

THE SPOILED CHILD.

(From the "Cruelty of Meriden.")

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying. PROVERBS XIX. 18.

As the Curate was walking through the village, he saw a rosy-cheeked little girl at play in the church-yard; he called to her—"Mary, why are you not at school?"

Mary hung down her head, and at first refused to answer: at last she muttered, "Mother said I might stop away."

"Is your mother at home?" asked the Curate.

"Yes," answered the child. And he directed his steps towards the cottage that belonged to Mary's mother. He was going to bid Mary follow him; but he remembered that Jane Saunders was not very wise in the management of her children; and he therefore thought that, as he might wish to reprove the mother, it was better that the child should be absent.

When the Curate came to the cottage, he found Jane rocking her baby's cradle with her foot, as she went on with her work; for she gained her livelihood by making the round frocks that the labourers wear. She was preparing to rise, when the Curate came in, and she called her. "Do not disturb yourself, Mrs. Saunders. I saw your little girl in the church-yard, and I stopped her. Why, she is not at school to-day."

"Why, Sir, she and the school-mistress fell out yesterday about something, and she chose to punish Mary, and keep her in after school was over; and so the child was not willing to go this morning; and I thought one day was no great matter. That is the whole truth."

"As to the one day's schooling," answered the Curate, "perhaps it is not of any great importance at her age; but the indulgence of her wilful disposition is of very great consequence. What was her offence at school?"

"I do not exactly know, Sir. She told me it was nothing particular; but her school-mistress is in a great passion about it, and said she should stay in. It is no use being so severe with a child in my mind."

"Curate—I do not see her school-mistress. Indeed it is a punishment I myself desired should be used, instead of beating, which I do not approve of. But how can you trust to the child's account of the matter? If you were not satisfied that she had been punished rightly, why did you not go to the school-mistress, and ask her about it?"

"Jane—Oh, Mary is a very good girl, Sir, for speaking the truth; and I do not want to make a quarrel. I dare say, to-morrow she will be ready to forget it, and go to school again."

"Curate—No, Sir; she may be, but she will go with the idea that she has been ill-used, and that you take her part, and think her mistress to blame. Is this teaching her to submit to her teachers, which in the catechism she learns that it is her duty to do? Depend upon it, this sort of indulgence is no kindness to your children. We all come into the world corrupt and sinful creatures; and the earlier we are taught to control our passions the better for us, and the less trouble we shall have afterwards.

King Solomon, who is reckoned one of the wisest men, says, 'Spare the rod, and spoil the child.' Do you expect your children to grow up wise and good of themselves?"

"Jane—No, Sir; I know they must be taught while they are young. But trouble comes soon enough; so why should not the poor things enjoy themselves as long as they can? I never contradict them if I can help it; for I always say, 'They'll be contradicted enough by and by.'"

"Curate—We shall understand the matter better, perhaps, if we consider what your object is in bringing up your children. Do you wish to make them happy or unhappy?"

"Jane—Happy, Sir, to be sure: though I do think their happiest time is now."

"Curate—And do you wish them to be wise and good, or foolish and wicked?"

"Jane—Oh, Sir, you know how fond I am of my children; and I am sure I would work night and day to make them what they should be. I pray to God every night to bless them, and make them wise and good."

"Curate—And in so doing, Jane, you take one very important step towards making them so. I am very glad to hear that you do what every Christian mother ought to do; and assuredly you will, by so doing, draw down a blessing on your children's heads. But there is an old saying, 'If you put bran with one hand into your sack, and take it out with the other, your sack will never be full.' Will it?"

"Jane—No, Sir; but I do not see now what you mean."

"Curate—Why, if all day you take the very means to make your children foolish and wicked, though you may at night pray to God to make them wise and good they will not become so. There is indeed a difference between the sack; they will not remain in the state they are in; but as it is much easier to grow wicked than good, they will soon show you the effect of your evil system. Do you wish your child to be impertinent to the school-mistress, or idle at her book?"

"Jane—Oh no, Sir; I always tell her to be sure and mind what is said to her, and make haste to learn; and she begins to read nicely now."

"Curate—You tell her in this words, but you showed her to-day that you thought such faults did not require punishment; and you allowed her to take revenge on her mistress by not attending school. Was this being a kind and sensible mother?"

"Jane—I did not mean to do any harm, Sir; I said nothing against the school-mistress, except that everybody was put out sometimes."

"Curate—Your child has been punished; and if you had acted properly, that punishment might have been used to her to the end of her days. Now the probability is, that she will require a more severe punishment, before she has been many days at school. One disgrace indeed is quite certain, for, as she has staid away from school without any sufficient reason, she will to-morrow lose her place, and stand at the bottom of the class; and I rather think she was within one of the top."

"Jane—She will be sorry for that, Sir, for she has hoped to get the prize this week. However, it cannot be helped, poor thing."

"It might have been helped though," said the Curate.

Just at this moment Mary came running into the cottage; her arms bleeding, her frock torn, and screaming most sadly. Her mother flew to her; but it was some time before she could succeed in quieting her screams. Her arm and leg were badly cut and required to be dressed very carefully. The Curate said he would go and fetch some sticking plaster he had at home, and do it for her, as the parish doctor lived at some distance.

It appeared that while Mary was playing in the churchyard, a flock of sheep passed by, and some of them strayed into the gate, which she had left open. The shepherd's dog had come in after them, and barking violently frightened Mary. As she would have been obliged to pass the dog in order to get to the gate, she tried to scramble over the wall; but her frock was caught and she fell down, on some sharp stones, and in this way cut both her leg and arm.

The Curate soon returned with every thing ready; but Mary was naughty, and would not keep still to have the wounds dressed. In vain her mother promised her apples, and cakes, and sweetmeats, if she would but sit still. No; so soon as they attempted to touch her, she struggled so violently as to make the wound bleed more and more. The Curate saw plainly that as long as this foolish mother was with the child no good could be done. He therefore wanted her to give Mary to a neighbour who had come in to assist her, and to leave the Cottage for a few minutes, while he would endeavour to manage this unruly child; but this the mother refused to do, till the infant in the cradle awoke, and beginning to cry for food, she was obliged to put Mary down and nurse her baby; she went into the other room to do this, and the Curate then went up to Mary and said—

"Mary, leave off crying directly, and then this good woman will let you sit on her lap, while I put the plaster on your leg. It is no use crying, for it must be done; and you know I am stronger than you, and can keep you still if I choose. Now let me see that you are a good child."

The woman was going to take her up, but the Curate said "No; wait till she leaves off crying."—Mary knew from experience that the Curate never gave way, and by degrees she stopped her tears. She was then placed gently on the neighbour's lap, and the Curate began to talk to her about her book at school, and whether she was likely to get the prize; and reminded her, that if she had gone to school this morning she would have saved this accident.—"It is your own fault," he added; "and therefore you ought to be very, very patient. Now, shall I tell you why it is necessary to put this plaster on your leg?"

"Yes," said Mary, beginning again to sob a little.

"Do not cry, Mary, or I must leave you talking to you. If you do not have this wound on your leg covered up with plaster and rag, the cold air will get into it, and make it much worse; and it will then give you a great deal more pain."

Talking in this manner, with gentleness and kindness to the child, and yet showing that he was quite determined to have his own way, the Curate soon made Mary yield; and at last the wounds were dressed, and the poor little girl was then quietly laid on the bed.

As the mother was much distressed at the accident, the Curate only said to her, "Do not worry this lesson," and then bidding her keep Mary quiet on the bed, left the cottage.

The next day, when he came to see his little patient, he found her asleep; and the mother's account of her gave him an opportunity of again speaking acerbiously to her on the folly of spoiling her children.

"Jane—She was very restless all night, Sir; and I could not keep her in bed any way; she was very thirsty, and, pouring things she set her heart on a little beer. I tried to put her off every way, for father said it was not good for her; but she did not mind father, for though he beats her sometimes when she is well, she knew he would not now she is sick. I told her we had none in the house; but she is a cunning little child, and she remembered that I had brewed not long ago; and so she fettered for it, till I thought it was best to give it to her. She went to sleep then; but she feels very feverish this morning."

"Curate—No wonder. Beer was almost the worst thing you could give her to drink. Jane, see now what a subtle the unruly spirit of this little girl gives you. If she was accustomed to obey you as she ought, and to give up her own will, how much pain and trouble would it now save, not only to you, but to her!"

She made her wounds worse yesterday by all that struggling and kicking, and now she has increased her fever by the indulgence of her self-will. Is this kindness to your child? It is very difficult to heal the wounds of a cross and peevish person; for they heat their blood by passion, and that inflames the wound. Consider, too, if you cannot manage Mary now that she is only seven years old, what will you do when her passions are stronger, and her conduct requires more careful watching? Do you think she will mind you then?"

"Jane—I do not know, Sir; but I cannot beat my children: I am sure I am ready to cry sometimes, when I see my husband going to take the rod."

"Curate—What does Solomon say? 'Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying.' But it is not necessary to beat your children in order to govern them. My little ones at home are very obedient to their mother and myself, and yet they have never been even threatened with the rod. They have often been contradicted and are still; yet I do not think you are more tender-hearted than their mother; and the children are as happy as the day is long."

"Jane—Ay, little dears; I often stop to watch them in the garden, as I go by to fill my pichler with the well. They play about so merrily."

"Curate—The great point is, to make your children obedient from the first. Never let them do what you have forbidden, without punishing them. Treat them as kindly and as gently as you will, but never give them what they ought not to have; and never let them find that, by crying and being troublesome, they gain their end. If you manage your children well, depend it, your husband will not want to beat them. But if a father sees his children naughty and unruly, and knows that their mother spoils them, it is right enough that he should punish them himself.—As to contradicting them, remember that all through their lives they must expect contradiction; so it is best to train them to bear it. Do you now always have your own way and will?"

"Jane—Oh no, Sir; that I do not.

"Curate—Very well; that you do think will be most likely to bear contradiction best, when they grow up—a child who has never been contradicted, who has never learnt to give up her own will in anything—a child who has been trained to obey without murmuring, and to submit with cheerfulness? Follow Solomon's advice; train up your children in the way that they should go, and when they are old they will not depart from it."

Mary now called for her mother; and the Curate therefore left her, with the hope that this lesson might not be lost upon her.

Defered Extracts from our English Files.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.—A curious question has just occurred, respecting the privilege of the precincts of Windsor Castle as a protection from arrest for debt. A gentleman residing within those precincts was lately arrested for a judgment debt of between £2,000 and £4,000, and conveyed to the county gaol for Reading. The defendant, immediately after his arrest, acting upon the advice of his solicitor, took out a summons, calling upon the plaintiff and the Sheriff to show cause, before one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in which Court the proceedings were taken, why he should not be discharged out of custody, upon the ground of the arrest having been illegal, the defendant having been captured within the privileged precincts of a Royal Palace. The case was fully argued before Baron Rolfe; and on Monday last the whole of the parties attended at Mr. Baron Rolfe's chambers, when the Learned Baron stated that he had examined all the authorities which had been referred to by the learned counsel for the plaintiff and defendant, and also the affidavits which had been put in, and that his decision was that the summons be discharged. The defendant (who, it is stated, intends to bring the whole matter before the full Court next term) consequently still remains in Reading gaol. Mr. Baron Rolfe's decision has caused great consternation in the minds of those parties who had previously fondly imagined that they were living in a state of "privileged" security. The Royal residence at Windsor is no longer privileged from the intrusion of the Sheriff of the county.

THE PRISONERS FOR DEBT.—The metropolitan prisons for debt presented a very different appearance on Christmas Day last to what they do on the present occasion. In Whitecross-street prison there were at this time last year upwards of 300 debtors, and now they do not exceed 130, notwithstanding a great influx within the last fortnight. No fewer than 70 persons have taken up their abode within the last few days. The prisoners each receive a piece of bread and some beer, and on New Year's Day will receive a similar supply. In the Queen's prison there are but a comparative few to the number last year, and they were furnished with an allowance of food besides other assistance. The Marshalsea prisoners are confined in this prison, and in the Act consolidating the prisons, passed two years ago, provision was made in regard to the contributions of those 27 debtors. The whole number of debtors confined in the three metropolitan prisons are at the present period under 300, which is about one-third of the number of last year.

NELSON'S OPINION OF THE WRITES.—In 1781, Nelson writing to his brother William, says:—"I wish to you having called me out to the banners of the Whigs, you might as well have enlisted under those of my grandfather. They are altogether the most set of cyphers that ever existed—in politics, I mean."

Mr. Pitt, depend upon it, will stand against any opposition.—As a honest man must always be, and the better of a villain. But I have done with politics. Let who will get in, I shall be left out."

A NEW NAUTICAL INVENTION.—A useful invention is now in the act of being applied to one of our men-of-war. It is called a "maneuverer," and is the proposition of R. Faulerton, Esq., the proprietor. An Archimedean screw fitted through the deck-wood of the ship at right angles with the keel, and set in motion by the captain, for the purpose of turning the ship round when, from calm weather, the helm has no effect on the vessel. It does not project in any degree, so as to impede the ship's way through the water; and must be highly useful in the case of a ship being attacked by steamers or gun boats, in bringing the broadside to bear on them; or it may even assist a ship in the act of staving.

The late General Lord Lynedoch's estate at Lynedoch, near Perth, has been purchased by James Simpson, Esq., of Fox-hill Bank, near Manchester, for 135,000*l.*, and his late Lordship's adjacent estate of Belfowan was purchased by W. Thomson, Esq., of Edinburgh, for 43,000*l.*

The new President of the United States is of Scottish lineage, and his curious looking name an abbreviation of a good old Scotch one. Mr. Polk's father or grandfather is said to have been a Lanarkshire man, of the name of Pollock. In the somewhat peculiar dialect of the upper ward of this country that name is pronounced "Pole," and the name of Pollock, which adopted by the Transatlantic branch of the family.—Glasgow Post.

ACCOUNTS FROM TRIBUNDO state that a very serious misunderstanding has arisen between Abulhal Pasha, the Governor, and Mr. Stevens, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place. An Italian, under British protection, having for some trifling offence been seized by the emissaries of the Pasha, he was, notwithstanding the protest of the Consul, bastinadoed in the most brutal manner, having been sentenced to receive 2000 strokes, which was, of course, much more than simple capital punishment, as the man, but for the interference of the Consul, would assuredly have been beaten to death. Mr. Stevens is said to have been supported in his remonstrance by all the foreign Consuls; but during his interview with the Pasha, he was most grossly insulted, in the first instance in the person of his dragoman, a French gentleman, who was kicked out of the room in great indignation, and then in the person of the Pasha. Sir Stratford Canning has demanded that this respectable specimen of a Turkish satrap be immediately brought to Constantinople, and put upon his trial for his brutality.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—When his Majesty was last in England M. Minasi, of whose reputation in his peculiar way of art the public are well aware, took a portrait of him, which was remarkable for its truth of character and for the delicacy of the finish. It was not completed when the King retired to the Tuileries, and the artist returned to France. M. Minasi has since received the following letter from the private secretary of his Majesty, expressing his approval of the portrait. The following is a translation of the letter:—"St. Cloud, Dec. 9, 1844.—Sir, You have offered, in honor of the King, his Majesty, and of his Ministers, a work of art which is a masterpiece, and which is highly appreciated. He has granted you a reward (gratification). I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you, with the order (mandat) attached. Accept, Sir, my assurance of my perfect consideration for you.—The Private Secretary, CAMILLEFRANÇOIS."

EDUCATION AND CHINA.—At the Tientsin Assizes on Tuesday, Mr. Justice in giving judgment on the appeal, observed there was no doubt that crime was on the increase in this country, and that additional assistance from the criminal jurisdiction of the country was required in order to get rid of its consequences. It was very lamentable to think so, but, nevertheless, according to the order of the law, it was necessary to send to the gallows the guilty. What it arose from was rather a matter for the consideration of the legislator and the moralist than for them; their concern was to mete out justice to those who came before them rather than to speculate on the causes which led to this vast increase in the amount of crime.