forserved a custom in all those Italian cities and towns through the which I pussed, that is not used in any other country that i saw in my travels, neither do I think that any other mation of Christendom doth use it, but only Italy.
So writes the old English traveller Thoma Coryste, in that book of his, quaintly entitled Crudities, and published in the year of grace 1611. In 1608, Thomas has been travelling

through France, Italy, Switzerland, and parts of Germany; and in his Crudities appear the results of the tour. But what is the unique which Thomas has observed in Italy, and to a knowledge of which be introduces his Britis

the meat out of the dish, they fasten their fork which they hold in their other hand, upon the same dish; so that whatsoever he be that, sit ting in the company of any others at meal, should unavisedly touch the dish of meat with his fingers from which all at the table do cut. talk meanwhile, and never smearing his company, as having transgressed the laws of good-manners, insometh that for his error he shall be at least browbeaten, if not reprohended on words. This form of feeding, I understand, is generally used in all places of Italy; their forks and some of silver, but those are used only by gentlemen. Honest Thomas Coryate was quite taken with-this new-fangled-carriosity—for a curiosity it was to him to all intents and purposes—and as a curiosity the wasten on the correct of the same sear of the same search search search search search search sear pany, as having transgressed the taws of good manners, insomuch that for his error he shall thought it a good idea, and others voted him

Snapper up of unconsidered trifles :

of Farcitorous Roman, and to the delectation, as in daty bound, of his majesty: faithful and forkless guests. Records of royal fare, during that illustrious reign, are existing in abundance, and we are to suppose the monarch and his friends in every instance without table-forks, disposing with a good-will now of venison party, now of Paris ppe; anon, of rost kidd, wholl, or of 'boyled carpe, hot; 'in a trice, again, of 'chinesof salmon, broyled,' or rostmut, and wholl,' or of 'boyled carpe, hot; 'in a trice, again, of 'chinesof salmon, broyled,' or rostmut, and smelts,' or 'sowsed proge;' then launching into an ocean of sweets and goodies, in the shape of quince-pie, candied-lart, musk-pear paste, orange-comit, almond-leach, &c.—all amid much smacking of lips and clarer of knives and—no, no forks. We can fancy his majesty leaning back in his schair to have his laugh out, as some courtier, of satirical temper and literary taste, proceeds to quote the inflance of Thomas Coryate's chapter on forks as follows: 'Hereupon I myself thought good to imitate the Italian fastion by this forked cutting of ment, not only white I was in Italy, but also in Ger. Hereupon I myself thought good to imitate the Italian fastion by this torked cutting of meat, not only white I was in Italy, but also in Germany, and oftentimes in Eagland since I came home, being once quipped for that frequent using of my fork by a certain learned gentleman, a familiar friend of mine, one Mr. Lawrence Whitaker, who in his merry humour doubted not to call meat table Furcifer, only for using a fork at feeding, but, Thomas carefully adds, for no other cause. As Robert Southey's mother was jeered in the streets of pacific occurs anywhere in the literature of either Southey's mother was jeered in the streets of proposition, the streets of significant contents and that proposition, the streets of significant contents and the pronounces table-forks, yet are the age and be pronounced table-forks, yet are the age and the use of these rarities considered doubtuil to say the least, by candid and competent judges. Ecchannot eliberately asserts, that neither the Greeks nor the Romans have any name for table-forks—one we cesential among polished in the streets of significant contents and the method of this hour, even in well-regulation, or very sharp. Such accidents as that will happen, to this hour, even in well-regulation, or very sharp. Such accidents as that will happen, to this hour, even in well-regulation, or very sharp. Such accidents as that will happen, to this hour, even in well-regulation, or very sharp. Such accidents as that will happen, to this hour, even in well-regulation, or very sharp. Such accidents as that will happen, to this hour, even in well-regulation, or very sharp. Such accidents as that will happen, to this hour, even in well-regulation, or very sharp. Such accidents as that will happen, to this hour, even in well-regulation, or very sharp. Such accidents as that will happen, to this hour, even in well-regulation, or very sharp. Such accidents as that the use of the sear growls over such the use of the sear growls over such the use of the sear growls over such the use of the sea Bristol for carrying an umbrella, as a mere effemi a e innovation, so was Furcifer Thomas,

Meercroft. The laudable use of forks. Brought into custom here as they are in Italy, To the sparing of napkins,&c.

a knowledge of which he introduces his British countrymen in the said year of grace 1611?

It is neither more nor less than the use of forks at table. Thomas Coryate is struck, and amused withal, by the observance in Italy of a custom which he believes—and he is an experienced traveller—not Christendom at large can elsewhere shew an example of. Hear him detail the prandial phenomenon: The Italian, and also most strangers that are commorant in memoirs of that turbulent prince, that at that meals use a little fork where they cut their meat. For while with their kine, which they hold in one hand, they cut, the meat out of the dish, they fasten their fork, gers, whence ensued an unpleasing assimilation to the dish, they fasten their fork, gers, whence ensued an unpleasing assimilation to the dish, they fasten their fork, gers, whence ensued an unpleasing assimilation to the dish, they fasten their meat with two sticks of ivory, ebony, or the like, not

digestion. Furthermore, that all articles of food were cut into tiny bits before they were Snapper up of unconsidered trifles;
and all, with one consent, all England over, called him Furrifer for his pains. Furrifer, the fork bearer; such was the famous 'style' be stowed on Thomas Coryate, the first man who ever used a table-fork in Great Britian.

We can faney the Latin sobriquet, with its why and wherefore, mightly relished by King James, paraking without tork, whether iron or silver, of his regal repast, and eracking jokes, right regal and pedantic, at the expense of Furriferous Phomas, and to the delectation, as in daty bound, of his majesty's faithful and forkless guests. Records of royal fare, during that illustrious reign, are existing in abundance; and we are to suppose the monarch and his in the manson of other called old bread, passed off by a gentleman were laughing over the supposed awk-abellical and bitself in the timb lists before they were served up, which was the more necessary, as food were cut into tiny bits before they were served up, which was the more necessary, as the height of Venice,' and sees fit, himself an the height of Venice,' and sees fit, himself an old traveller, to set down 'some few particular tweller, to set down 'some few particular tweller,

people. He contends, with reason, that had and, as a corrollary to table-forks been known, this ignoring of them use of forks is spreading

marks, can scarcely be understood in the same of the puzzlement of the native gentry about a ironical sense as one to be found in the writings scap-dish, which some thought most probably of a later instructor in convivial gallantry, a thing for making tea.—Ed.]

each person laid hold of the meat with his fingers, whence ensued an unpleasing assimilation
of the said fingers, to the colour of the duck's
foot, on account of the 'much saffron then put
into sauces and soup.' The writer praises hatthias Corvinus himself for his kingly knack of
'eating without a fork, yet keeping up the tabletalk meanwhile, and never smearing his
clothes.'

Attempts have made to shew that the ancients it the Calcatial Empire. may be rejected without

Then must you learn the use
And harding of your for at meals,
The metal of your glass (these are main matters
With your Italian).

The knight has met his friend in a street 'in

He contends, with reason, that had and, as a corrollary to that proposition, the

To the sparing of napkins, &c.

Beckmann, to whom we owe ourinfor mation on this as on so many other matters, in the History of Inventions, after remarking that in France, at the close of the sixteenth century; forks even at court were entirely new, and that they had not found their way into Sweden, adds 'But it must appear strange enough that Thomas Coryate, the traveller, should see forks for the first time in Italy, and in the same year be the first person to use them in England—from which circumstance he was facetiously nicknamed Furcifer.' In Italy itself, we are told, the use of forks was first known about the end of the fifteenth century; that is to say, during the latter years of Lorenzo de Medici and his brillant associates, while Charles VIII. was and twofold doth express th' canmour'd courtier, and the offer any to the hungry passer-by who beliated associates, while Charles VIII. was and twofold doth express th' canmour'd courtier, and there in standard in the country of displaying the plaintain of the country of displaying the confliction of the making tea.—Eb.]

'Once there was a rich farmer in the country '(that is the way in which all old-fashioned try '(that is the way in which all old-fashioned their which the small bones. 'The caution with which the small bones.' The caution with which the farmer who had four or five orchards of apples, the first time in Italy, and in the same year be used in his time not from choice, the first time in Italy, and in the same year be used in his time not from choice, the first time in Italy, and in the same year be used in his time not from choice, the first time in Italy, and in the same year be the first time in Italy and a successful. The province of the first time in Italy and a successful. The province of the first time in Italy and a successful. The province of the same in Italy and the country in the country of the same in Italy and in the country of the same in Italy and in It bors in the region round about Jim. He would walk about with his "men" in the mellow autumn time, picking his luscious fruits, but seldom would he offer any to the hungry passer-by who might look longingly upon his delicious treasures. He would even, with his jack-knife, cut from a the wond even, will his jack-kinds, cut flom a half decayed peach, or apple, or pear, or apricot, the diseased part, and put them in a basket by themselves, "that nothing might be lost." Now there was a plan formed by five or six of

his neighbours' sons, whereby to make him more generous to others of the fruiful bounties of Nature wherewith he had been blessed.

This was an appeal to his vanity of fast learning. One afternoon, while he was in his orchard, picking apples and pears, near the roadside, he saw five or six of his neighbours' boys ap-proaching in the main road. They were appar-ently wrangling concerning some question then at issue between them.

"Well, let us leave it to Mr.B-," said

But before he could get another word out, they

effemi. a c innovation, so was Fereifer Thomas, and so were his first disciples, furciferous and fow derided as finical coxcombs in books and on the stage. 'Your fork carving traveller' is finely flouted in Beaumont and Fletcher; and that at least they must have been alluded to by following politic manner of picking ber food with her sledge. Following particular of the following particular on the stage. 'Your fork carving traveller' is finely flouted in Beaumont and Fletcher; and that at least they must have been alluded to by Pollux, in the very minute and compendious of first seven the Anglo-French Coinage, and who lived much in France after the peace of fists, used to assert that he had seen the introduction of knives and forks, and many other needful utensils, into that country.

Meercraft. Upon my project of the forks.

Sledge, Follow! War.—A letter of William Cooper. containing the following passes, has jost come to light:—" Wherever there is war there is misery and outrage, notwithstanding which it is not only lawful to wish, but even and who lived much in France after the peace of fists, used to assert that he had seen the introduction of knives and forks, and many other needful utensils, into that country, and engaging half a score kittens of her introduced the articles used in England for washing; and the general used to cause some merriment with an account THE POET COWDER ON WAR .- A letter of

PROSPECT

SCIENTIFIC A ELEVENTH Y The Proprietors of the Scient pectfully give notice, that the Volume of their Journal will co

of September next.

Till's work differs materially those, being an Illustrated thefly to the premulgation of to the various Mechanic and Ch Manufactures, Agriculture, I Engineering, Millwork, and all light of Practical science is cut.

The Scientific American is prepayed to the convenient quarto form for bing of September next. The Scientific American is pronvenient quarto form for bine olegant typographical appearacontains eight pages of reading ted with original engravings, patented discoveries are deline its issues, so that, as respects justly regarded as an Illustrated invostor may learn, what has in the same field which he is a he may bring to the world a hachievements.

achievements.

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Tae Contributors to the Sci among the most eminent, scient of the times. The Editorial I sally acknowledged to be condusted to be distinguished, not a and truthfulness of its discussion

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A T the Tannery of Mr. Jc Journeyman Currier; A Boot and Shoemakers. Call St. Peter's Road, 64 miles fro Charlottetown, July 27, 18

JUST RECEIVED, per Si Halifax, and for Sale STORE, a splendid

LOT OF TEA, SUGAR which will be Sold Wholesale Oct. 5.

TO LET with imme southeast end of the il the corner of Great George and that occupied by Messis, G. The cellar is 21 feet by 50 The cellar is 24 feet by so is over 7 feet deep and is p on the first floor a shop 20 fe in depth; also a front Entranshop and two other apartmasecond floor one room 24 fee 15 and two about 11 feet by and the corresponding with 41 nearly corresponds with the Harbour, the Rivers and the is also attached to the premand it is one of the heat Mreautile or any other bas

tion may be obtained by ap-July 14th, 1855.

FREEHOLI FOR SALE, Lot 42, as 1 Township No. 55, boun between Townships No. 55 acres of Land. It is near South side of the Island, a Wood. For further partient JA

Recreation, Sept. 27th, 1 TO MIL Camel Hair B

HASZARD & OWL seceived this day, a new se 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which the cent below former p

FOR S THAT beautifully situates as the Subscriber a, it in a high state of cultivation years, the yearly rent is £5 are on the premisées large a large and convenient Bar and an out-house for a Grandhan As amall farm, co Also, -A small farm, c hold land, situate in Print few chains of the Darnley tioned properties are well persons wishing to purchas enquire of

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