

Richard began to repair it. It was two years in rebuilding, and the expense was defrayed by money levied of strangers banished or flying out of their countries, who obtained licence to remain here upon paying certain fees to the king. The roof is constructed with wonderful art, and most elaborately carved. It is said by some to be formed of chesnut tree, but by others, of Irish oak, to which cause is attributed its freshness, and its having so long resisted worms and vermin. The projections of the vaulted roof are enriched with great carved figures of angels supporting the arms of Edward the Confessor and Richard the Second, as is the stone moulding that runs round the hall, with the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of Richard. In 1399, on the building being finished, the founder, Richard, kept his royal Christmas in it with his accustomed prodigality, "with daily justings and runnings at tilt, whereunto resorted such a number of people, that there was every day spent, twenty-eight or twenty-six oxen, and 300 sheep, besides fowle out of number." The number of guests who daily sat down to meat was 10,000 people, whose messes were told out from the butcher to 300 servitors; and not less than 2,000 cooks, well skilled in their profession, were employed by this luxurious monarch, to furnish the requisite number of dishes. The king himself frequently presided at the feasts held in this hall, clothed in a robe of gold, garnished with pearl and precious stones, to the value of 300 marks, and having commonly about him thirteen bishops, besides barons, knights, and esquires. The solemn trial of Charles the First was held in this hall; it has long been the place likewise for the trying of all peers of the realm, and other eminent persons arraigned as criminals. The great Earl of Strafford heard here the fatal sentence but a short time before his royal master. The most celebrated trials that have taken place in it in modern times are those of Warren Hastings, Esq., the late Governor-general of Bengal, and Lord Melville.—*Antiquarian Cabinet.*



It is well known that white oxide of bismuth, under the name of *pearl white*, is used as a cosmetic, by those of the fair sex who wish to become fairer. A lady thus painted was sitting in a lecture room, where chemistry being the subject, water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas (Harrogate water) was handed round for inspection. On smelling this liquid, the lady in question became suddenly

black in the face! Every one was of course alarmed at this sudden *chemical* change; but the lecturer explaining the cause of the phenomenon, the lady received no further injury, than a salutary practical lesson to rely more on mental than personal and artificial beauty in future.



THE SABBATH BELL.

BY JOHN M'CAEE.



'TIS sweet to hear the Sabbath bell,
Whose soft and silvery chime
Breaks on the ear with fall and swell,
Wafting our thoughts from time.
I love to hear its mellow strain,
Come floating up the dell;
While wending to that sacred fame,
Where chimes the Sabbath bell.

How memory mingles with that peal!
How hours of other years!
How sad the thoughts, that, pensive, steal
Along my trickling tears!
Thoughts, mournful to my bosom lone,
Yet those I would not quell;
For, soothing to my grief, that tone
Of thine, sweet Sabbath bell.

A few years more—the winds, so bland,
Will bid the young flowers wave;
Which, oh! perhaps some soft sweet hand,
Will plant around my grave!
I'll miss thy dear, familiar voice,
Which, ah! so oft could tell
My heart, though tempest-tost, "rejoice,"—
Thou dear, dear Sabbath bell!

THE AMARANTH.

THE AMARANTH has now reached its Sixth Number, and for the first time appears in an entirely new garb. We trust that our friends and patrons will now be convinced that our Magazine is *firmly* established, and yet destined to become very popular. Our suscription is large, and includes the names of the most respectable members of our city. The circulation generally, as well in St. John as throughout the Province, is daily increasing. We make these remarks because when our terms were put at 7s. 6d. per annum, it was intended that the year's subscription should be paid on delivery of the 1st number, as it was only by such payment, that we would be enabled to publish at so very low a price; but while we were pro-