         |                |
| 10 | W  |                         |                         |                |
| 11 | Th |                         |                         |                |
| 12 | F  |                         |                         |                |
| 13 | S  |                         |                         |                |
| 14 | S  |                         |                         |                |
| 15 | M  |                         |                         |                |
| 16 | Tu |                         |                         |                |
| 17 | W  |                         |                         |                |
| 18 | Th |                         |                         |                |
| 19 | F  |                         |                         |                |
| 20 | S  |                         |                         |                |
| 21 | S  |                         |                         |                |
| 22 | M  |                         |                         |                |
| 23 | Tu |                         |                         |                |
| 24 | W  |                         |                         |                |
| 25 | Th |                         |                         |                |
| 26 | F  |                         |                         |                |
| 27 | S  |                         |                         |                |
| 28 | S  |                         |                         |                |
| 29 | M  |                         |                         |                |
| 30 | Tu |                         |                         |                |
| 31 | W  |                         |                         |                |

Princess of Wales born, 1844.

"Fortune favours the bold."

John Flaxman died, 1826.

Royal Courts of Justice opened, 1882.

Alexandre Dumas died, 1870.

Pope Clement VI. died, 1352.

**2nd Sunday in Advent.**First appearance of women on the public stage in *Desdemona*, 1660.*Black Game & Grouse Shooting ends.*

Napoleon declared President, 1848.

Colley Cibber died, 1757.

*St. Lucy.***3rd Sunday in Advent.**

14. Prince Albert died, 1861.

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653.

Gun cotton invented, 1845.

*"He that fights and runs away,  
Will live to fight another day."*—  
ANON.*Michaelmas Law Sittings end.***4th Sunday in Advent.**21. *St. Thomas.—Shortest Day.**"Life's cares are comforts; such by  
heaven designed."*—YOUNG.**—CHRISTMAS DAY.—**

BANK HOLIDAY.—BOXING DAY.

28. *Innocents' Day.***1st Sunday aft. Christmas.**

Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.

*"Give me your hand first: fare you  
well."**New Year's Eve.***THE MOON'S CHANGES.***Last Quar.* 4th...27 min. past 1 after.*New Moon* 12th...11 min. past 3 morn.*First Quar.* 18th...36 min. past 8 after.*Full Moon* 26th...57 min. past 5 morn.**SETTLING THE SCORE.**

KING JAMES THE FIFTH, in one of his pedestrian tours, is said to have called at the village of Markinch in Fife, and going into the only inn, desired to be furnished with some refreshment. The gude-wife informed him that her only room was then engaged by the minister and schoolmaster, but that she believed they would have no objection to admit him into their company. He entered, was made very welcome, and began to drink with them.

After several hours, during which he succeeded in completely ingratiating himself with the two parochial dignitaries, the reckoning came to be paid, and James pulled out money to contribute his share. The schoolmaster, on this, proposed to the clergyman that they should pay the whole, as the other had only recently acceded to the company, and was, moreover, entitled to their hospitality as a stranger.

"Na, na," quoth the minister, "I see nae reason in that. This birkie maun just pay higglety-pigglety wi' oursels. That's aye the law in Markinch. Higglety-pigglety's the word."

The schoolmaster attempted to repel this selfish and unjust reasoning, but the minister argued the matter, and remained perfectly obdurate.

King James at last exclaimed, in a pet, "Weel, weel, higglety-pigglety be't!" and he immediately made such arrangements as ensured an equality of stipend to his two drinking companions; thus testifying his disgust at the meanness of the superior, and his admiration of the generosity of the inferior and less well-to-do functionary.

Till recent times the salaries of the minister and schoolmaster of Markinch were nearly equal—a thing as singular as it may be surprising.



## DUCKING FOR WITCHCRAFT.

ON Tuesday, the 30th of July, 1751, Thomas Colley, William Humbles, and Charles Young otherwise Lee otherwise Red Beard, were tried at Hertford for the murder of Ruth Osborne, by drowning her in a pond at Marlston Green, in the parish of Tring.

The trial is exceedingly curious. It appeared that William Dell, the town-crier of Hemel-Hempstead, on the 18th of April preceding, was desired by one Nichols, who gave him a piece of paper and fourpence, to cry the words at the market-place that were written thereon, which he accordingly did. The paper was as follows:—"This is to give notice, that on Monday next a man and woman are to be publicly ducked at Tring, in this county, for their wicked crimes."

Matthew Barton, the overseer of Tring, on hearing that this had been cried at Winslow, Leighton-Buzzard, and Hemel-Hempstead, in order to prevent the outrage, and believing them to be very honest people, sent them into the workhouse. On the Monday a large mob of 5,000 people and more assembled at Tring: but Jonathan Tomkins, master of the workhouse, in the middle of the night, had removed them into the vestry-room adjoining the church. The mob rushed in and ransacked the workhouse, and all the closets, boxes, and trunks; they pulled down a wall, and also pulled out the windows and window-frames.

Some of the mob perceiving straw near at hand said, "Let us get the straw, and set fire to the house, and burn it down." Some cried out and swore that they would not only burn the workhouse down, but the whole town of Tring to ashes. Tomkins, being apprehensive that they would do so, told them where the two unhappy people were; they immediately went to the vestry-room, broke it open, and took the two people away in great triumph.

John Holmes deposed that the man and woman were separately tied up in a cloth or sheet: that a rope was tied under the arm-pits of the deceased, and two men dragged her into the pond; that the men were one on one side of the pond, and the other on the other; and they dragged her sheer through the pond several times; and that Colley, having a stick in his hand, went into the pond, and turned the deceased up and down several times.

John Humphries deposed that Colley turned her over and over several times with the stick; that after the mob had ducked her several times, they brought her to the shore, and set her by the pond side, and then dragged the old man in and ducked him: that after they had brought him to shore, and set him by the pond side, they dragged the deceased in a second time; and that Colley went again into the pond, and turned and pushed the deceased about with his stick as before; that then she being brought to shore again, the man was also a second time dragged in, and underwent the same discipline as he had before: and being brought to shore, the deceased was a third time dragged into the pond; that Colley went into the pond again, and took hold of the cloth or sheet in which she was wrapt, and pulled her up and down the pond till the same came from her, and then Colley pushed her with his stick, which she endeavoured with her left hand to catch hold of; but he pulled it away, and that was the last time life was in her.

He also deposed that after Colley came out of the pond he went round among the people who were the spectators of this tragedy, and collected money from them as a reward for the great pains he had taken in showing them sport in ducking the old witch, as he then called the deceased.

The jury found the prisoner Colley Guilty. The infatuation of the people in those parts of Hertfordshire was so great, in thinking that these people were a witch and a wizard, that when any cattle died, it was always said that Osborne and his deceased wife had bewitched them. And even after the trial, a great number of people in that part of the country thought the man a wizard, and that he could cast up pins as fast as he pleased. Though a stout able man of his age, and ready and willing to work, yet none of the farmers thereabouts would employ him, ridiculously believing him to be a wizard, so that the parish of Tring were obliged

to support him in their workhouse after his wife's death.

On the 24th of August, 1751, Colley was hung at Gubblecote Cross, and afterwards in chains. Multitudes would not be spectators of his death; yet "many thousands stood at a distance to see him die, muttering that it was a hard case to hang a man for destroying an old wicked woman that had done so much mischief by her witchcraft." Yet Colley himself had signed a public declaration the day before, wherein he affirmed his conviction as a dying man that there was no such a thing as a witch, and prayed that the "good people" might refrain from thinking that they had any right to persecute a fellow-creature, as he had done, through a vain imagination, and under the influence of liquor: he acknowledged his cruelty, and the justice of his sentence.

The pond wherein this poor creature lost her life was in mud and water, altogether not quite two feet and a half in depth; and yet her not sinking was deemed "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ" that she was a witch. Ignorance is mental blindness.

Not long before this time, however, witchcraft had been recognised as a crime by the law of England. The last trial in England for witchcraft was that of Jane Wenham in 1712, convicted at Hertford, but not executed.

## AN INDEPENDENT PEER.

THE Earl of Buchan (David Stuart Erskine), who died in his eighty-eighth year, in 1829, was, in his early years, taken by the hand by Mr. Pitt; but upon a subsequent occasion, when an election of Scotch Peers took place, his lordship having, like the other Peers, received a Government circular letter, naming the individuals to be elected, he retired from public life, considering this letter an insult to the peerage of Scotland; and upon that occasion wrote a letter to the minister, in which is this remarkable sentence:

"If the privileges of Scotland are endeavoured to be violated, *I shall know how to make my porridge in my helmet, and stir it with my sword!*"

## A GENEROUS ACTION.

"THE following generous action," says Horace Walpole, "has always struck me extremely; there is somewhat even of sublime in it."

A great inundation having taken place in the north of Italy, owing to an excessive fall of snow in the Alps, followed by a speedy thaw, the river Adige carried off a bridge near Vienna, except the middle part, on which was the house of the toll-gatherer, or porter, I forget which: and who, with his whole family, thus remained imprisoned by the waves, and in momentary danger of destruction. They were discovered from the banks, stretching forth their hands, screaming and imploring succour, while fragments of this remaining arch were continually dropping into the water.

"In this extreme danger, a nobleman who was present, a Count of Pulverini, I think, held out a purse of one hundred sequins, as a reward to any adventurer who would take a boat, and deliver this unhappy family. But the risk was so great of being borne down by the rapidity of the stream, of being dashed against the fragment of the bridge, or of being crushed by the falling stones, that not one in the vast number of spectators had courage enough to attempt such an exploit.

"A peasant, passing along, was informed of the proposed reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he, by strength of oars, gained the middle of the river, brought his boat under the pile; and the whole family safely descended by means of a rope. 'Courage!' cried he. 'Now you are safe.' By a still more strenuous effort, and great strength of arm, he brought the boat and family to shore.

"'Brave fellow!' exclaimed the Count, handing the purse to him, 'here is the promised recompense.'

"'I shall never expose my life for money,' answered the peasant. 'My labour is a sufficient livelihood for myself, my wife, and children. Give the purse to this poor family, which has lost all.'"



# NOTES ON OLD AGE.

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE quotes with approbation the saying of an acquaintance of his who held that "a man must be a mean wretch who desired to live after three score."

There was, however, more sense in an old French-woman—she was not far from eighty—of whom it is told that when on one occasion she was running over the catalogue of her ailments, her physician said to her, "What would you have, madam? I cannot make you young again!"

"I know that, doctor," she replied. "What I want you to do is to help me to grow old a little longer."

Old age has its defects; no one denies it. So has youth and so has middle life. But it has its compensations, and of all unreasonable sayings one of the most unreasonable is that there ever comes a time, unless by our own fault, when old age, as an Eastern poet puts it, "classes us among things no longer of use and value." When strength fails our spirits are apt to sink, but they sink without reason, and the sooner they are brought up again to the point of contentment the better. To despair—to put it on the lowest possible ground—brings no advantage.

Old age is certainly a blessing to be desired and striven after. In his famous treatise on "A Sober Life," Cornaro, a Venetian nobleman who lived to be nearly a hundred, put this in an original way, which we may quote without being exactly held to endorse his strong form of expression. "Longevity," he says, "ought to be highly valued by good men. As to others, it is no great matter if it is not duly prized by them since they are a disgrace to mankind, so that their death is rather of service to the public."

What are we to reckon as the declining period of man's existence? The point at which old age taps us on the shoulder, and says it comes to keep us company, varies with every individual. It depends a great deal on circumstances, which are hardly the same in any two cases. Some writers have said that a man is old at forty-five, others have set down seventy as the normal standard. Dr. John Gardner, who has written on "Longevity," remarks, "Long observation has convinced me that sixty-three is an age at which the majority of persons may be termed old, and as a general rule we may adopt this as the epoch of the commencing decline of life."

Suppose, then, we agree to call no man old till he is past sixty-three. Let us set down the names of some of the illustrious people of the world who have prolonged their days of usefulness after that age. We shall make a table of them, and begin it with those who have died at seventy—that is to say, with those in whom the springs of life have not stood still till they have had at least seven years of old age. It will be found, however, to be far from exhaustive, and every reader may find pleasure in adding to it from his own stock of information:—

| Age at Death.                                                                  | Age at Death.                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 70—Columbus; Lord Chatham; Petrarch; Copernicus; Spallanzani; Boerhaave; Gall. | 80—Plato; Wordsworth; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Kant; Thiers; William Cullen. |
| 71—Linnaeus.                                                                   | 81—Buffon; Edward Young; Sir Edward Coke; Lord Palmerston.               |
| 72—Charlemagne; Samuel Richardson; Allan Ramsay; John Locke; Necker.           | 82—Arnauld.                                                              |
| 73—Charles Darwin; Thorwaldsen.                                                | 83—Wellington; Goethe; Victor Hugo.                                      |
| 74—Handel; Frederick the Great; Dr. Jenner.                                    | 84—Voltaire; Talleyrand; Sir William Herschel.                           |
| 75—Haydn; Dugald Stewart.                                                      | 85—Cato the Wise; Newton; Benjamin Franklin; Jeremy Bentham.             |
| 76—Bossuet.                                                                    | 86—Earl Russell; Edmund Halley; Carlyle.                                 |
| 77—Thomas Telford; Sir Joseph Banks; Lord Beaconsfield.                        | 88—John Wesley.                                                          |
| 78—Galileo; Corneille.                                                         | 89—Michael Angelo.                                                       |
| 79—William Harvey; Robert Stevenson; Henry Cavendish.                          | 90—Sophocles.                                                            |
|                                                                                | 99—Titian.                                                               |
|                                                                                | 100.—Fontenelle.                                                         |

We may question the utility of the lives of some of these people, but most of them furnish good examples of useful old age. It may be said that they were exceptional in living so long, but if what the best authorities say be true, the exceptions ought to be the people who die young, and not those who prolong their lives and carry on their work till they are old. Few of us may find ourselves, like Lord Palmerston, in our greatest vigour at seventy, or be able, like Thiers, to rule France at eighty, or have any spirit for playing the author, like Goethe and Victor Hugo, when over eighty; or for playing the musician, like Handel and Haydn, when over seventy; but by good management we may do wonders.

The wisest men and the best have been conspicuous for working to the end, not taking the least advantage of the leisure to which one might think they were entitled. They have found their joy in pursuing labours which they believed useful either to themselves or to others. John Locke began a "Fourth Letter on Toleration" only a few weeks before he died, and "the few pages in the posthumous volume, ending in an unfinished sentence, seem to have exhausted his remaining strength." The fire of Galileo's genius burned to the very end. He was engaged in dictating to two of his disciples his latest theories on a favourite subject when the slow fever seized him that brought him to the grave. Sir Edward Coke spent the last six years of his life in revising and improving the works upon which his fame now rests. John Wesley only the year before he died wrote: "I am now an old man, decayed from head to foot. . . . However, blessed be God! I do not slack my labours; I can preach and write still." Arnauld, one of the greatest of French theologians and philosophers, retained, says Disraeli, "the vigour of his genius and the command of his pen to his last day, and at the age of eighty-two was still the great Arnauld." It was he who, when urged in his old age to rest from his labours, exclaimed, "Rest! Shall we not have the whole of eternity to rest in?"

Old age often makes itself useful in furnishing life with cheerfulness. A middle-aged man may be just wise enough to be miserable, but an old man's additional knowledge and experience not unfrequently bring him to the point of being a happy and contented philosopher.

For a picture of an old man in this enviable state of mind, take Cornaro—we have quoted him already, but must do so again. In his eighty-third year we find him congratulating himself that in all probability he "had still a series of years to live in health and spirits and to enjoy this beautiful world, which is indeed beautiful to those who know how to make it so." Even at ninety-five he wrote of himself as "sound and hearty, contented and cheerful." "At this age," he says, "I enjoy at once two lives: one terrestrial, which I possess in fact; the other celestial, which I possess in thought; and this thought is equal to actual enjoyment, when founded on things we are sure to attain, as I am sure to attain that celestial life, through the infinite mercy and goodness of God."

Jeremy Bentham, who lived to be eighty-five, retained to the last the fresh and cheerful temperament of a boy. John Wesley, who died when he was eighty-eight, also had a happy disposition. "I feel and grieve," he says, "but by the grace of God I fret at nothing." Goethe, who reached his eighty-third year, is another good example. Then there is Boerhaave, one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, who held that decent mirth is the salt of life, and in the exercise of his amiable qualities lived to be seventy. But, indeed, in the case of most old people, we believe, it will be found that cheerfulness is one of their leading characteristics. It is that, no doubt, that helps to make their lives so long.

Age sets a good example in composure and in the calm way in which it receives all that happens, and adapts itself to every changing circumstance. It has seen by experience that when things will not suit our will, it is best to suit our will to things; and that by the opposition of passion to the inevitable nothing is to be gained.

JAMES MASON.



### THE ROYAL FAMILY.

**ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA**, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Albert, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.

#### *Children.*

1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa (H.I.M. Empress Frederick of Germany), Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany, afterwards Emperor of Germany.
2. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue:—  
Albert Victor Christian Edward, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869; Alexander John Charles Albert, born Apr. 6, 1871, died Apr. 7, 1871.

3. Alice Maude Mary, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878.
4. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married January 23, 1874, to the Princess Marie of Russia.
5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian.
6. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.
7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to the Princess Margaret Louise of Prussia.
8. Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont; died March 28, 1884.
9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

### SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

#### NORMAN LINE.

|                     | <i>Began to reign.</i> |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| William I. . . . .  | Oct. 14, 1066          |
| William II. . . . . | Sept. 9, 1087          |
| Henry I. . . . .    | August 2, 1100         |
| Stephen . . . . .   | Dec. 2, 1135           |

#### FAMILY OF PLANTAGENET.

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Henry II. . . . .   | Oct. 25, 1154 |
| Richard I. . . . .  | July 6, 1189  |
| John . . . . .      | April 6, 1199 |
| Henry III. . . . .  | Oct. 19, 1216 |
| Edward I. . . . .   | Nov. 16, 1272 |
| Edward II. . . . .  | July 7, 1307  |
| Edward III. . . . . | Jan. 24, 1327 |
| Richard II. . . . . | June 21, 1377 |

#### HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

|                   | <i>Began to reign.</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Henry IV. . . . . | Sept. 29, 1399         |
| Henry V. . . . .  | March 23, 1413         |
| Henry VI. . . . . | Aug. 31, 1422          |

#### HOUSE OF YORK.

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Edward IV. . . . .   | March 1, 1461 |
| Edward V. . . . .    | April 9, 1483 |
| Richard III. . . . . | June 22, 1483 |

#### YORK & LANCASTER UNITED IN THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Henry VII. of Lan. . . . . | Aug. 22, 1485  |
| Henry VIII. . . . .        | April 22, 1509 |
| Edward VI. . . . .         | Jan. 28, 1547  |
| Mary I. . . . .            | July 6, 1553   |
| Elizabeth . . . . .        | Nov. 17, 1558  |

#### HOUSE OF STUART.

|                    | <i>Began to reign.</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| James I. . . . .   | March 24, 1603         |
| Charles I. . . . . | March 27, 1625         |

#### [COMMONWEALTH, 1649 TO 1660, CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.]

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Charles II. . . . .           | Jan. 30, 1660 |
| James II. . . . .             | Feb. 6, 1685  |
| William & Mary . . . . .      | Feb. 13, 1689 |
| William alone, from . . . . . | Dec. 28, 1694 |
| Anne . . . . .                | March 8, 1702 |

#### BRUNSWICK FAMILY.

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| George I. . . . .   | Aug. 1, 1714  |
| George II. . . . .  | June 11, 1727 |
| George III. . . . . | Oct. 25, 1760 |
| George IV. . . . .  | Jan. 29, 1820 |
| William IV. . . . . | June 26, 1830 |
| VICTORIA . . . . .  | June 20, 1837 |

### SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND.

| <i>Names.</i>                | <i>Began to reign.</i> |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Malcolm (Ceanmohr) . . . . . | Apr., 1057             |
| Donald (Bane) . . . . .      | Nov., 1092             |
| Duncan . . . . .             | May, 1094              |
| Donald (Bane) rest. . . . .  | Nov., 1095             |
| Edgar . . . . .              | Sept., 1097            |
| Alexander I. . . . .         | Jan. 8, 1107           |
| David I. . . . .             | Apr. 27, 1124          |
| Malcolm (Maiden) . . . . .   | May 24, 1153           |
| William (The Lion) . . . . . | Dec. 9, 1165           |
| Alexander II. . . . .        | Dec. 4, 1214           |

| <i>Names.</i>                  | <i>Began to reign.</i> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Alexander III. . . . .         | July 8, 1240           |
| Margaret . . . . .             | Mar. 19, 1286          |
| John (Balliol) . . . . .       | Nov. 17, 1292          |
| Robert I. (Bruce) . . . . .    | Mar. 27, 1306          |
| David II. . . . .              | June 7, 1329           |
| Robert II. (Stewart) . . . . . | Feb. 22, 1371          |
| Robert III. . . . .            | Apr. 12, 1390          |
| James I. . . . .               | Apr. 4, 1406           |
| James II. . . . .              | Feb. 20, 1437          |
| James III. . . . .             | Aug. 3, 1460           |

| <i>Names.</i>                                                          | <i>Began to reign.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| James IV. . . . .                                                      | June 11, 1488          |
| James V. . . . .                                                       | Sept. 9, 1513          |
| Mary . . . . .                                                         | Dec. 16, 1542          |
| Francis and Mary . . . . .                                             | Apr. 24, 1558          |
| Mary . . . . .                                                         | Dec. 5, 1560           |
| Henry and Mary . . . . .                                               | July 29, 1565          |
| Mary . . . . .                                                         | Feb. 10, 1567          |
| James VI. . . . .                                                      | July 29, 1567          |
| <i>(Ascended the throne of England as James I., 24th March, 1603.)</i> |                        |

### PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

|                                                      |               |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Declaration of Independence</i> . . . . .         | 4 July 1776   |
| General Washington, first President, 1789 and 1793   |               |
| John Adams . . . . .                                 | 1797          |
| Thomas Jefferson . . . . .                           | 1801 and 1805 |
| James Madison . . . . .                              | 1809 and 1813 |
| James Monroe . . . . .                               | 1817 and 1821 |
| John Quincy Adams . . . . .                          | 1825          |
| General Andrew Jackson . . . . .                     | 1829 and 1833 |
| Martin Van Buren . . . . .                           | 1837          |
| Gen. William Henry Harrison (died 4 April) . . . . . | 1841          |
| John Tyler (elected as Vice-President) . . . . .     | 1841          |
| James Knox Polk . . . . .                            | 1845          |

|                                                          |               |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Gen. Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850) . . . . .        | 1849          |
| Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President) . . . . .   | 1850          |
| General Franklin Pierce . . . . .                        | 1853          |
| James Buchanan . . . . .                                 | 1857          |
| Abraham Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865) . . . . .          | 1861 and 1865 |
| Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President) . . . . .     | 1865          |
| General Ulysses S. Grant . . . . .                       | 1869 and 1873 |
| Rutherford B. Hayes . . . . .                            | 1877          |
| Gen. Jas. Abram Garfield (died 19 Sept. 1881) . . . . .  | 1881          |
| Gen. Chester A. Arthur (elected as V.-Presid.) . . . . . | 1881          |
| Grover Cleveland . . . . .                               | 1885          |
| General Benjamin Harrison . . . . .                      | 1889          |

### THE COST OF WAR.

|                        | <i>Men took<br/>the field.</i> | <i>Returned<br/>home.</i> |                             | <i>Men took<br/>the field.</i> | <i>Returned<br/>home.</i> |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Crimean War . . . . .  | 1,460,500                      | 847,830                   | Sadowa Campaign . . . . .   | 659,000                        | 534,000                   |
| American War . . . . . | 2,336,000                      | 2,041,600                 | Franco-German War . . . . . | 1,713,000                      | 899,300                   |



# STAMPS, TAXES, LICENCES, EXCISE DUTIES, &c.

## BILL STAMPS.

|                                       | £                                                  | s.                    | d.                    |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Not exceeding .....                   | 5                                                  | 0                     | 1                     |
| Above {<br>£5<br>10<br>25<br>50<br>75 | but not exceeding {<br>10<br>25<br>50<br>75<br>100 | 0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>1 | 2<br>3<br>6<br>9<br>0 |

And every additional £100, or fraction of £100—1s.

## DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes payable at any time after date have three days of grace allowed; thus, a bill dated Jan. 1 at two months' date is not due till March 4; but by a recent Act no days of grace are allowed on Bills drawn at sight, or on demand; such must, therefore, be paid on presentation.

## RECEIPTS.

Receipt for the payment of £2 or upwards ..... 1d.  
Persons receiving the money to pay the duty.

Penalty for giving a receipt, liable to duty, not duly stamped—£10.  
The person giving the receipt shall, before the instrument be delivered out of his hands, obliterate the stamp by writing his Name or Initials, together with the true date of his so writing, in such a manner as to show clearly and distinctly that such stamp has been used.

Letters acknowledging the safe arrival of Bills of Exchange, &c., and other securities for money, are no longer exempt from the Stamp Act, but must have a Stamp affixed.

Penalty for refusing to give a duly stamped receipt in any case where receipt is liable to duty—£10.

## CHEQUES.

Bankers' Cheques ..... 1d.

## PATENT (LETTERS) FOR INVENTIONS.

|                                                                                | £   | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| On application for provisional protection ..                                   | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| On filing complete specification .....                                         | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| On certificate of renewal (before end of 4 years from date of patent) ..       | 50  | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto (before the end of 8 years from date of patent) .....                    | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| Or the following annual fees may be substituted for the fees of £50 and £100:— |     |    |    |
| Before the expiration of 4th year from date of patent .....                    | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| 5th year .....                                                                 | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| 6th " .....                                                                    | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| 7th " .....                                                                    | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| 8th " .....                                                                    | 15  | 0  | 0  |
| 9th " .....                                                                    | 15  | 0  | 0  |
| 10th " .....                                                                   | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| 11th " .....                                                                   | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| 12th " .....                                                                   | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| 13th " .....                                                                   | 20  | 0  | 0  |

## LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

On every £100 of capital to be raised ..... 0 2 0

## CONVEYANCE.

|                                                                                                                                                                         | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Where the purchase money shall not exceed £5 .....                                                                                                                      | 0 | 0  | 6  |
| Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 .....                                                                                                                                | 0 | 1  | 0  |
| Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £15 .....                                                                                                                               | 0 | 1  | 6  |
| Exceeding £15 and not exceeding £20 .....                                                                                                                               | 0 | 2  | 0  |
| Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £25 .....                                                                                                                               | 0 | 2  | 6  |
| For every additional £25 up to £300 .....                                                                                                                               | 0 | 2  | 6  |
| If exceeding £300, then for every £50 .....                                                                                                                             | 0 | 5  | 0  |
| (If any kind not otherwise charged .....                                                                                                                                | 0 | 10 | 0  |
| Conveyance or Transfer.—                                                                                                                                                |   |    |    |
| Of Bank of England Stock .....                                                                                                                                          | 0 | 7  | 9  |
| Of East India Company Stock .....                                                                                                                                       | 1 | 10 | 0  |
| Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation, and colonial generally; for every £100 or fractional part of £100 of nominal amount transferred .. | 0 | 2  | 6  |

## LICENCES AND EXCISE DUTIES.

|                                                                                                                                                                              | £  | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Armorial Bearings .....                                                                                                                                                      | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| " " on a Carriage .....                                                                                                                                                      | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Auctioneers, Anl. Licence ..                                                                                                                                                 | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Beer and Wine Retailers " not to be consumed on the premises ....                                                                                                            | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Beer drunk on premises " not drunk on the premises .....                                                                                                                     | 3  | 10 | 0  |
| Carriages, Annual Licence (Great Britain).—For every carriage with four or more wheels, drawn by two or more horses or mules, or drawn or propelled by mechanical power .... | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| For every carriage with four or more wheels, drawn by one horse or mule only .....                                                                                           | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| For every carriage with less than four wheels ..                                                                                                                             | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| For every Hackney carriage .....                                                                                                                                             | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| Dogs, any kind, Gt. Brit. " (Ireland) .....                                                                                                                                  | 0  | 7  | 6  |
| Game Licences:—If taken out after 31st July and before 1st November, to expire on 31st July following .....                                                                  | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| After 31st July, expire 31st October .....                                                                                                                                   | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| After 1st November, expire 31st July .....                                                                                                                                   | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Occasional Game Licence for any period of fourteen days .....                                                                                                                | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Gamekeepers, Gt. Britain ..                                                                                                                                                  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Game Dealer's Licence ..                                                                                                                                                     | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Gun (Licence to carry) ..                                                                                                                                                    | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Marriage Licence, Special, England and Ireland ..                                                                                                                            | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| " " By Superintendent Registrar ..                                                                                                                                           | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Medicine (Patent) Dealers, Gt. Brit., ann. Licence ..                                                                                                                        | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| Pawnbrokers .....                                                                                                                                                            | 7  | 10 | 0  |
| Servants—Annual Licence for every Male Servant in Great Britain ..                                                                                                           | 0  | 13 | 0  |

|                                               | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Retailers of Sweets .....                     | 1 | 5  | 0  |
| Tobacco & Snuff dealers in ..                 | 0 | 5  | 3  |
| Wine Retailers:—To be consumed on premises .. | 3 | 10 | 0  |
| " " Off Licences .....                        | 2 | 10 | 0  |

## AGREEMENTS, &c.

AGREEMENT, or Memorandum of Agreement, under hand only, of the value of £5 or more, when not otherwise charged—6d. Ditto, to let a furnished house for less than a year, the rent being above £25—2s. 6d. Agreement for a Lease not exceeding 35 years, the same as on a lease. An Agreement should be stamped within 14 days of date. The penalty for stamping after that period is £10.

Affidavits and Declarations, 2s. 6d.

## APPRENTICE INDENTURES.

Without premium ..... 2s. 6d.  
With prem., for every £5 .. 5s. 0d.

Articles of Clerkship to Solicitor in England or Ireland .. £80  
" For Lancashire, Durham, or Scotch superior courts .... £60

## INCOME TAX.

Incomes amounting to £150 a year and under £400 are rated at 6d. in the pound, but £120 of the total income is not taxed. Annual incomes of £400 and upwards are rated at 6d. in the pound without any deduction.

## GOVERNMENT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

The lives of persons of either sex between the ages of 14 and 65 may be insured for not less than £5 nor more than £100; or if the amount does not exceed £5 not under the age of 8 years. The Postmaster-General is also empowered to grant Immediate or Deferred Annuities for any amount not less than £1 or more than £100 to any person not under the age of 5 years.

The following examples show various ways in which Insurances may be effected:—The life of a man or woman between 21 and 22 years of age may be insured for £10, by an annual payment throughout life of 4s. 4d. (1d. a week); or by an annual payment to the age of 60 of 4s. 8d.; or by a single payment of £4 4s.; or a person between 21 and 22 years of age having, say, £9 deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, the interest on which is 4s. 6d. a year, can direct that 4s. 4d. of this amount of interest be applied to the payment of premiums on a Life Policy for £10; he can thus maintain his Life Insurance without decreasing his capital of £9.

A sum of money may be insured on the attainment of the age of 60 years, or sooner in the event of death, by the payment of a single or annual premium, and a sum of money may be insured at the expiration of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, or 40 years, or sooner in the event of death, by the payment of a single premium according to the age of the insured person.



# LAW SITTINGS, ECLIPSES, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

## SPECIAL WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

|                         |              |           |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| A Fodder of Lead is     | 19½ cwt., or | 2184 lbs. |
| A Firkin of Butter ..   | 56           | lbs.      |
| A Stone of Butcher's    |              |           |
| Meat (London) .....     | 8            | lbs.      |
| A Stone of Horse-       |              |           |
| man's Weight .....      | 14           | lbs.      |
| A Stone of Iron Shot    |              |           |
| A Stone of Glass ....   | 5            | lbs.      |
| A Seam of Glass, 24 st. |              |           |
| of 5 lbs., or .....     | 120          | lbs.      |
| A Faggot of Steel ..    | 120          | lbs.      |
| Pig Ballast .....       | 56           | lbs.      |
| Cask of Bristles ....   | 10           | cwt.      |
| A Bale of Feathers      |              |           |
| about .....             | 1            | cwt.      |
| A Pocket of Hops ..     | 1½ to 2      | cwt.      |
| A Bag of Hops, nearly   | 2½           | cwt.      |
| A Hogshead of To-       |              |           |
| bacco .....             | 12 to 18     | cwt.      |
| A Sack of Potatoes ..   | 168          | lbs.      |
| A Sack of Coals .....   | 224          | lbs.      |
| A Sack of Flour ....    | 280          | lbs.      |
| A Dicker of Hides ....  | 10           | skins.    |
| A Dicker of Gloves ..   | 10           | dozen.    |
| A Last of Hides ....    | 20           | dickers   |
| A Last of Feathers      |              |           |
| A Last of Gunpowder     | 24           | barrels.  |
| A Roll of Vellum, 5     |              |           |
| doz. or .....           | 60           | skins.    |
| A Hogshead of Ale ..    | 54           | galls.    |
| A Butt of Ale .....     | 108          | galls.    |
| A Pipe of Port .....    | 115          | galls.    |
| A Pipe of Marsala ..    | 93           | galls.    |
| A Hogshead of Claret    | 46           | galls.    |

## COMMERCIAL NUMBERS.

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 12 Articles ..... | 1 Dozen.          |
| 13 Ditto .....    | 1 Long Dozen.     |
| 12 Dozen .....    | 1 Gross.          |
| 20 Articles ..... | 1 Score.          |
| 5 Score .....     | 1 Com. Hundred.   |
| 6 Score .....     | 1 Great Hundred.  |
| 80 Deals .....    | 1 Quarter.        |
| 4 Quarters .....  | 1 Hundred.        |
| 24 Sheets Paper.. | 1 Quire.          |
| 20 Ditto .....    | 1 Ditto outsides. |
| 25 Ditto .....    | 1 Printer's Ditto |
| 20 Quires .....   | 1 Ream.           |
| 21½ Ditto .....   | 1 Printer's Ditto |
| 2 Reams .....     | 1 Bundle.         |
| 10 Ditto .....    | 1 Bale.           |

## BANK HOLIDAYS, 1890.

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Easter Monday .....    | April 7 |
| Whit Monday .....      | May 26  |
| First Monday in August | Aug. 4  |
| Friday (Boxing Day) .. | Dec. 26 |

## LAW SITTINGS, 1890.

|                            | Begin.  | End.    |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Hilary Sittings Jan. 11 .. | Jan. 11 | Apr. 2  |
| Easter do. .. Apr. 15 ..   | Apr. 15 | May 23  |
| Trinity do. .. June 3 ..   | June 3  | Aug. 12 |
| Michaelmas do. Oct. 24 ..  | Oct. 24 | Dec. 20 |

## ECLIPSES IN 1890.

In the year 1890 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and one of the Moon:—

June 17.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, visible as a Partial Eclipse at Greenwich.

Nov. 26.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, invisible at Greenwich.

Dec. 12.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

## CALENDAR FOR 1891.

| 1891.      | Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. | Fri. | Sat. |
|------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| Jan.....   | 4    | 5    | 6     | 7    | 8     | 9    | 10   |
|            | 11   | 12   | 13    | 14   | 15    | 16   | 17   |
|            | 18   | 19   | 20    | 21   | 22    | 23   | 24   |
|            | 25   | 26   | 27    | 28   | 29    | 30   | 31   |
| Feb .....  | 1    | 2    | 3     | 4    | 5     | 6    | 7    |
|            | 8    | 9    | 10    | 11   | 12    | 13   | 14   |
|            | 15   | 16   | 17    | 18   | 19    | 20   | 21   |
|            | 22   | 23   | 24    | 25   | 26    | 27   | 28   |
| March ...  | 1    | 2    | 3     | 4    | 5     | 6    | 7    |
|            | 8    | 9    | 10    | 11   | 12    | 13   | 14   |
|            | 15   | 16   | 17    | 18   | 19    | 20   | 21   |
|            | 22   | 23   | 24    | 25   | 26    | 27   | 28   |
|            | 29   | 30   | 31    |      |       |      |      |
| April .... |      |      |       | 1    | 2     | 3    | 4    |
|            | 5    | 6    | 7     | 8    | 9     | 10   | 11   |
|            | 12   | 13   | 14    | 15   | 16    | 17   | 18   |
|            | 19   | 20   | 21    | 22   | 23    | 24   | 25   |
|            | 26   | 27   | 28    | 29   | 30    |      |      |
| May .....  |      |      |       |      |       | 1    | 2    |
|            | 3    | 4    | 5     | 6    | 7     | 8    | 9    |
|            | 10   | 11   | 12    | 13   | 14    | 15   | 16   |
|            | 17   | 18   | 19    | 20   | 21    | 22   | 23   |
|            | 24   | 25   | 26    | 27   | 28    | 29   | 30   |
|            | 31   |      |       |      |       |      |      |
| June ..... |      | 1    | 2     | 3    | 4     | 5    | 6    |
|            | 7    | 8    | 9     | 10   | 11    | 12   | 13   |
|            | 14   | 15   | 16    | 17   | 18    | 19   | 20   |
|            | 21   | 22   | 23    | 24   | 25    | 26   | 27   |
|            | 28   | 29   | 30    |      |       |      |      |
| July ..... |      |      |       | 1    | 2     | 3    | 4    |
|            | 5    | 6    | 7     | 8    | 9     | 10   | 11   |
|            | 12   | 13   | 14    | 15   | 16    | 17   | 18   |
|            | 19   | 20   | 21    | 22   | 23    | 24   | 25   |
|            | 26   | 27   | 28    | 29   | 30    | 31   |      |
| August ..  |      |      |       |      |       | 1    |      |
|            | 2    | 3    | 4     | 5    | 6     | 7    | 8    |
|            | 9    | 10   | 11    | 12   | 13    | 14   | 15   |
|            | 16   | 17   | 18    | 19   | 20    | 21   | 22   |
|            | 23   | 24   | 25    | 26   | 27    | 28   | 29   |
|            | 30   | 31   |       |      |       |      |      |
| Sept.....  |      |      | 1     | 2    | 3     | 4    | 5    |
|            | 6    | 7    | 8     | 9    | 10    | 11   | 12   |
|            | 13   | 14   | 15    | 16   | 17    | 18   | 19   |
|            | 20   | 21   | 22    | 23   | 24    | 25   | 26   |
|            | 27   | 28   | 29    | 30   |       |      |      |
| Oct.....   |      |      |       |      | 1     | 2    | 3    |
|            | 4    | 5    | 6     | 7    | 8     | 9    | 10   |
|            | 11   | 12   | 13    | 14   | 15    | 16   | 17   |
|            | 18   | 19   | 20    | 21   | 22    | 23   | 24   |
|            | 25   | 26   | 27    | 28   | 29    | 30   | 31   |
| Nov.....   | 1    | 2    | 3     | 4    | 5     | 6    | 7    |
|            | 8    | 9    | 10    | 11   | 12    | 13   | 14   |
|            | 15   | 16   | 17    | 18   | 19    | 20   | 21   |
|            | 22   | 23   | 24    | 25   | 26    | 27   | 28   |
|            | 29   | 30   |       |      |       |      |      |
| Dec. ....  |      |      | 1     | 2    | 3     | 4    | 5    |
|            | 6    | 7    | 8     | 9    | 10    | 11   | 12   |
|            | 13   | 14   | 15    | 16   | 17    | 18   | 19   |
|            | 20   | 21   | 22    | 23   | 24    | 25   | 26   |
|            | 27   | 28   | 29    | 30   | 31    |      |      |

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &c.

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

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

In Scotland a Birth must be registered within 21 days. A Marriage must be registered within three days. A Death must be registered within eight days.

## INTEREST TABLE.

Without giving an elaborate series of tabulated figures to ascertain the interest due on any given sum, at 2½, 3, 5, or any other rate per cent., any person may calculate for himself the amount of interest by a very simple process.

The amount of interest upon one pound for every month at 5 per cent. is one penny. Having ascertained what any given sum amounts to at 5 per cent., other rates may be calculated by adding to, or dividing it, thus: 6 months.

5 per cent. for £80 would be £2 0 0

2½ per cent., which is one-

half .....

3 per cent. is six-tenths ..

3½ per cent. is seven-tenths ..

4 per cent. is four-fifths ..

If the interest should be more

than 5 per cent., then the extra

rate of interest must be added.

Thus for 6½ per cent. add one-

fourth; for 7½ per cent. add one-

half.

## TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

| Yr. | Pr. Mnth. | Per Week. | Pr. Day. |
|-----|-----------|-----------|----------|
| £   | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.   | s. d.    |
| 1   | 0 1 8     | 0 0 4½    | 0 0½     |
| 2   | 0 3 4     | 0 0 9½    | 0 1½     |
| 3   | 0 5 0     | 0 1 1½    | 0 2½     |
| 4   | 0 6 8     | 0 1 6½    | 0 3½     |
| 5   | 0 8 4     | 0 1 11½   | 0 4½     |
| 6   | 0 10 0    | 0 2 3½    | 0 5½     |
| 7   | 0 11 8    | 0 2 8½    | 0 6½     |
| 8   | 0 13 4    | 0 3 0½    | 0 7½     |
| 9   | 0 15 0    | 0 3 5½    | 0 8½     |
| 10  | 0 16 8    | 0 3 10½   | 0 9½     |
| 11  | 18 4      | 0 4 2½    | 0 10½    |
| 12  | 1 0 0     | 0 4 7½    | 0 11½    |
| 13  | 1 1 8     | 0 4 11½   | 0 12½    |
| 14  | 1 3 4     | 0 5 4½    | 0 13½    |
| 15  | 1 5 0     | 0 5 9½    | 0 14½    |
| 16  | 1 6 8     | 0 6 1½    | 0 15½    |
| 17  | 1 8 4     | 0 6 6½    | 0 16½    |
| 18  | 1 10 0    | 0 6 10½   | 0 17½    |
| 19  | 1 11 8    | 0 7 3½    | 0 18½    |
| 20  | 1 13 4    | 0 7 8½    | 0 19½    |
| 30  | 2 10 0    | 0 11 6½   | 0 22½    |
| 40  | 3 6 8     | 0 15 4½   | 0 26½    |
| 50  | 4 3 4     | 0 19 2½   | 0 30½    |
| 60  | 5 0 0     | 1 3 0½    | 0 34½    |
| 70  | 5 16 8    | 1 6 10½   | 0 38½    |
| 80  | 6 13 4    | 1 10 8½   | 0 42½    |
| 90  | 7 10 0    | 1 14 7½   | 0 46½    |
| 100 | 8 6 8     | 1 18 5½   | 0 50½    |

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add 1d. to each month, or ¼d. to each Week.



# POST-OFFICE INFORMATION.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

To and from all parts of the United Kingdom, for prepaid letters. Not exceeding 1 oz. .... 1d. Excdg. 1 oz. but not excdg. 2oz. 1½d. " 2 oz. " 4 oz. 2d. " 4 oz. " 6 oz. 2½d. " 6 oz. " 8 oz. 3d. " 8 oz. " 10 oz. 3½d. " 10 oz. " 12 oz. 4d. and so on at the rate of ¼d. for every additional two ounces. 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 1 foot 6 inches in length, 9 inches in width, or 6 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from a Government Office.

## REGISTRATION.

By the prepayment of a fee of twopence, any letter, newspaper, or book-packet may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom or British Colonies. The Post-Office will not undertake the safe transmission of valuable enclosures in unregistered letters; and unregistered letters found to contain coin will, on delivery, be charged with a registration fee of 8d. If a registered article be lost the Post-Office is liable to the extent of £5.

## REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES

Are sold at all Post-Offices, and by rural messengers, according to size, from 2½d. to 3d. each.

## POSTAGE ON INLAND REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

**Prepaid Rates.**—For each Registered Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet—One Half-penny; 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 Half-penny for every 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz.

**Unpaid Rates.**—A Newspaper posted unpaid, or 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. 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 may exceed 14 lbs. in weight, or two feet in length by one foot in width or depth.

## INLAND PARCEL POST.

For an Inland Postal Parcel, the rate of postage, to be prepaid in ordinary postage stamps, will be—Not exceeding in weight 1 lb., 3d.; and for every additional lb. up to the maximum of 11 lbs., 1½d. Maximum length 3 feet 6 inches; maximum length and girth combined, 6 feet.

A Parcel Post Service has been established between the United Kingdom and the countries of the Continent of Europe and the British Colonies and Foreign Possessions generally. For rates and other conditions, see the Post Office Guide, published quarterly.

## INSURANCE AND COMPENSATION.

The Postmaster-General will, subject to rules, give compensation for loss and damage of inland parcels as follows:—

(I.) Where no fee except postage is paid, the Postmaster-General will give compensation to an amount not exceeding £1. (II.) Where, in addition to the postage, an insurance fee of 1d. is paid, the Postmaster-General will give compensation to an amount not exceeding £5. (III.) Where, in addition to the postage, an insurance fee of 2d. is paid, the Postmaster-General will give compensation to an amount not exceeding £10. In no case will a larger amount of compensation than £10 be paid.

## INLAND BOOK POST.

The Book Post rate is One Half-penny for every 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz. 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, 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; it may, however, be tied with string.

No Book-Packet may exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six in depth.

A Book Packet, if the rules are infringed, is chargeable if under 8 oz. in weight as a letter packet, and if over 8 oz. it is transferred to the Parcel Post, and charged a fine of 1d., in addition to any deficient Parcel Postage.

## POST CARDS.

Post Cards, bearing a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only. They are sold at 10 for 5½d., or of finer quality at 10 for 6d. They can also be had in smaller numbers or singly. Reply Cards are now sold. Foreign Postal Cards, 1d., 1½d., and 2d. each.

## MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are granted in the United Kingdom, as follows:—For sums not exceeding - £1, 2d. " " exc. £1 & not exc. £2, 3d. " " £2 " " £4, 4d. " " £4 " " £7, 5d. " " £7 " " £10, 6d.

## POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal Orders are now issued at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, and at Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople. Terms:

|             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1s. .. 1d.  | 3s. 6d. 1d. | 10s. .. 1d.  |
| 1s. 6d. 1d. | 4s. .. 1d.  | 10s. 6d. 1d. |
| 2s. .. 1d.  | 4s. 6d. 1d. | 15s. .. 1½d. |
| 2s. 6d. 1d. | 5s. .. 1d.  | 20s. .. 1½d. |
| 3s. .. 1d.  | 7s. 6d. 1d. |              |

Postal Orders are not payable outside the United Kingdom, except at Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople.

## MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE ABROAD.

Foreign Orders are issued at the following rates:—

If payable in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Dutch East India Possessions, Egypt, France, German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, &c., or the British Possessions and Colonies:—On sums not exceeding  
£2 .... 0s. 6d. | £7 .... 1s. 6d.  
£5 .... 1s. 0d. | £10 .... 2s. 0d.

## POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits of one shilling upwards will be received from any depositor at the Post-Office Savings Banks, provided the deposits made in any year ending the 31st December do not exceed 30l., and provided the total amount does not exceed 150l. exclusive of interest. When principal and interest amount together to £200, all interest will cease.

## "TAKE CARE OF THE PENCE."

At every Post-Office in the United Kingdom forms can be obtained, free of charge, on which twelve penny postage stamps can be fixed, and when the form has been thus filled up with twelve penny stamps it will be received at any Post-Office Savings Bank as a Savings Bank deposit for one shilling.

## STOCKS CAN BE BOUGHT

At any Post-Office Savings Bank. Any depositor who wishes can invest any sum up to £100, in Government Stock at the current price of the day. Not more than £300 stock in all can be credited to any one account. The same facilities are afforded for selling out stock. The commission for purchase or sale of Stocks is for any amount not exceeding £25, 9d.; and 6d. for each £25 after.

## POSTAL TELEGRAMS.

Charge throughout the United Kingdom, 6d. for twelve words; names and addresses of sender and receiver included. Usually, however, there is no necessity to telegraph sender's address. Each additional word, ¼d. Numbers in addresses counted as one word.



# Lloyd's Teas


ARE OF EXCEPTIONALLY

## GOOD QUALITY

*And selected from the Best Plantations in*

### INDIA, CEYLON & CHINA.

Prices— $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , 2/- &c.

 **SPECIAL VALUE.** { Lloyd's Indian Tea, 2/- per lb.  
Lloyd's Ceylon Tea, 2/- „

Six Pounds for Eleven Shillings.

## LLOYD'S COFFEES,

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, AND

*FRESH ROASTED EVERY DAY*

Prices— $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ . ABSOLUTELY  
PURE.

◁ P. J. LLOYD & CO., ▷

TEA-MEN & COFFEE ROASTERS,

BRISTOL BRIDGE.

CLIFTON — REDLAND — BATH.





# Coalpit Heath Coal Co.

(LATE C. H. & J. HEWITT),

COLLIERY PROPRIETORS & MERCHANTS,

Avon Street, St. Philip's, & Montpelier Station,  
BRISTOL.

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## THE COALPIT HEATH RED ASH COALS

Are very economical, and being raised at our own Colliery, we are in a position to give best possible value for money.

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AGENTS FOR

Forest of Dean, Silkstone, Derby Brights,  
Cannock and Burton Coals.

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STAFFORD, LEICESTER, and WARWICKSHIRE  
COALS always in stock.

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Best Anthracite, Welsh, Smiths', and Kibble Coal.

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*Before ordering elsewhere, obtain our PRICE LIST (free on application), and compare prices.*



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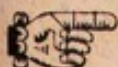
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**T. VIGOR & CO., Proprietor.**

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SPECIAL QUALITY  
**SILK HATS**

**10/6.**

**NEWEST SHAPES.**

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CHILDREN'S

**Fancy Velvet & Cloth Caps,**

From 9½d. to 2/6.

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**FELT HATS**

In the Latest Shapes and Fashionable Colours.

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**UMBRELLAS**

In SILK, ALPACA, and NEW GLORIA CLOTH.

Specially Selected Sticks and Strong Frames.

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**BRISTOL.**



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enable the Public to know when they are purchasing  
the genuine articles.

REGISTERED

**IMPERIAL  
COLD WATER  
SOAP**

*Lawson Phillips Billings*

AND

**LAWSON'S  
RAPID  
CLEANSER**

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**LAWSON, PHILLIPS & BILLINGS,  
BRISTOL.**



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From Sir CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.

"I have never tasted Cocoa that I like so well. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WHOSE DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE WEAK, and I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea for young persons."



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From W. H. STANLEY, M.D., &c.

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**Easily Digested—**

**Economical.**

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