

LARGEST! — CHEAPEST! — BEST!

PERTH COURIER
ANNUAL
ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC
FOR 1874.

THE PERTH "COURIER"

Is the Largest Newspaper in Central Canada; and its very large and constantly increasing circulation renders it the Best Advertising Medium in this District.

HOME NEWS of all kinds made a Speciality. ALL COUNTY AFFAIRS of Importance faithfully chronicled. Miscellaneous Reading carefully selected. Terms \$1.50 a year, in advance.

THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is one of the Most Complete in Ontario. All kinds of Printing—
Posters, Pamphlets, Cards, Blank Forms,
Programmes, Labels, &c.,

Plain and Colored Neatly, Cheaply and Promptly executed.

G. L. WALKER & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.

BANK OF MONTREAL,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1818.

Capital Paid Up, - - - \$11,845,940.
Reserve Fund, - - - \$5,000,000.

AGENCY: GORE STREET, PERTH.

COUNTY OF LANARK LOCAL DIRECTORY.

DIVISION COURTS FOR THE COUNTY OF LANARK FOR 1874.

MONTHS.	FIRST DIVISION.	SECOND DIVISION.	THIRD DIVISION.	FOURTH DIVISION.	FIFTH DIVISION.	SIXTH DIVISION.
January	Mon... 5th	Thu... 8th	Wed... 14th	Tue... 13th	Fri... 16th	Thu... 15th
March	Mon... 2nd	Wed... 4th	Wed... 11th	Tue... 10th	Fri... 13th	Thu... 12th
May	Fri... 1st	Mon... 4th	Wed... 6th	Tue... 5th	Fri... 8th	Thu... 7th
July	Mon... 6th	Thu... 9th	Wed... 15th	Tue... 14th	Fri... 17th	Thu... 16th
September	Thu... 17th	Sat... 19th	Wed... 23rd	Tue... 22nd	Fri... 25th	Thu... 24th
November	Thu... 19th	Sat... 21st	Wed... 25th	Tue... 24th	Fri... 27th	Thu... 26th

OFFICERS OF DIVISION COURTS, COUNTY OF LANARK.

COUNTY JUDGE—WILLIAM STEVENS SENKLER, ESQUIRE.

FIRST DIVISION.—Clerk: Robert Jamieson, Perth. Bailiffs: Duncan McKerracher and James Patterson, Perth.

SECOND DIVISION.—Clerk: William Robertson, Lanark. Bailiff: Jas. Bowes, Lanark.

THIRD DIVISION.—Clerk: James Poole, Carleton Place. Bailiff: Geo. McPherson, sen., Carleton Place.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Clerk: W. M. Keith, Smith's Falls. Bailiff: Henry Chalmers, sen., Smith's Falls.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Clerk: John Cowan, Pakenham. Bailiff: William H. Hill, Pakenham.

SIXTH DIVISION.—Clerk: John Patterson, Almonte. Bailiff: Geo. Macpherson, sen., Carleton Place.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

H. L. SLACK, M. A., Inspector of Public Schools, Perth, Chairman.

Rev. R. L. Stephenson, M.A.

Rev. Solomon Mylne, Smith's Falls.

Rev. W. Bain, D.D.

Rev. F. F. McNab, Carleton Place.

Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Perth, Secretary.

FERTH PUBLIC SCHOOL.—RATES FOR NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

Grammar School Department	per quarter, \$4.00
Fourth Department Common School	" 3.00
Third do.	" 2.50
Second and First do.	" 1.00

The course is adapted both for those preparing themselves for Common-School Teachers and for matriculation in the University.

PAIRS—LANARK AND RENFREW—1874.

Almonte: last Thursday in April and October.	Middleville: first Thursday in May and Oct.
Arnprior: first Thursday in May and October.	Morrow's Mills: last Friday in April and September.
Ashton: first Thursday in March and October.	Pakenham: second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in October.
Bonnochere Point: second Tuesday in April and October.	Pembroke: second Wednesday in March and third Wednesday in October.
Carleton Place: first Tuesday in April and November.	Perth: first Tuesday in May and October.
Clayton: third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.	Renfrew: first Wednesday in May and November.
Ferguson's Falls: third Tuesday in May and October.	Roseville: second Thursday in May and Sept.
Franktown: second Tuesday in May and September.	Ross: fourth Tuesday in April and October.
Hamlet (North Burgess): first Monday in May and October.	Sand Point: first Tuesday in May and Oct'r.
Lanark: second Tuesday in May and Octob'r.	Smith's Falls: second Friday in April and first Friday in October.
Macdonald's Corners: last Friday in Sept'r.	Tennyson: last Thursday in September.
Merrickville: first Thursday in September, October, and November.	Watson's Corners: first Friday in October.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES, COUNTY OF LANARK.

Arthur J. Matheson, Perth.
George A. Conitt, Perth.

Andrew W. Bell, Carleton Place and Perth.
John Sumner, Carleton Place.

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Post Office Department of Canada.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

Canadian letters, 5 cents per ½ oz., and 3 cents for every fraction of ½ oz. Unpaid letters charged 5 cents per ½ oz. Postal cards 1 cent.

The rate of Postage to British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Manitoba, and Prince Edward's Island is 5 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid; 5 cents per ½ oz. if not prepaid. To Newfoundland 12½ cents per ½ oz. must be prepaid.

UNITED STATES.—The rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and the United States is, if prepaid, 6 cents per ½ oz.; if unpaid, 10 cents per ½ oz. Letters addressed to, or received from United States, on which stamps are affixed, representing less than the amount of postage to which the letters are liable, are rated as wholly unpaid, no credit being given for partial payment.

The single rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and any place in the United Kingdom is, by Canadian Packet, sailing on Saturday, 6 cents per ½ oz.; by New York Steamer, sailing on Wednesday, 8 cents per ½ oz.

PARCEL POST.

Parcels may be forwarded betwixt any offices in Canada, at 12½ cents for every 8 oz.; weight not to exceed 4 lbs., and the postage must be prepaid by stamp. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on the address.

REGISTRATION.

The following are the fees which, as well as the ordinary postage, must be prepaid at the office at which posted:—

On letters to Canada, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island, 2 cents; on letters to any place in the United States, 5 cents; on letters to any place in the United Kingdom, 8 cents; on parcels, packets, &c., to any part of Canada, 5 cents; on books, packets, and newspapers, to the United Kingdom, 8 cents.

When letters are registered for whatever destination, both postage and registration fees should be prepaid by stamps. The postage and registration fee on letters addressed to the United Kingdom, the United States, and places abroad, must be paid wholly in stamps or money.

A Registered letter can only be delivered to the party addressed or to his or her order. The registration does not make the Post Office responsible for its safe delivery, it simply makes its transmission more secure, by rendering it practicable to trace it when passing from one place to another in Canada, and at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

Postage Stamps, to be used in payment of the several rates, are issued as follows:—½ cent stamp, to prepay small Periodicals; 1 cent stamp, to

prepay drop-letters; 2 cent stamp, to prepay Transient Newspapers, Registered Letters; 3 cent stamp, to prepay the ordinary letter rate; 6 cent stamp, to prepay the rate on United States letters; 6 cent stamp, to prepay rate to England via Canadian Packet; 8 cent stamp, to prepay rate to England, via Canada Packet.

A mutilated stamp, or a stamp cut in half is not recognised.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders, payable in the Dominion, may be obtained at any Money Order Office (of which a list can be seen at any Post Office), at the following rates:—

Under and up to \$10, 5 cents, over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 10 cents, and 10 cents for every additional \$20 up to \$100, above which sum no single order can issue; in New Brunswick, 5 cents on each \$10.

Money Orders on England, Ireland, and Scotland.—Money Orders payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland, can be obtained in any Money Order Office. The orders are drawn in sterling the commission chargeable being for £2 and under, 25 cents; from £2 to £5, 50 cents; from £5 to £7, 75 cents; from £7 to £10, \$1. No order can be drawn for more than £10, but any number of orders for £10 each may be procured.

The rate of commission charged on orders on Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island over and above the currency value of the sterling is as follows:—

For orders not exceeding £5 sterling 25 cts.
For £5 and not ex. £10 sterling 50 cts.
" £10 " " £15 " 75 cts.
" £15 " " £20 " \$1.
Money Orders are now issued on British India at the following rates:—
For sums not ex. £2 sterling 30 cts.
Above £2 and " " £5 " 60 cts.
" £5 " " £7 " 90 cts.
" £7 " " £10 " \$1 20c.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks, having the direct security of the Dominion, to every depositor for re-payment of all moneys deposited, with the interest due thereon.

DUTIES ON PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Stamps required for Single Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange.—3 cents for \$100; 3 cents every additional \$100; 3 cents every additional fraction of \$100.

For Notes and Drafts, Bills in Duplicate.—3 cents on each part of \$100; 3 cents for each part of every additional \$100; 2 cents on each part and for every additional fraction of \$100.

For Notes, Drafts, and Bills, in more parts than two.—1 cent on each part for \$100; 1 cent on each part for every additional \$100; 1 cent on each part for every additional fraction of \$100.

\$25, 1 cent; \$25 and upwards to \$50, 2 cents; \$50 and upwards to \$100, 3 cents; interest payable at maturity to be counted as principal. The fourth clause of the Stamp Act enacts that any cheque upon a chartered bank or licensed banker, or on any savings bank, if the same shall be payable on demand; any Post-office money order and any municipal debenture, or coupon of such debenture shall be free of duty under this Act.

FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Epiphany	Jan.	6
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb.	9
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.	"	13
Ash Wednesday	"	18
Quadragesima—1st S. in Lent	"	23
St. David	Mar.	1
St. Patrick	"	17
Annunciation—Lady Day	"	25
Palm Sunday	"	29
Good Friday	April	3
Easter Sunday	"	5
Low Sunday	"	12
St. George	"	23
Ascension Day	May	19
Ascension D.—Holy Thurs.	"	14
Birth of Queen Victoria	"	24
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	"	24
Trinity Sunday	"	31
Corpus Christi	June	4
Ascension of Q. Victoria	"	20
Proclamation	"	21
Midsummer Day	"	24
Dominion Day	July	1
Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov.	9
First Sunday in Advent	"	29
St. Andrew	"	30
St. Thomas	Dec.	21
Christmas Day	"	25

FOREIGN COINS—BRITISH VALUE.

Cent—American, ½d.
Cruzado Nov.—Portugal, 2 s. 2d.
Dollar—Spanish, 4 s. 4d.; American, 4 s. 2d.
Ducat—Flanders, Sweden, Austria, and Saxony, 2 s. 2d.; Denmark, 2 s. 3d.
Florin—Prussia, Poland, 1 s. 2d.; Flanders, 1 s. 6d.; Germany (Austria), 2 s.
Franc, or Livre—French, 9d.
Guilder—Dutch 1 s. 8d.; German, 1 s. 7d.
Louis d'or—(Old) 1 s. 6d.—Louis, or Napoleon—1 s.
Moedero—Portugal, 20 s. 6d.
Pagoda—Asia, 2 s. 2d.
Piastre—Arabian, 2 s. 6d.; Spanish, 1 s. 7d.
Pistole—Spain, or Barbary, 1 s. 8d.; Italy, 1 s. 6d.; Sicily, 1 s. 4d.
Re—Portugal, 20th of 1d.; 1 Mill-re, 2 s. 4d.
Rix-dollar—German, 2 s. 6d.; Dutch, Hamburg, Denmark, and Sweden, 2 s. 2d.
Rouble—Russian, 2 s. 2d.
Rupiah—Asia, Silver, 1 s. 10d.; ditto, Gold, 2 s. 6d.
Sol, or Sou—French, ½d.



"WHY! IT HAS A FLAT SURFACE!"

1874—JANUARY—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Day	Event	St. & Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Mo. & V. & M.
1 Th	New Year's Day.	8 8r	Rises 13	
2 F	Hanging criminals in chains was abolished in Great Britain in the year 1834.	4 0a	3 20	☺
3 S	George Monk, Duke of Albemarle (restorer of Stuart dynasty), died, 1679.	8 8r	4 26	15
4 S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	4 3a	5 38	16
5 M	Sealing-wax was not brought into use in England until about 1554.	8 7r	6 52	17
6 Tu	Epiphany.	4 6a	8 6	18
7 W	Sir T. Lawrence died, 1830.	8 7r	9 17	19
8 Th	"Fragility is an estate alone."	4 8a	10 27	20
9 F	Caroline Lucretia Herschel (astronomer) died at the age of ninety-seven, 1848.	8 5r	11 34	21
10 S	That inimitable boon, the Penny Postage, commenced, 1840.	4 11a	After Mid.	☾
11 S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	8 4r	night	23
12 M	In 1823 the winter was so mild that various flowers bloomed through January.	4 14a	A.M. 1 56	24
13 Tu	Lord Eldon died, 1838.	8 3r	3 12	25
14 W	Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559.	4 17a	4 29	26
15 Th	"Happy men shall have many friends."	8 1r	5 47	27
16 F	Battle of Corunna, and death of Sir John Moore, 1809.	4 20a	6 59	28
17 S	John Ray (naturalist), d., 1704.	8 0r	8 0	29
18 S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	4 23a	After P.M.	☺
19 M	Townsmen executed for the murder of the Kinck family at Paulton, 1871.	7 58r	5 41	1
20 Tu	In 1794 bigamy was declared to be no longer a felony, but to be punished as larceny.	4 25a	7 13	2
21 W	Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793 — His Queen, Marie Antoinette, shared the same fate in October following.	7 56r	8 41	3
22 Th	William Pitt died, 1806. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by Parliament.	4 29a	10 8	4
23 F	Princess-Royal of England married to Prince Frederick-William of Prussia, 1858.	7 53r	11 33	5
24 S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	4 32a	After Mid.	6
25 M	The remains of a Mammoth were found at Harwich in 1803.	7 51r	night A.M.	☺
26 M	Dr. Bell died, 1832.	4 38a	2 22	8
27 Tu	"Good cheap, is dear at long run."	7 48r	3 46	9
28 W	George III. (first sovereign of the Hanoverian dynasty born in England) died, 1820.	4 38a	5 3	10
29 Th	The first printing executed in Australia was in the year 1826.	7 48r	6 12	11
30 F	John Ferguson, of Cairnbrock, died, leaving £1,250,000 to various institutions, 1856.	4 43a	7 6	12
31 S		7 42r	7 47	13

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, the most celebrated portrait painter of his age, was born at Bristol in 1726, and was the son of an innkeeper in poor circumstances. When but a child of six years, he evinced remarkable aptitude and skill in taking portraits, and his father would often introduce him to the guests in the inn parlour, who were chiefly farmers of the vicinity, that he might turn his gift to profitable account. The lad was able to dash off an excellent likeness in a few minutes, and the good-natured farmers were so pleased to have their "pictures in-dittle" — a luxury procurable only by the rich in those photographic days — that the little artist's fees formed a considerable adjunct to his father's receipts. From that period until about eight years of age the boy went to school, but beyond this, and a few lessons in languages, his education was self-acquired.

During the few years that his father remained at Bristol, Lawrence most industriously used his privilege of admission into many of the galleries of the neighbouring gentry to aid to his artistic experience by copying the subjects which commanded his admiration; and a copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration" which he executed, procured him the prize of five guineas and a silver palette from the Society for the encouragement of the Arts. In the year 1758 he removed with his family to Bath, where he actively employed himself in taking portraits in crayon. Lookily for Lawrence, not only was he a painter, but he was handsome in face and in figure, attractive in manner, and cheerful and amusing in company. These advantages, coupled with his facilities for communicating pleasure by the pencil, secured him a welcome reception in private families — so which he was admitted on terms of familiarity and fondness, where, without his good qualities, no professional talent would have introduced him.

When Lawrence came to London in 1767, still but a lad of eighteen, he had no ordinary names to compete with, as Hervey, Perry, Opie, and Hopper were in the fullness of their celebrity. From 1787 to 1791, the first four years of his residence in London, the gratification of proficiency and the steps of his career are comparatively obscure. But a portrait of Miss Fargen, the celebrated actress (afterwards Comtesse of Derby), which he had painted, brought Lawrence more particularly into notice; and in 1791 he was sent to the Royal Academy by the desire of the Queen, and by the direct command of the King. From that time the life of business set in, and one happy bit led to another till he left all competitors behind him. He now entered upon an exceptionally brilliant career, succeeding Sir Joshua Reynolds as painter-in-ordinary to George III., and having the patronage and friendship of the Prince of Wales, very many of the prominent men of the time set to him. Amongst their number were Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France, King X. III. Cardinal de Bernis, Bunsen, Wellington, and many members of the royal family and the nobility, besides numerous continental celebrities. Knighthood was conferred on him at the instance of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), who set to him several times. In 1800 Lawrence was made President of the Royal Academy, being

FARMERS! LOOK HERE! LATEST AND BEST!

The subscriber wishes to announce to the Farmers that he has made **IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS** in his Fanning Mills this season, and now offers, at Reasonable Prices,

The Best Machine in the Market!

They have taken the First Prize wherever exhibited. Testimonials can be given by many of the leading Farmers in this vicinity, of the great excellence of this Machine.

With a well selected assortment of Sieves, the use of nothing but the very best material—no cull lumber ever being used,—and the services of the most skillful workmen employed, we can now supply Farmers with the very thing they want—an Excellent Fanning Mill.

Orders by mail attended to by the subscriber, at PERTH P.O.

W. MCGARRY,

7th LINE DRUMMOND.

Headquarters for Millinery, &c.

THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN TOWN!

MRS. WADE

Respectfully wishes to announce to her numerous customers, and the public generally, that her stock in

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Plumes, Trimmings,

And everything in the way of Ladies' Wear, is very complete, and will be sold at the Very Lowest Possible Prices. New Hats—trimmed and untrimmed—from \$1.00 upwards. All orders entrusted to her will receive prompt attention.

HATS AND BONNETS TRIMMED WHILE YOU WAIT

Ladies requiring anything in her line will find it the cheapest spot in town.

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"GOOD WORDS AND NO DEEDS ARE RUSHES AND REEDS"

the third occupant of the chair since the foundation of that institution in 1793, and replacing Mr. Benjamin West, who succeeded Mr. John Herschel.

For many years Sir Thomas Lawrence derived from his works an income approaching the large amount of £10,000 per annum, and he is equally to be credited the possession of any rare and valuable oil paintings when occasion offered, that even this princely income was not enough for him; and thus as it is the value of the collection of the artist, so the amount was estimated, after his decease, at £20,000, he nevertheless died in straitened circumstances. His death occurred in 1830, and his memory was honoured by burial in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The following anecdote is from a letter written by Sir Gore Ouseley, and is a striking illustration of Sir Thomas's skill as an artist. He had been employed to paint the portrait of Mirza, the Persian ambassador in England, and which Sir Gore Ouseley took with him when he went on his embassy to Persia. It must be remarked that the Persians were not much accustomed to pictorial art; and therefore the prime minister of Persia paid the same sort of testimony to his executive powers as the birds to Keats's grapes. Sir George says:—

"His Excellency Mirza Shah, prime minister of the king of Persia, called on me one morning at Teheran so unexpectedly that I had not time to remove the Persian ambassador's portrait from the sofa, on which I had placed it the moment before, from out of its packing-case. I hastened to the door of the drawing-room to receive the minister, and taking him by the hand, was leading him to the sofa, when he unaccountably drew back. It is necessary to premise that in Persian houses and I was then living in a palace lent me by the king whilst my own was building, the apartments have frequently open windows as well as doors of communication to other rooms on the same floor, and that Mirza Shah may have possibly mistaken the frame of the picture, erect against the wall, for that of a window. At all events it did not injure the illusion.

"On looking back to learn the cause of his hesitation, I perceived the old minister's countenance inflamed with anger, which, before I could inquire the cause of it, burst forth in an apostrophe to the portrait. 'I think,' said he, 'that when the representative of the king of England does me the honour of standing up to receive me, in due respect to him you should not be seated.' I could not resist laughing at this delightful mistake, and before I could explain, he said to me, 'Yes, it is your excellency's custom to do that impertinent thing that encourages such disrespect, but with your permission I'll soon teach him to know my distance.' Shaking his cane at the picture, he uttered a volley of abuse at poor Mirza Abul Hasan, and said that he had forgotten all proper respect to Sir Gore Ouseley, he must at least show it to the representative of his own sovereign. His rage was most violent, and I was obliged to bring him close to the picture before he was unseated. In the course of my life I think I never met with such a flattering, natural, and unobsequiated tribute to superior talents. On approaching the picture he passed his hand over the canvas, and, with a look of unaffected surprise, exclaimed, 'Why, it has a flat surface! Yet at a little distance I could have sworn by the Koran, that it was a projecting surface—in truth, that it was Abul Hasan Khan himself!'

The portraiture of Sir Thomas Lawrence is conspicuous for the happy manner in which the artist portrayed his subjects in the most pleasing phase of their facial expression, giving to them a life-like resemblance, while seemingly adding to their beauty; and it may be that this, in some measure, explains the greater success of his portraits of women and children.

A PURE AND SIMPLE LIFE.

(17)—JOHN RAY was one of those self-made men who leave to their names outstanding marks for the guidance of future workers in the world's busy life. The following is a brief sketch of his life:—

He was born at Black-Nelcy, near Braintree, in 1697; and though his father was only a blacksmith, he contrived to give his son as good an education as the neighbouring town could supply. In due course the boy was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as to obtain a Fellowship, and also a College lectureship in Greek and Mathematics. It is, however, as a botanist and zoologist that he is best known. The study of botany, in his day much neglected, became a passion with him; and in 1660 he published in Latin his *Catalogus of Plants growing in the Neighbourhood of Cambridge*. This work—in which he unweariedly laboured for about ten years—was the foundation of his celebrated *Synopsis Methodice Stirpium Britannicarum*. In pursuit of his favourite studies he made numerous journeys over the kingdom with his friend Mr. Willoughby, and even extended his travels as far as the continent of Europe, publishing an account of his adventures in 1663. The Royal Society in 1667 showed their appreciation of Ray's honest industry and learning by electing him a Fel-

low; and he was afterwards a frequent contributor to the *Transactions of the Society*. His researches in zoology are the foundation of the science as we find it to-day (and of which Cuvier has spoken in the highest praise to modern students) is almost equally indebted to his labours. His works embrace nearly everything connected with the history of the animals, both animal and vegetable. After his death, his *History of Plants*, and a collection of *Philosophical Lectures* were published. His life was strictly simple and pure, and especially after his ordination in 1663 his piety shone as prominently as his thirst for knowledge. In 1706 he published a *Purification of a Holy Life*—a work possessing the same rational and solid character as that which marks his scientific treatises.

The latter days of Ray were spent in the neighbourhood of his birth-place, and were chiefly occupied in perfecting his collections and improving their arrangement. The holy calm which marked his active life shone conspicuously throughout its closing moments, as is proved by the following affecting letter, written on his deathbed, to Sir Hans Sloane:—

"Dear Sir—the best of friends—
These are to take a final leave of you as to this world; I look upon myself as a dying man. God require your kindness expressed amongst towards me a hundredfold; bless you with a continuance of all good things in this world, and eternal life and happiness hereafter; grant us a happy meeting to heaven.
I am, Sir, eternally yours,
JOHN RAY

Ray died shortly afterwards, in the year 1704.

A TERMAGANT WIFE.

(17)—THE REV. DR. ANDREW BELL, the projector and founder of National Schools on the "Madras" or "Monitorial" system, was able, by being a holder of rich livings, and also by the aid of very frugal, or, rather, parsimonious habits, to realise a large fortune, all of which, viz., £130,000 three-per-cent annuities, he devoted, at his death, in 1832, to found an extensive establishment for juvenile education in his native city of St. Andrews; and for other charitable purposes.

Dr. Bell had gone out as chaplain to India, and had been appointed minister of St. Mary's church, Madras. It was here that he encountered the gratuitous insult of the orphan children of the Military Asylum, and started the system of mutual help in teaching. When he returned to England he introduced his mode of teaching, and became an ardent school reformer, and his scheme was taken up by the well-known Joseph Lancaster. They worked together for a time most harmoniously; but at length Dr. Bell was induced to separate himself from Mr. Lancaster, who was supported chiefly by dissenters, and set about establishing schools where Church doctrine might be taught. Hence arose the National Schools on the one hand, and the Lancastrian or British Schools on the other. As a reward for his meritorious labours, Dr. Bell was made prebendary of Westminster, and honoured with two degrees— that of LL.D. being conferred by the university of his native town. He died in the year 1832; and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Dr. Bell, like John Wesley, had a termagant wife, of whom De Quincy (the essayist and critic) thus speaks:—
"Most men have their enemies and calumniators; Dr. Bell had Mrs. who happened rather inconsiderately to be his wife, from whom he was equally persecuted. This legal separation did not prevent the lady from persecuting the unhappy doctor with everlasting injuries, imputed outside with records of her enmity and spite. Sometimes she addressed her epistles thus:—

"To that supreme of rogues, who looks the hang-dog that he is, Doctor (such a Doctor!) Andrew Bell."

"Or again:—
"To the ape of apes, and the knave of knaves, who is recorded to have posted a didd—but a small one, you might say, if you had been selected for this wonderful experiment—in fact, it was said. Had it been on the other side of 64, he must have died before he could have achieved so dreadful a success."

"Why the doctor submitted to these annoyances, nobody knew. Some said it was mere indolence; but others said it to be a cunning compromise with her intractable malice. And in the above manner, for years, she ingeniously varied the style of her abuse, and the doctor, who naturally sought to the doctor would naturally solve the mystery by supposing an extra portion of madness in the writer, rather than an extra portion of knavery in the reverend rector."



YOUNG HENRY WHITE READING HIS FIRST PRIZE POEM.

1874—FEBRUARY—28 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 1st, 11:06 am | New Moon, 10th, 7:10 ev
Last Quat. 23d, 4:59 aft | First Quat. 23rd, 10:40 am.

	St. = Rises A Sets.	Moon Rises A Sets.	Age
1 S		7 41r	☾
2 M	Septuagesima Sunday. The Royal Sovereign, man-of-war, burnt at Chatham, 1806.—The levies of money for building the vessel caused the rebellion which cost Charles I. his life.	4 40a	5 50 15
3 Tu	In 1861 a tax was placed upon Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England.	7 37r	7 2 16
4 W	" <i>Lady falls into the most pitina.</i> "	4 52a	8 12 17
5 Th	The Order of St. Patrick founded in Ireland by George III., 1793.	7 34r	9 20 18
6 F	Bourgeois (formerly secretary to Benaparte) died in a madhouse in Normandy, 1854.	4 56a	10 30 19
7 S		7 30r	11 39 20
8 S	Sexagesima Sunday.	5 0a	After midnight
9 M	The " <i>Remains of Henry Kirke White</i> " (edited by Southey), published in 1823.	7 27r	A.M. ☾
10 Tu	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	5 3a	2 8 23
11 W	" <i>Fair and softly go sure and fer.</i> "	7 23r	3 24 24
12 Th	Execution of Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, 1554.	5 7a	4 39 25
13 F	Duke de Berry (father of Comte de Chambord) assassinated by Louvel, 1820.	7 10r	5 45 26
14 S	<i>St. Valentine's Day.</i>	5 11a	6 37 27
15 S	Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.	7 10r	7 16 28
16 M	The Liturgy altered by order in Council, the names of Queen Caroline being omitted, 1809.	5 14a	After P.M. ☽
17 Tu	Hobbes Corpus Art suspended in Ireland, and 250 suspected persons arrested, 1695.	7 12r	6 12 1
18 W	Ash Wednesday.—The Year 1291	5 18a	7 44 2
19 Th	of the Mohammedan era commences.	7 8r	9 11 3
20 F	Joseph Hume (celebrated financial reformer) died, 1855.	5 22a	10 40 4
21 S	Rev. Robert Hall died, 1831.	7 4r	After midnight
22 S	1st Sunday in Lent.	5 26a	A.M. ☽
23 M	" <i>The hasty angler loses the fish.</i> "	7 0r	1 34 5
24 Tu	James, Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded for high treason, 1715.	5 29a	2 57 6
25 W	Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723, aged 90, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.—Over his tomb was placed the fitting inscription	6 55r	4 7 7
26 Th	" <i>Si monumentum quaeris circumspice.</i> "	5 33a	5 5 10
27 F	Justin, the Pope of Sicily, whom Jonas embarked taken by Benaparte, 1795.	6 51r	5 49 11
28 S	Richard Foxon elected professor of Greek at Cambridge, 1795.	5 37a	6 21 12

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THIS premature death, at the age of twenty-one, of that promising poet, Henry Kirke White, has been cheerfully registered by every admirer of genius; and his brief life has afforded one of the finest examples on record of youthful talents and perseverance devoted to the purest and noblest objects.

He was born at Nottingham, in 1781. His father was baker by trade—an "ingenious craft"—and so little sympathy had he with his son's tastes and predilections, that he not only kept him from school one day a week to carry out wood, but for a time employed him entirely in this ungenial task. The boy manifested an ardent love of reading from his childhood, and it was a passion to which everything else gave way. It is related of him that when he was but seven years old, he would steal into the kitchen to teach the servant-girl to read and write; and his first composition was a tale of a Swiss emigrant, which he gave to this same servant to read—being ashamed to show it to his mother.

It is related of young White, that at school one day, when only eleven years of age, he wrote a separate theme for the twelve boys who were in his class. The master, on reading them, was much struck with their supposed productions, and said he had never known them write so well upon any subject before, and could not refrain from expressing his astonishment at the execution of Henry's own. But a little inquiry into the part of the master soon cleared up the mystery.

Anxious that his son should learn a trade, his father placed him, in his fourteenth year, at a stocking-loom, with the view at some future period of settling a situation in a hosier's warehouse; but the young poet could not endure the thought of spending seven years of his life in an employment so ungenial to his tastes; and after struggling at it most unwillingly for a year, he persuaded his mother to place him in the office of a solicitor, where, as no premium could be paid with him, he had to serve two years before he could be articled.

In his leisure hours he applied himself to the study of languages, and was able, in the course of ten months, to read *Horace* with tolerable facility, and also made some progress in Greek. Such was his love for learning, and such his application, that he taught himself Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, before attaining his sixteenth year. He now became a member of a literary society in Nottingham, and delivered an extempore lecture on *Crucifix*, which attracted much deserved notice. At fifteen, he gained a silver medal for a translation from *Horace*; and the following year a pair of gloves, for a *Imaginary Tour from London to Edinburgh*. He was awarded him by a London scholar; he determined upon trying for this prize one evening when at tea with his family, and at supper read to them his performance. He noticed listening to him with the greatest delight.

In his seventeenth year White published a small volume of poems, which contained considerable merit. In his preface to the volume, he very

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"HE WHO SOWS THORNS, WILL NEVER REAP GRAPES"

modestly stated that the poems were the production of a youth of seventeen, published for the purpose of facilitating his future studies, and enabling him "to pursue those inclinations which might one day place him in an honorable position in society." A dislike to the drudgery of an attorney's office, and a disgust which threatened to render him useless as a lawyer, had induced him to make the above declaration, and which should have dissipated the severity of criticism; but the volume was most favourably noticed in the *Monthly Review*, and young White felt the most exquisite mental pain from the unjust and ungenerous critique. Fortunately, however, the volume had been read by Southey, who immediately wrote him a letter of encouragement; and other friends springing up, he was enabled to achieve the darling object of his ambition—admission to the University of Cambridge. Poetry was now abandoned for severer studies; and so well did he apply himself to learning that at the end of the first term he was at once pronounced the first man. Next year he again distinguished himself, and was looked upon as a future scholar wrangler; and his college offered him, at their expense, a private tutor in mathematics during the long vacation. But the intensity of his studies had ruined his con-



—BIRTH-PLACE OF HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

stitution, and it was seen that Death had set his mark upon him. He went to London in the hope that a change of scene might recruit his shattered nerves and spirits, but on his return to college, he was so completely prostrated that it was out of the power of medical skill to save him, and his exhausted nature sank beneath incessant toil and anxiety, on the 19th of October, 1806.

Southey continued his regard for the memory of White after his untimely death. He wrote a sketch of his life, and edited his *Remains*, which passed through several editions. He considered that his early death was to be lamented as a loss to English literature.—*Erson*, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, has also consecrated some beautiful lines to the memory of White.

A tablet to White's memory, with a medallion by Chantrey, was placed in All Saints' Church, Cambridge, by a young American gentleman, Mr. Doot, and bearing the following expressive and tender inscription by Professor Southey:—

"Warm with fond hope and learning's sacred flame,
To Grant's bowers the youthful poet came;
Unconquered powers the immortal mind displayed,
But worn with anxious thought, the frame decayed.
Fain o'er his lamp, and in his cell retired,
The martyr student faded and expired,
Oh! genius, taste, and piety sincere,
Too early lost moist studies too severe!
Foremost to mourn was generous Southey seen,
He told the tale, and showed what White had been;
Nor told in vain. Far o'er the Atlantic wave
A wanderer came, and sought the poet's grave;
On you low stone he saw his lonely name,
And raised this fond memorial to his fame.

White was the author of the well-known *Hymn for Family Worship*, beginning:—

"O Lord! another day is down,
And we, a lonely band,
Are met once more before thy throne
To bless thy fostering hand."

And also of the *Star of Bethlehem*, commencing—

"When marshalled on the nightly plain,
The glittering host bestad the sky;
One star alone, of all the train,
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye."

A SEVERE REPROOF.

(71).—The following anecdote is related of the Rev. ROBERT HALL, (the celebrated Baptist preacher and theological writer):—

On one occasion Mr. Hall visited London for the purpose of hearing Dr. Mason, of New York, deliver a discourse before the London Missionary Society. The extraordinary effect which the masterly address of Mason produced was the theme, for the time, of general observation; and Mr. Hall was among the most enthusiastic of its admirers. Soon after his return to Leicester, a certain reverend gentleman paid him an accidental visit, when Mr. Hall requested him to preach for him that evening, assigning, as a reason, that he had just returned from London, oppressed with a sense of the wonderful eloquence of Dr. Mason, of New York. The visitor affected great desire to be excused preaching before so distinguished a scholar as Mr. Hall. The latter, however, would take no denial, insisting that if he would not preach, his people would have no sermon that evening. The clerical friend—a little pompous, yet withal very stout person—a man of great verbosity and paucity of thought—at length overcame his scruples, and ascended the pulpit. At the close of the service, Mr. Hall thanked him very heartily for his discourse, which he said, had given him more comfort than any sermon he had ever heard in his life. This assertion, which it inflamed the vanity of the one, prompted the sarcasm of the other. The former, unable to conceal the satisfaction he felt, urged Mr. Hall to state what there was in the sermon that afforded him so much pleasure. Mr. Hall replied, "sir, I have just returned from hearing that great man, Dr. Mason, of New York. Why, sir, he is my very best-ideal of a minister; he reminds me more than any other man I have ever known might suppose strongly the apostle Paul to have been. Such profound thought, such majesty of diction, and such brilliancy of illustration, I have never heard equalled; and it left me with such an overpowering conviction of my own insignificance, that I had resolved never to enter the pulpit again;" and rising up, he energetically exclaimed, "But, thank God, I have heard you, sir, and I feel myself a man again!"

It must not, however, from the foregoing, be inferred that Mr. Hall was accustomed to indulge in such severe sarcasms, excepting when he saw the weakness of the man usurping the place of his sacred vocation.

The history of this celebrated preacher's marriage was a very singular one, and is thus related:—

"One day, whilst dining with a friend, he was joked on his life of single-hissedness. He said nothing, but when dinner as he was sitting alone in the study, a young woman who had waited at dinner again entered with the coal-scuttle, when Mr. Hall, who in her eyes was secretly less than a king, said to her, 'Betty, do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?' The girl replied that she hoped she did, taking the question merely as an accustomed one from a minister. To her great surprise, however, Mr. Hall immediately followed it up by falling on his knees, and exclaiming—'Tizen, Betty, you must love me,' and asked her to marry him. In her astonishment she ran away and told the family she believed Mr. Hall had gone mad again (he had been once deranged). Her master, like herself, was surprised, and on his speaking with Mr. Hall on the subject, the latter declared his intention of marrying the girl—and married they were, and lived happily together, she making him a very good wife."

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.

(25).—PROFESSOR FORSON (who became so famous as a classical scholar) when a boy at Eton, displayed the most astonishing powers of memory, of which the following instance is given:—

"In going up to a lesson one day, he was accosted by a boy in the same form, with—'Forson, what have you got there?' 'Horse.' 'Let me look at it.' Forson handed the book to his comrade; who, pretending to return it, dexterously substituted another in its place, with which Forson was not occupied. Being called on by the master, he read and construed the tenth Ode of the first Book very regularly. Observing that the class laughed, the master said, 'Forson, you seem to me to be reading on one side of the page, while I am looking at the other; pray whose edition have you?' Forson hesitated. Let me see it, rejoined the master, when, to his great surprise, found it to be an English Ovid. Forson was ordered to go; which he did, easily, correctly, and promptly, to the end of the Ode."

Forson enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best Greek scholars and critics of the age in England, notwithstanding which he experienced little patronage—a circumstance partly attributable to his intemperate habits.—He was the son of the parish clerk of East Ruston, Norfolk—the vicar of which, noticing his great aptitude for learning, sent him to school—and hence his advancement.



AN UNLUCKY BREAKFAST FOR THE MARQUIS DE CONDORCET.

1874—**MARCH**—31 days.

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 3rd, 6-31 mn. New Moon, 18th, 5-9 mn. Last Quar. 11th, 9-34 mn. First Quar. 24th, 10-31 nt.

		Rise & Sets.	Moon Rise & Sets.	App.
1	S			
2	M	2nd Sun. in Lent.—St. David.	6 47 R	13
3	Tu	Matthew Flinders born, 1760.	5 40s 4 50	14
4	W	Sir Nicholas Carew (relative of Anne Boleyn) executed for conspiracy, 1529.	6 42 R 6 1	15
5	Th	Riots in many parts of England, on account of the high price of bread, 1826.	5 44s 7 10	16
6	F	Duke of Hamilton (friend of Charles I.) beheaded in Old Palace Yard, 1659.	6 38 R 8 18	17
7	S	Potatoes were first brought to England from America, by Sir Francis Drake, 1588.	5 47s 9 29	18
8	S	Lord Collingwood (second in command at Trafalgar) died, 1810.	6 33 R 10 39	19
9	M	3rd Sunday in Lent.	5 51s 11 55	20
10	Tu	Aboukir surrendered to the British under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, 1801.	6 29 R After Mid-night	21
11	W	Prince of Wales married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, 1863.	5 54s 2 22	22
12	Th	"Except wind stands as never it stood, it is an ill wind turns none to good." —TUSSEER.	6 24 R 3 32	23
13	F	Battle of Stamford, 1470.	6 20 R 4 28	25
14	S	Admiral Byng shot at Spithead on board the <i>Monarch</i> , for alleged cowardice, 1757.	6 0s 5 9	26
15	S	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 15s 5 43	27
16	M	Habeas Corpus Act suspended in England, 1793. Again in 1801, and in 1817.	6 3s 6 6	28
17	Tu	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 11s 6 24	29
18	W	Princess Louisa Carolina-Alberia (fourth daughter of Queen Victoria), born, 1848.	6 8 R 6 18	30
19	Th	"The gladness hoped spring-time / Keep heart! It comes even now." — MRS. HEMANS.	6 7 R 8 8	1
20	F	Duel between the Dukes of Wellington and the Earl of Winchester, 1829.	6 12s 9 40	2
21	S	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 2s 10 11	3
22	S	Sir Francis Burrell committed to the Tower of London for contempt of the House of Commons, 1810.	6 14s After Mid-night A.M.	4
23	M		5 58 R 1 56	5
24	Tu	LADY DAY.	6 17s 3 2	6
25	W	<i>Marquis de Condorcet born, 1743.</i>	5 53 R 3 7	7
26	Th	James I. (called by the Duke of Sully the "wisest fool in Christendom") died, 1625.	6 21s 3 50	8
27	F	Sir Ralph Abercrombie (mortally wounded at Alexandria) died, 1801.	6 48s 4 26	9
28	S		6 24s 4 51	10
29	S	Palm Sunday.	5 44s 5 7	11
30	M	The Test and Corporation Acts, which prevented Dissenters and Roman Catholics from holding office in the State, were repealed in 1828.	6 28s 5 22	12
31	Tu		5 39 R 5 23	13

THE MARQUIS DE CONDORCET was one of those remarkable thinkers who, while they helped materially to bring about the French Revolution of 1789, were as much shocked at the horrors which attended it, as they were powerless to prevent or restrain them. And whilst flattering themselves they had preserved Republican virtues because they were not addicted to the frivolities or shared the views of the Court, they forgot that the love of power, the zeal of party, and the ambition of popularity, may produce consequences more disastrous, and corruption as great as the love of pleasure, the thirst for gold, or the ambition of kings. Condorcet was, by his very mental constitution, a philosopher, and his early connection with some of the most advanced denouncers of royalty and "free-thinking philosophers" prepared the way for the part he afterwards took in political affairs.

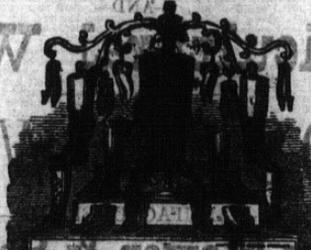
Condorcet was born in 1743, and educated at the college of Navarre, where he soon distinguished himself by his mathematical powers. Between 1765 and 1773 he published, in somewhat rapid succession, various works on geometry, and kindred subjects; and having been in 1768 elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, became in 1773 its secretary. In 1791 he became a member of the National Assembly, and of the Jacobin Club, of which he was an indistinguishable member; and though he is said to have opposed the trial of the unfortunate Louis XVI. on the ground of its illegality, yet his enemies declare that, without pity, he insulted the fallen monarch, though he had previously schemed, it is said, to obtain for himself the post of tutor to the Dauphin. Robespierre's accession to power was the commencement of party struggles with which Condorcet was unfitted to cope, and in which he was too disinterested to please any of the leaders. In the Girondist and Mountain strife he sided with neither, and, consequently, offended both; and though with his pen he was still clear and bold, yet in the Assembly he would often veer, from sheer timidity, with the party to which he was theoretically opposed. This singular union of courage with cowardice induced Madame Roland to say of him, "Such men should be employed to write, but never permitted to act."

In 1793 Robespierre denounced Condorcet as a Girondist, and issued a decree of accusation against him. At his wife's entreaty he secreted himself in an attic in an obscure quarter of Paris, where he remained for more than eight months. Could he have borne confinement a little longer he might have been saved; but either from impatience, from fear of detection, from solicitude for the safety of his family, or from some other consideration by the spring beauties of the neighbouring trees and fields, he left his hiding-place, and succeeded in passing the barriers without a civic card. He had wandered about for several days in the environs of Paris, when he decided to call on M. Suard, once his intimate friend, and in whose house he had lodged, but who had ceased to see him after the execution of Louis XVI. Suard was

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"THE END OF PATIENCE IS THE EXPECTATION OF PROMISES."

drastically shocked at the condition of his unhappy friend, but set bread, cheese, and wine before him, of which he ate voraciously. Condorcet told him that in the retreat which he had just left in Paris he had written an Historical Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind, which he had committed to safe hands, and which was intended for publication. He talked with much feeling of his daughter, and likewise of his wife, and wanted Suard to take for some money, but he was afraid to do this, and offered to go immediately to Paris, and strive to obtain for him an invalid's pass, which might supply the place of a civic picket; and they agreed that Condorcet should call the next day for this safe-conduct. He asked for a *Furrow*, and some snuff, of which he had felt very urgent want, and these were given him. Suard hastened to Paris and obtained a pass, and returned with it, and waited for Condorcet; but he did not come, and it was not till the third day that Suard heard that a man had been apprehended at Clamart, whom he supposed to be Condorcet; and so he actually turned out. On leaving Suard, Condorcet had returned to the woods of Ferris, where he passed the night. Next morning found him at the village of Clamart, where he entered a cabaret, and asked for an epistle. "How many eggs will you have in it?" asked the landlady. "A dozen!" replied the starving philosopher, ignorant of the quantity necessary for a working man's breakfast. This demand for so extraordinary an omelette, the business of the linen he wore, combined with his long beard, his squalid appearance, and his restless manner, attracted the notice of one of those voluntary spies who then infested all France. This man inquired who he was, whence he came, whither he was going, and what was his citizen's ticket. Condorcet, at all times embarrassed to speak and give a direct answer, said at first that he was a carpenter, but his delicate hands belied him. He now got confused, and said that he was servant to a councillor of the Court of Aids; but his answers not appearing sufficient, the spy took him to Bourg la Reine, the seat of the district; but on the way thither Condorcet faints, and through exhaustion, and was placed on a peasant's horse. He was searched, and the volume of *Horae* and an elegant pocket-book furnished unquestionable and fatal evidence that he was a "skulking aristocrat," and he was then placed in a dumpy cart, and conveyed to the prison of Clamart, (the blood still issuing from his nose), having taken

poison, which he always carried about with him. Hence it was that on parting from Suard he had said, "If I have but one night before me, I do not fear them; but I will not be taken to Paris." The poison which he took seemed to have operated gently without causing pain or convulsion. The surgeon employed to ascertain the cause of death declared in the *procès verbal* that this man, whose real name was not then known, had died of apoplexy.

Condorcet was the author of *La Bibliothèque de l'Homme Public*; a work on the *Jedgrial Calculus*; several treatises on *Mechanical Statics*, and was a constant contributor to the Republican newspaper press. His widow long survived him. She was distinguished alike for her beauty and her attainments; and was herself an authoress.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S NAVIGATORS.

(3.)—It has been remarked that "the narration of voyages and travels, the histories of geographical research and discovery, form by themselves a library more copious than any single reader could hope to master, and more interesting than any literature of fiction;" and it will doubtless have occurred to the mind of the most superficial observer, that the work of some of the greatest discoverers has been accomplished in the midst of persecution, difficulty, and suffering—an instance of which will be found in the life of MATTHEW FLINDERS, the navigator, who, in addition to the hardships and dangers consequent upon a seafaring life, it will be seen, was most ungenerously kept a prisoner for six years in the Isle of France.

MATTHEW FLINDERS was born at Donnington, Lincolnshire; and at a comparatively early age entered the merchant service, but ultimately, however, he joined the royal navy. After being in the active for some time, he made several adventurous voyages, and had for his companion, William Bass, the well-known discoverer of "Bass's Straits."

In the year 1801, Flinders sailed from England in command

THE PERILS OF THE DEEP!

of the *Investigator*, a vessel of 340 tons, on a voyage of discovery; and in order that his intended researches might not be interfered with by the war which was then raging between France and England, he was furnished with a French pass, commanding all French governors to extend to him help and protection, in the event of his name of science, should he happen to require it. In the course of this cruise, besides circumnavigating New Zealand, Flinders made actual surveys of the neighboring islands. His labours were unfortunately abruptly interrupted by the loss of his leaky consort-ship, which was condemned as unfit for further service; and he embarked for England in a store-ship, the *Porpoise*, with the intention of communicating the results of his three-year adventures to the Admiralty. During the voyage home, on August 27th, 1803, the *Porpoise* struck on a coral reef, at a distance of 700 miles from the nearest shipwreck, and, nevertheless, owing to Flinders' nautical experience, they reached without accident on September 8th. On October 7th, Flinders, who had procured with great diligence, and at considerable expense, *Umberland*, returned with two other vessels for the purpose of resuing the remainder of the crew whom he had been

compelled to leave on the reef. Part of the men went on board these ships, whilst others preferred to embark with Flinders, who set sail immediately for England. But his wretched little craft when off Mauritius was discovered to be in a sinking condition, so much so that it was quite impossible to proceed farther; and when he had succeeded in effecting a landing by means of his boat, to his astonishment, himself and all his crew were made prisoners by the French officials, notwithstanding the pass he held upon his protection and success. Here he was detained for six years, both he and his brave companions being treated with the greatest brutality—his prison horrors being intensified by the thought that BARRIS, the French navigator, whom he had met whilst making his surveys of the Australian coast, would reach Europe first, and obtain all the honour due to the discoveries he had made. And it was generally believed that Flinders was kept in prison in order to enable BARRIS to publish before him. It certainly turned out so, for on obtaining his liberty and reaching England in 1805, Flinders found that a French Atlas had been published—all the points named by Flinders and his precursors having been re-named—and the whole put forth as if BARRIS's finding, though he only discovered fifty leagues instead of one thousand—an instance of dishonest meanness happily of rare occurrence amongst nations.

Thoroughly broken in health and spirits, Flinders only survived four years after regaining his native soil—but this period he devoted to correcting his maps and writing the accounts of his voyages, which, singularly enough, were issued from the press on the very day their author died, in the month of July, 1814.



RICHARD STEELE PREFERS THE SWORD TO THE PEN.

1874—APRIL—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon. Rises & Sets.	App.
Full Moon, 1st, 11 19 nt. New Moon, 16th, 1 52 aft.				
Last Quar, 23d, 10 20 nt. First Quar, 29th, 12 2 ant.				
1 W	Donaghte married to Maria-Louisa of Austria, 1810.	5 37r	Rises 7 18	☺
2 Th	Copenhagen bombarded by Lord Nelson and Admiral Parker, 1801.	6 33s	7 18	15
3 F	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 32r	8 28	16
4 S	(The Duke of York (afterwards James II.) defeated the French fleet off Harwich, 1665.)	6 36s	9 42	17
5 S	Easter Sunday.	5 28r	10 57	18
6 M	Excursion trains first started in England on Easter Monday, 1844.	6 39s	After Mid- night	19
7 Tu	Prince Leopold born, 1853.	5 23r	A.M.	20
8 W	In 1833 the advertisement duty was abolished by a majority against Government of 23.	6 43s	1 22	21
9 Th	Act of Parliament passed for retaining Bona- parte at St. Helena, 1816.	5 19r	2 22	☾
10 F	Battle of Toulouise, and defeat of Marshal Soul, after twelve hours' fighting, 1814.	6 45s	3 8	23
11 S	Rowland Hill died, 1833.	5 14r	3 42	24
12 S	Low Sunday.—1st Sun. aft. Easter.	6 50s	4 9	25
13 M	Roman Catholic Relief Bill received the royal assent, 1829.	5 11r	4 26	26
14 Tu	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	6 52s	4 43	27
15 W	San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake, 1804.—San Salvador was the first point of land discovered by Columbus (on the night of October 11, 1492), and was so named by him in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance.]	5 6r	4 57	28
16 Th		6 56s	5 13	☽
17 F	(Rev. Mr. Hackman executed at Tyburn for the murder of Miss Hoag, 1774.)	5 2r	5 2r	☽
18 S		6 59s	10 9	2
19 S	2nd Sunday after Easter.	4 57r	11 34	3
20 M	Steele published "The Christian Hero," in the year 1701.	7 3s	After Mid- night	4
21 Tu	O'Farrell executed at Sydney for attempting to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh, 1868.	4 53r	A.M.	5
22 W	Madame de Staël (authoress of <i>Germany, ou l'Italie</i> , &c.) born, 1766; died in 1817.	7 5s	1 46	6
23 Th	<i>St. George.</i>	4 49r	2 27	☽
24 F	Daniel Defoe, author of <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> , &c., died, 1731.	7 9s	2 56	8
25 S	Princess Alice born, 1843.	4 45r	3 18	9
26 S	3rd Sunday after Easter.	7 13s	3 30	10
27 M	The gallant Captain Sir W. Peel died (of small-pox) at Singapore, 1868.	4 42r	3 42	11
28 Tu	"Conscience makes cowards of us all."	7 15s	5 53	12
29 W	Duchess of Gloucester, last surviving of the fifteen children of George III., died, 1857.	4 37r	4 5	13
30 Th	Samuel Maugher, author of many useful educational works, died, 1849.	7 19s	4 13	14

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

RICHARD STEELE, the celebrated wit, dramatic and essay writer, was the son of an English barrister who filled the post of secretary to the Duke of Ormond, and was born in Dublin in 1671. Through the influence of the Duke of Ormond he was sent to the Charterhouse school in London, from whence he removed to Oxford. It was at the Charterhouse that he found Addison, a youth three years older than himself, and an intimacy was formed between them—one of the most memorable in literature. Steele commenced life by entering the army as a private soldier, and his enlistment, which is a notable illustration of his impulsive character, is thus narrated:—

Steele had always been a fierce patriot, and was, at an early age, a hot politician. On the accession of William III., Steele determined to throw his sword, as also his pen, into the scale against the French monarch, Louis XIV. Steele's friends were resolute in their opposition to his entrance into the army, and a rich relative on his mother's side, who had made him heir to a large estate in Wexford, threatened to disinherit him if he persisted. Steele was equally determined; and "preferring the state of his mind to that of his fortune," enlisted as a private in the Horse Guards, and was disinherited. Many years later, Steele, in speaking of his enlistment, says, that when he had dressed himself in the military costume of the period—jack-boots, shoulder-belt, cocked hat, and broadsword—and under the command of the Duke of Ormond, mounted a fiery charger—he had mistaken his own genius, and did not know that he could handle a pen so much more effectively than a sword. In November, 1690, Steele, with the rest of the gentlemen of his troop, mounted on a black prancing steed, his scarlet gold-laced coat glittering in the sun, and his white feather waving gently with every motion of the proud soldier, marched with his troop by King William in Hyde Park, attended by a great show of the nobility, besides twenty thousand people, and above a thousand coaches. The *London Post*, in speaking of the spectacle, says: "The Guards had just got their new clothes. They are extraordinary good, and thought to be the finest body of horse in the world!"

Steele's wit and brilliancy soon made him a favourite in the army, and he plunged into the fashionable vice and follies of the age—which enabled him to acquire that knowledge of life and character which proved so serviceable when he exchanged the sword for the pen. As a check on his irregular mode of life, and being thoroughly convinced of many things of which he had often repented, and which he more often repented, he wrote for his own admonition a little work entitled *The Christian Hero*; and his companions did not relish this semi-religious work.

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"HE WHO WOULD REAP WELL, MUST SOW WELL."

and not being very deeply impressed by his own reasoning and pious examples, as a counterpoise he wrote a comedy, *The Patriot, or Crisis of a Month*, which was very successful. Steele had dedicated the *Christian Hero* to his colonel, Lord Cutt, who appointed him his secretary; and promised him a captain's command in the volunteers. It was not long, however, before Steele found that in exchanging the pen for the sword he had made a mistake; and he lost no time in following his more congenial pursuits. He wrote a number of plays, which were very successful; and through the popularity thus obtained he secured an appointment in the Stamp-Office, London, which he resigned on being elected member for Stockbridge. His parliamentary career, however, was not brilliant, for he was expelled the House for writing two alleged libels, called respectively *The Epitaphium*, and *The Crisis*, "which expiation," says Lord Mahon, "was a fierce and most unvarnished stretch of party violence."

Steele had married a lady, who, dying shortly after their marriage, left him an estate in Barbadoes. He married again, and his second wife ("Molly Scrolock") added to his fortune. But, despite the care of his wife, who tried to keep a tight rein upon him, Steele lived in the most extravagant manner, and was never free from pecuniary difficulties. His letters to his wife, of which four hundred have been preserved, show that he was familiar with duns and bailiffs, with misery, folly, and repentance. As an illustration of the limits his extravagance brought him to, the following is related:—

Steele had one day invited a number of distinguished guests to dinner, and startled them by the profuseness of his domestic arrangements, and the large number of livery servants apparently engaged to do his bidding, so important a gathering. When the wine had circulated freely, and the restraints of sobriety had fled, one of the guests asked somewhat anxiously how ever he managed to maintain so many servants with his small income. Steele confessed they were too numerous, and that he had no objection to get rid of them. "Then why not discharge them?" was the reply. "Why," said Steele, "to tell the truth, these fellows are all ballifs, who have seized upon my household goods; and, as I could not get rid of them, I thought I would get a little honour from their residence here, and so decked them in livery."

Of course the friends laughed heartily; and, all being in a good humour, they raised a subscription amongst themselves, and paid the debt of their unfortunate host, and so dismissed a large number of his unwelcome retainers.

It is also related that Addison lent Steele, on his bond, one thousand pounds; and when the time came for payment, the bond not being ready for execution was put in a safe, and the money was recovered. But Steele was pleased to say that Addison only intended this as a friendly warning against his style of living, and meaning it as he believed it to be meant, he met him afterwards with the same gaiety of temper he had always shown.

The accession of George I. was a fortunate circumstance for Steele; for he not only received the honour of knighthood, but was appointed to a post of some importance at Hampton Court; and, what was far more congenial, was appointed Governor of the Royal Company of Comedians. And when the Rebellion of 1715 placed a number of forfeited estates at the disposal of the Government, Steele was appointed a member of the Commission for Scotland. In this capacity, in 1717, he visited Edinburgh, and whilst there he is said on one occasion to have given an splendid entertainment to a multitude of decayed tradesmen and beggars collected from the streets!

Steele appears to have received fair remuneration for his literary work; and on the publication of his *Comicalous Lovers*, in 1722, the king, to whom it was dedicated, gave him £500. But he was always poor, because always lavish, scheming, and unbusiness-like—but nothing could depress the elasticity of his spirits. Being always engaged in some unsuccessful scheme or other, and with habits both benevolent and lavish, he treated his regular income in anticipation of a greater, until absolute pecuniary distress was the result. Shortly before his death he retired into Wales, solely for the purpose of retrenching his affairs, so that he might pay his creditors. But it was too late, and before he could carry his honest intention into effect, death overtook him, and he feebly by dissipation and excess he died, on September 1, 1729, at the age of fifty-eight.

It is as a witty and polished writer that Steele is best known, and especially as an originator of the *Tatler*. A paper in which Addison and some of the best writers of the time remarked on the points of the day, which he first edited, the *Spectator* and *Guardian* also received contributions from Steele's pen; and although the state of things which produced these works was now, yet his name may still rank as a worthy part of the standard literature of England.

ADVICE LONG REMEMBERED!

(1.)—THE REV. ROWLAND HILL paid a visit to an old friend a few years before his death, who said to him:—

"Mr. Hill, it is just sixty-five years since I first heard you preach, and I remember your text and a part of your sermon. You told us that some people were very squeamish about the delivery of different ministers who preached the

same Gospel. You said: 'Supposing you were attending to hear a will read where you expected a legacy to be left you, would you employ the time when it was reading in criticising the manner in which the lawyer read it to, you would not; you would be giving all ear to hear if anything was left you, and how much it was. That is the way I would advise you to hear the Gospel!'

This was excellent advice, and was well worth remembering.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL!

(13.)—At the time of passing the Catholic Emancipation Bill, Lady Clerk wrote to Lord Eldon congratulating him upon the energetic stand he had made to prevent the Bill becoming law. His answer was laconic, and to the following effect:—

"Dear Molly Deane,—I am happy to find you approve of my endeavours to oppose the Catholic Relief Bill. I have done what I thought my duty. May God forgive me if I have done wrong, and may God forgive my opponents if I have not. Yours affectionately, Eldon."

Whilst the Bill was being discussed in the House of Commons, a "war of petitions" went on, and it is supposed that Lord Eldon presented in the House of Lords no less than one thousand against the measure; and in presenting them, he made many speeches to explain and enforce the sentiments of the petitioners. On one occasion he said:—

"The petition which he presented was from the Company of Tailors at Glasgow. Lord Lyndhurst said, in a stage whisper, while sitting on the woolsack: 'What do the tailors trouble themselves about such measures?' Lord Eldon: 'No wonder; you can't suppose that tailors like tar-coats.' " (A laugh.)

On another day, after presenting an immense number of petitions, Lord Eldon said:—

"I now hold in my hand, my Lords, another, which I do not know how to treat. It is a petition signed by a great many ladies. I am not aware whether there be any precedent for admitting ladies as petitioners to your Lordship's House; but I will search the Journals, and see whether they have ever been presented from remonstrating against measures which they consider injurious to the Constitution." Lord Eldon: "All the noble and learned Earls before the House may materially influence your Lordship's decision, whether this petition expresses the sentiments of young or old ladies?" Lord Eldon: "I cannot assure the noble Lord as to the exact age of these petitioners; but of this I am sure, that there are many women, both young and old, who possess more knowledge of the Constitution, and more common sense, than some descendants of Lord Chancellors." (A laugh.)

The Lord King (nephew of John Locke, the philosopher), to whom this sarcasm was applied, was a descendant of the first Lord King, who commenced life as an apprentice to his father, a grocer at Exeter; and who by the force of his abilities raised himself to the high position of Lord Chancellor of England. He died in the year 1734, leaving four sons, who, singularly enough, all inherited the title in succession.

THE WRONG PERSON!

(22.)—THE following anecdote is narrated of MADAME DE STAEL, the celebrated French authoress, in that most interesting work, *Lord Cloncurry's Life and Times*:—

Madame de Staël made it a point never to waive any of the ceremonies which she thought properly belonged to her rank. She always took care to have a crowd of authors turned up whenever she approached a position which she failed to accept all the honours of literature. Following out her custom in this respect, she had written to announce her approach to a poor resident at Venice, whose name happened to be identical with that of the principal butcher of the city. By some blundering of the post authorities Madame de Staël's letter was delivered to the butcher, instead of to Signor —, the poet; and the former, anxious to secure so distinguished a customer, carefully watched her arrival, and lost not a minute in paying his respects to the Baroness. She, of course, was prepared to receive the homage of genius, on four platters, and her friends were convened to witness the meeting. Neither of the high saluting parties knew the person of the other, and it was some time before an explanation came about, the ridiculous character of which it is easier to conceive than to describe!

Madame de Staël has been called the greatest female writer of all ages and countries. She was certainly the most distinguished for talents among the women of her age. Surrounded by a happy, domestic circle, and esteemed by all, she died in Paris, in the year 1817.



CATHARINE OF RUSSIA INTRODUCED TO HER LONG-LOST BROTHER.

1874—MAY—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 1st, 4 9 aft. | New Moon, 16th, 10-17 mt.
Last Quar. 9th, 7-13 mn. | First Quar. 23rd, 3-19 mn.
Full Moon, 31st, 6-46 morn.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Age
1	F Prince Arthur born, 1850.	4 34r	After P. M.	⑤
2	S Mary Queen of Scots made her romantic escape from Lochleven Castle, 1568.	7 22a	8 45	16
3	M 4th Sunday after Easter.	4 30r	10 1	17
4	M Serpinggapan stormed and taken, and Tipoo Sahib killed, 1799.	7 26a	11 14	18
5	Tu Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821. (Born at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1769.)	4 27r	After Mid- night	19
6	W The great Battle of Prague, in which the Prussians defeated the Austrians, 1757.	7 28a	A. M.	20
7	Th Holopetere born, 1758.—Guillotined the 28th of July, 1794.	4 22r	1 8	21
8	F Diamonds discovered in Cape Colony, South Africa, 1867. A fine one, valued at £25,000, was brought to England in 1870.	7 31a	1 45	22
9	S Rogation Sunday.	4 19r	2 12	④
10	S Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI. guillotined, 1794.	7 34a	2 32	24
11	M "Fear is one part of prudence."	4 16r	2 48	25
12	Tu The rights of Primogeniture abolished in France, 1790.	7 38a	3 1	26
13	W Holy Thursday.	4 13r	3 17	27
14	Th Daniel O'Connell died at Genoa, whilst on his way to Rome, 1847.	7 40a	3 33	28
15	F Battle of Albuera, and defeat of the French with great loss, by the British, 1811.	4 10r	3 41	②
16	S Sunday after Ascension.	7 43a	3 57	1
17	S Catharine I. of Russia died, 1727.	4 7r	10 25	2
18	Tu The right to report Parliamentary debates was established in England in 1771.	7 46a	11 33	3
19	W Columbus, worn out in body and broken in spirit, died, 1506.	4 4r	After Mid- night	4
20	Th "For small words deaf ears."	7 49a	A. M.	5
21	F The first meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists founded at Bristol, 1739.	4 2r	0 56	6
22	S Janz Tasman discovered Van Dieman's Land (now called Tasmania) in November, 1643.	7 52a	1 21	7
23	M Whit Sunday.—Queen born, 1819.	3 59r	1 36	③
24	Tu Princess Helena born, 1861.—Married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, 1868.	7 56a	1 50	9
25	W Michael Barrett executed at the Old Bailey, London, for the Clerkenwell explosion, 1868.	3 57r	2 1	10
26	Th Mr. Edgeworth, philosopher and educational writer (with his daughter), published Practical Education, 1798.	7 58a	2 12	11
27	F Restoration of Charles II., 1660, after an interregnum of 11 years and 4 months.	3 54r	2 22	12
28	M "Every cross hath its inscription."	8 1a	2 34	13
29	F Trinity Sunday.	3 52r	2 47	14
30	S	8 3a	3 3	15
31	S	3 50r	3 27	⑥

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

FEW names in the pages of history told of such remarkable vicissitudes of fortune as that of CATHARINE I., Empress of Russia, who from a humble peasant girl, became the wife of Peter the Great, and died Empress of Russia. The principal incidents in her chequered and eventful life are thus briefly given.

She was born of poor parents, in Lithuania, in the year 1682. When only three years old she lost her father, who left her with no other support than the scanty maintenance produced by the labours of an infirm and sickly mother. The young girl grew up handsome, well formed, and was possessed of a good understanding. On the death of her mother, an old Lutheran minister, named Gluck, took her to his home, and employed her in attending to his children. Catharine fully availed herself of the lessons given to the children, but upon the death of her benefactor—which happened not long after her reception into his family—she was once more plunged into the depths of poverty, and she then went to seek an asylum at Marienburg. Shortly after her arrival there, she married a Swedish dragoon; but, on the day of their marriage, Marienburg was besieged by the Russians, and her husband, whilst assisting to repel the attack, was killed! General Bauer seeing Catharine among the prisoners, and being smitten with her youth and beauty, took her to his house, where she superintended his domestic affairs. Prince Menschhoff happening, however, to see her one day, was no less struck with her attractions, and she went to live with him as his mistress. Catharine soon attracted the notice of Peter the Great, who first made her his mistress; but she won so much on his affections that, in the year 1711, he privately married her; and in 1712 the marriage ceremony was again solemnized with great pomp at St. Petersburg.

Peter was for some time ignorant of her humble origin, and only discovered it through the keen observation of an envoy-extraordinary from Poland to the court of Russia, and which occurred in the following manner:—
On the envoy's return to Dresden, he stopped at an inn, in Courland, where he happened to be the eye-witness of a quarrel between the ostler and some of the stablemen, all of whom were drunk. The envoy was struck with the superior air of one of the disputants, and asked some particulars respecting him. He was told that he was an unlucky Pole, named Charles Scorowaki, whose father, a peasant of Lithuania, had died early, and left his son in a miserable condition, and one daughter, long since lost sight of. The minister fancied he detected in Scorowaki a resemblance to the noble features of the Empress Catharine, and recollecting the obscurity which it was said hung over her origin, fancied there might be some relationship between them. He wrote an account of his adventure to a friend at the Russian court, and in some way or other it found its way to the Emperor. The Empress had always pronounced the Great to be perfectly ignorant of her family, remembering only (as she declared) that she had a brother who was long since lost. Peter, however, was informed by the letter of the Polish envoy. He therefore

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PERTH, ONT.

"THE JOYS OF MARRIAGE ARE THE HEAVEN ON EARTH."

sent an order to the Governor of Riga to seek out Scowroski, to seize him without violence, and to send him to the Chamber of Peers. The Czar's clerk, and Scowroski, was proceeded against with all the forms of law as a quarreller and promoter of strife. This was then passed on to the capital, where he was surrounded with a view to ascertain from whence words his origin. The Czar was convinced of the relation to the Empress, and retained Scowroski, and an appeal to himself against the rigours of the decisions of the judges. An audience was arranged at the house of Chapelow, the household steward, when the Czar asked a number of questions, the answers to which confirmed his impression. Scowroski was then dismissed with an order to present himself at the same hour the next day—the Czar giving indication that the decision would probably be a favourable one. The Empress was invited to accompany the Czar to dine with him on the morrow, at Chapelow's, on the understanding that all formalities and even attendants were to be dispensed with. When Peter, Catharine, and Chapelow were at dinner, Scowroski was introduced. He approached more timidly than before; but the Czar pretended to have forgotten the subject of the petition. He repeated all the questions of the previous day, and received the same answers, Catharine listening with the greatest attention. "Do you not understand?" the Czar asked her. She blushed colour, faltered, and could scarcely reply. "If you do not understand, I do," Peter continued. "This man is your brother?" He then laid Scowroski his her robe and her hand as the Empress, and afterwards to embrace her as his sister. The Empress turned pale, and was unable to speak; but Peter rallied her by declaring that a great mystery had been solved, and that if his teacher-in-law had merit and abilities he would gladly advance him. Catharine embraced her brother, and begged the Czar to continue his kindness both to him and to herself. A house and pension were assigned Scowroski, but he was enjoined to enjoy his good fortune in secret.

On the death of Peter, he left Catharine the throne, and in 1724 she was proclaimed Empress, and crowned with great pomp and state at Moscow. The first thing she did on her accession was to cause every gallows to be taken down, and all instruments of torture, which had previously been greatly in use, to be destroyed. And in many other respects she showed herself worthy of the high station which she had been called to fill, and completed many grand designs which the Czar had begun. But her reign was short, as she died on the 13th of May, 1727, of a melancholy train, it must be so said that it was her indulgence in intoxicating liquors that produced the disease which hastened her end; but it must be remembered, in justice, her for this vice, that drunkenness was then the common habit of the nobles of Russia.

To the honour of Catharine, it must be mentioned that she was never forgetful of her former condition. When Warsaw who had been taken to the children of Glück (the Lutheran minister of Marienburg), at the time Catharine was a domestic in the family of the Elector, before her marriage with Peter had been publicly solemnized—she recollected him, and said, with great complaisance, "What! thou good old man! thou still alive? I will provide for thee;" and she accordingly settled a pension upon him. She was not less attentive to the family of her benefactor, Glück; she pensioned his widow, made his son her page, betrothed the two eldest daughters, and advanced the youngest to be one of her maids of honour.

"PRACTICAL EDUCATION" APPLIED.

(27.)—RICHARD LOVELL EDGEMORTH, of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford, Ireland, the father of the well-known novelist, Maria Edgeworth, (by his first wife), was born at Both, in the year 1744. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was afterwards sent to Oxford. The following brief sketch of his life, and his experiences in domestic education, are extremely interesting:—

Whilst at Oxford receiving his education, and before he was twenty years of age, Miss Ellis, to whom he was married at Gretna Green. He then embarked on a life of fashionable "pleasure" and dissipation; but in the year 1770 he succeeded, by the death of his father, to his Irish property. During a visit to Litchfield, he fell in love with Miss Honora Burgd, and married her shortly after the death of his first wife. Six years after their union this lady died of consumption; and Mr. Edgeworth then married her sister. After a matrimonial union of seventeen years, his third wife also died of consumption; and Mr. Edgeworth, although past fifty, in little more than a year again married! Being possessed of a good fortune, he devoted much of his time to agricultural improvements, as well as to the amelioration of the existing modes of education, by writing, in conjunction with his highly-gifted daughter, the eldest and youngest of whom, at forty years—gave him unusual opportunities of making experiments in education, and watching their results. His family were brought up almost entirely at home, with the greatest parental care; and he educated his eldest son on the plan laid down by Rousseau, which was then a novelty, and which has been described as "a mixture of the Greek, Indian and the Spartan." He dressed him in jacket and trousers, with arms and legs bare, and allowed him to run about whatever he pleased, and to do nothing but what was

agreeable to himself. In a few years he found that the scheme had succeeded completely, so far as related to the body. The boy had all the virtues that are found in the best of his savage; he was quick, fearless, and generous; but he knew not what it was to obey. It was impossible to induce him to do anything that he did not please, or prevent him from doing anything that he did please. Under the former head, learning, even of the lowest description, was never included. In fine, the boy grew up ungovernable, and there remained no alternative but to allow him to follow his own inclination of going to sea!

Mr. Edgeworth's zeal in the training of his children, and his constant desire for improving the present methods of education, made the father and daughter joint authors in works intended for the use of youth. The most ambitious of those joint productions is the series of essays entitled *Practical Education*, first published in 1798, and afterwards reprinted and altered more than once. It is a valuable and instructive work for those engaged in domestic teaching. The history both of Miss Edgeworth's authorship, and of her life, was closely dependent on her affectionate and respectful association with her father. Mr. Edgeworth's experience, as a landlord and magistrate, placed at the disposal of his daughter that large stock of incidents and characters which she used in her novels with as much shrewdness, humour, and lively feeling; and though these works were written exclusively by herself, they were always submitted to his revision.

Mr. Edgeworth was fond of mechanical pursuits and new projects of all kinds, and among his inventions was a telegraph. In a memoir which he presented to the Royal Society of Ireland, he adduced proof that in 1767 he tried an experiment of the practicality of communicating intelligence by a swift and unexpected mode; and for this purpose he employed a common windmill, and arranged a system of signals which could be made by the different positions of the arms of its sails, the canvas being removed from one or more arms as was required. His latter years were spent in active exertions to benefit Ireland, by reclaiming bogland and introducing agricultural and mechanical improvements.

Mr. Edgeworth and his family were involved in the troubles of the Irish Rebellion, and were obliged to make a precipitate retreat from their house, and leave it in the hands of the rebels; but it was spared from being pillaged, through the intercession of one of the invaders, to whom Mr. Edgeworth had previously done some service. The return of the family home, when the troubles were over, is thus described by Miss Edgeworth:—

"When we came near Edgeworthstown, we saw many well-known faces at the cabin doors looking out to welcome us. One man, who was digging in his field by the road side, when he looked up as our horses passed, and when he had been a short space, and clasped his hands; his face, as the morning sun shone upon it, was the strongest picture of joy I ever saw.



EDGEWORTHSTOWN.

The village was a melancholy spectacle; windows shattered and doors broken. But though the mischief done was great, there had been little pillage. Within our gates, we found all property safe: liberally, not a twig touched, nor a leaf harmed. Within the house, everything was as we had left it, save that we had been consulting was still open on the library-table, with pencils and slips of paper, containing the first lessons in arithmetic in which some of the young people (Mr. Edgeworth's children by his second and third wives) had been engaged the morning we had been driven from home; a panny, in a glass of water, which one of the boys had been copying, was still on the chimney-piece. These trivial circumstances, marking repose and tranquillity, struck us as this moment with an unreasonable, and surprising, and all that had passed seemed like an incoherent dream.

Mr. Edgeworth died in 1817.—Miss Edgeworth died in 1849, in the 81st year, ripe in good works and the "charity which never faileth."



A THROW FOR LIFE OR DEATH!

1874—JUNE—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar. 7th, 1-18 aft. First Quar. 21st, 8-1 nt.
New Moon, 14th, 6-22 mn. Full Moon, 29th, 6-43 evn.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Day
1 M	The Covenanters defeated Claverhouse (Viscount Dundee) at Drumclog, 1679.	3 49r	Rises P.M. 17	
2 Tu	James Douglas, Earl of Morton, beheaded at Edinburgh, 1561.	8 7s	11 0	18
3 W	Prince George Frederick (second son of Prince of Wales) born, 1852.	3 49r	11 46	19
4 Th	Devout (one of Bonaparte's famous marshals) died, 1822.	8 8s	After Mid- night	20
5 F	"An evil lesson is soon learnt."	3 47r	A.M. 21	
6 S	Lord Anson (eminent naval commander and circumnavigator) died, 1762.	8 10s	0 38	22
7 S	1st Sunday after Trinity.	3 47r	0 54	23
8 M	Bernard Palissy (potter) died, 1590.	8 12s	1 10	24
9 Tu	The claims of Sir Augustus d'Este to the dukedom of Sussex rejected, 1854.	3 45r	1 22	25
10 W	Edward Oxford fired two pistol shots at the Queen and Prince Albert, 1840.	8 13s	1 37	26
11 Th	"No alchemy is equal to saving."	3 44r	1 53	27
12 F	James III. of Scotland killed by his revolted nobles, near Bannockburn, 1468.	8 14s	2 12	28
13 S	[Bastille taken, 1797.]	3 43r	2 41	29
14 S	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	8 16s	Sets P.M. 30	
15 M	Mr. Attwood, M.P. for Birmingham, presented the Chartist petition to the House of Commons, 1839, containing, he said, 1,200,000 signatures.—[It required twelve men to carry it out of the House.]	3 44r	10 11	1
16 Tu		8 17s	10 53	2
17 W		3 44r	11 22	3
18 Th	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	8 18s	11 41	4
19 F	Richard Brandon (the executioner who is supposed to have executed Charles I.) died, 1668. He was the official executioner for the City of London.	3 44r	11 56	5
20 S		8 18s	After Mid- night A.M. 6	
21 S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.	3 44r	A.M. 3	
22 M	"A young man idle, an old man needy,"	8 19s	0 19	8
23 Tu	Lady Hester Stanhope (a highly accomplished but eccentric lady) died at Lebanon, 1829.	3 45r	0 31	9
24 W	MIDSUMMER DAY.	8 19s	0 40	10
25 Th	Surrender (and murder next day) of the British at Cawnpore to Nana Sahib, 1857.	3 45r	0 52	11
26 F	Siege of Namur, 1695.	8 19s	1 7	12
27 S	Dr. William Dodd executed at Tyburn, for forgery upon Lord Chesterfield, 1777.	3 47r	1 28	13
28 S	4th Sunday after Trinity.	8 19s	1 58	14
29 M	[Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.]	3 47r	2 40	15
30 Tu	Parker, the chief leader in the Mutiny of the Nore, executed, 1797.	8 18s	Rises 9 45	16

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE following incident is a most exciting and remarkable occurrence—more especially when taken in connection with the fact that a human life hung upon "the throw of a die."

When William III. of England was besieging Namur in the year 1695, (in conjunction with his allies), some of his soldiers went on a marauding expedition in the neighbourhood of the camp—which had been promulgated against any soldier committing this breach of military law. The country people, who objected to their property being taken from them without payment, caught most of the marauders, and visited them with a speedy vengeance. Two soldiers, however, escaped, and got back safely to the camp, not, however, without being pursued by the peasants they had deplored, who lodged their complaint before the officer in charge. The two soldiers were immediately arrested, a drum-head court-martial was called, and after the evidence had been taken, both were at once sentenced to death. The general-in-chief was desirous of saving the lives of the two unlucky soldiers; but, for the sake of example, it was decided that the sentence must be carried out upon one of the offenders; and by way of determining which one should suffer and which escape, recourse was had to the dice-box. When the time for the execution arrived, the two soldiers were led to a drum, near which the pole was already fixed for carrying out the sentence. One of the condemned, with a trembling hand took up the dice, when, in the presence of his comrades—"Two sixes! two sixes!" was whispered round; and, in another instant, his brother in trouble also threw two sixes! The officers were puzzled, but ordered the men to throw a second time. Again, to the amazement of all, equal numbers were cast—but this time two fives! Their fellow-soldiers were now loud in their demands that the marauders should at once be pardoned, but application was made to the court-martial for further instructions; and, after some delay, the order was given that the offenders should throw a third time. Trembling from head to foot, and with heavy hearts, the poor fellows again cast the dice, when, to the further consternation of all around, especially of the officers charged to attend the execution, the result was two fours. The loud cry then arose from the bystanders, "This is God's hand! This is God's hand!" The case was again submitted to the court-martial. Even his most hardened members shuddered; and it was unanimously resolved to leave the decision to the general-in-chief, the Prince of Vaudemont. The two Englishmen were brought before him, and told him the whole of their story; and, after listening attentively, the Prince uttered the welcome word, "Pardon!" adding, "It is impossible in such an uncommon case not to be the voice of Providence." The proceedings were then stayed, and the soldiers, both of whom but a few minutes before were suffering the agony of suspense, and whose lives were literally depending on the throw of a die, were allowed to return to their duty, each congratulating himself on the narrow escape from an ignominious death.

Last New 1
1 V
2 I
3 S
4 S
5 C
6 A
7 I
8 V
9 I
10 F
11 S
12 C
13 M
14 T
15 V
16 T
17 F
18 S
19 C
20 M
21 T
22 V
23 T
24 F
25 S
26 C
27 M
28 T
29 V
30 T
31 F



AN AFFECTING AND ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

1874—JULY—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

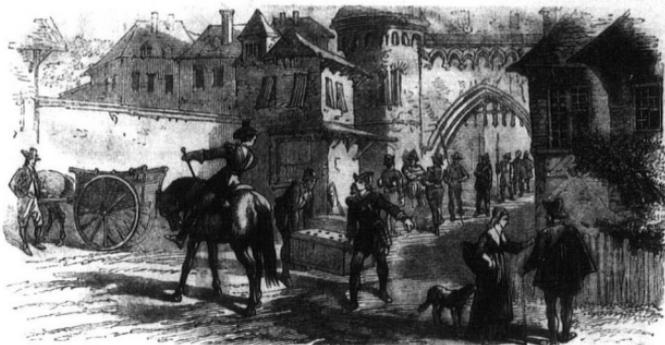
Last Quar. 6th, & 1 m. | First Quar. 21st, 1-32 aft.
New Moon, 13th, 4-53 aft. | Full Moon, 29th, 4-43 m.

		Rises & Sets.	Rises & Sets.	Age.
1	W		3 48r	17
2	Th	The Rev. George Walker killed at the Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	8 18s	18
3	F	Battle of Marston Moor, and defeat of the Royalists by Cromwell, 1644.	3 50r	11
4	S	Koh-i-noor diamond, or "Mountain of Light," presented to the Queen, 1659. America declared "free, sovereign, and independent," 1776.	8 17s	11
5	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.	3 51r	11
6	M	Sir Thomas More beheaded, 1535.	8 16s	11
7	Tu	Dr. Thomas Blacklock ("the blind poet") died at Edinburgh, 1791.	3 54r	11
8	W	The poet Shelley drowned in the Gulf of Spezia, 1822.	8 15s	11
9	Th	General Braddock killed, near Fort Duquesne, North America, 1753.	3 55r	11
10	F	"Better to live well than long."	8 14s	10
11	S	Jack Cade, leader of a peasant rebellion, killed by Alex. Iden, near Lewes, 1450.	3 57r	11
12	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.	8 12s	10
13	M	(William "the Silent"), Prince of Orange, assassinated by Balthazar Gerard, 1641.	3 59r	10
14	Tu	Mary (French revolutionist) assassinated by Charlotte Corday, 1793.	8 11s	10
15	W	Duke of Monmouth (illegitimate son of Charles II. and Lucy Walters) behead, 1685.	4 2r	9
16	Th	"Trifles lead to serious matters."	8 9s	10
17	F	Marcellinus of Briarvillers (noted poisoner), executed at Paris, 1670.	4 4r	10
18	S	Rev. Gilbert White, author of the <i>Natural History of Selborne</i> , born, 1730. Died 1803.	8 7r	10
19	S	7th Sunday after Trinity.	4 6r	10
20	M	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588.	8 3s	10
21	Tu	William Lord Russell beheaded in Lincoln's Inn-Fields, London, 1683.	4 9r	10
22	W	King of Rome died in Austria, 1632.	8 1s	11
23	Th	Vicente Benaventis, first husband of the Empress Josephine, guillotined, 1794.	4 12r	11
24	F	"Stork is the sure parent of want."	7 58s	11
25	S	Louis Bonaparte (ex-King of the Netherlands) died at Leghorn, 1806.	4 15r	11
26	S	8th Sunday after Trinity.	7 55s	11
27	M	Marshall Turenne killed at the battle of Salzbach (Alaise), 1673.	4 18r	12
28	Tu	Dr. Fritchard executed at Glasgow for the murder of his wife and her mother, 1686.	7 53s	12
29	W	Mary Queen of Scots married her cousin, Henry Stuart (Lord Darnley), 1565.	4 21r	12
30	Th	James Earl of Douglas, killed at the battle of Otterburne, 1388.	7 50s	12
31	F	John Hewitt and Sarah Drew killed by lightning, 1718.	4 24r	12

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

"When eastern lovers feel the Austral Air,
On the same pile the faithful pair expire.
Here piling heav'n, that virtue mutual found,
And blasted both, that it might neither wound,
Hearts so sincere th' Almighty saw well pleased,
Sent his own lightning, and the victims acted."

THE above epitaph was written by Pope, on JOHN HEWITT and SARAH DREW, two rustic lovers, who were killed by a lightning-stroke. This affecting incident, to which Pope, Gay, and Thompson have pathetically adverted in poems devoted to the subject, occurred at Stanton-Harcourt, about nine miles from Oxford, in the year 1718. The two lovers, with the consent of their parents, were shortly to have been married, and that very morning had decided on their wedding-day. Gay, in one of his letters, in speaking of the catastrophe, says—
"John Hewitt was a well-set man of about twenty-five; Sarah Drew might be called comely, rather than beautiful, and was about the same age. . . . Their lore was the talk of the whole neighbourhood. They were at work together in the harvest-field, and "perhaps in the interval of their work they were talking of their wedding-clothes, and John was suiting several sorts of poppies and wild-flowers to her complexion, to choose her a hat for the wedding-day. While they were busied it was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon the clouds grew black, and such a storm of lightning and thunder ensued, that all the labourers made the best of their way to what shelter the trees and hedges afforded. The young woman, in her great fright, fell down, unconscious, on a heap of barley; and her lover, who had never left her, raked together two or three other heaps to protect her from the storm. Immediately after was heard a most tremendous and deafening clap of thunder—as if the heavens had been rent asunder! After the storm was over, each person became solicitous for the safety of his neighbour—to ascertain which the labourers called out to each other, and receiving no answer from the two lovers, approached where they lay, when they discovered the dead and blackened bodies of the faithful pair, both killed by the same flash of lightning. John had one arm round Sarah's neck, and the other was held over her, as if to screen her from the lightning."
Lord Harcourt, on whose estate the unfortunate pair lived, was apprehensive that the country people would not understand the above epitaph, therefore Pope wrote the following—
"Near this place lie the bodies of John Hewitt and Sarah Drew, an industrious young man, and virtuous young maiden, of this parish; who, being at harvest-work (with several others), were in one instant killed by lightning, the last day of July 1718."
This second epitaph, with some lines of poetry, in less high-down language, was engraved on a stone in the parish church of Stanton-Harcourt.



THE STRATAGEM OF MARY GROTIUS TO RELEASE HER HUSBAND.

1874—AUGUST—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar. 4th, 10-46 a.t. | First Quar. 20th, 6-53 m.
New Moon, 13th, 4-0 m. | Full Moon, 27th, 1-28 a.t.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	406.
1	S	Henry III., king of France, mortally stabbed by Jacques Clément, a friar, 1585.	4 25r	19
2	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.	7 45a	20
3	M	Eugene Sue died, 1857.	4 29r	21
4	Tu	"Grief pent up will burst the heart."	7 42s	21
5	W	"Bloody Assizes" (held by Judge Jeffries) commenced in the west of England, 1685.	4 32r	23
6	Th	Duchess of St. Albans (Harriet Mellon) died, 1857.	7 30a	24
7	F	Queen Caroline died—a few days after the coronation of George IV.—1811.	4 35r	25
8	S	The British signally failed in an attempt to burn the French shipping at Havre, 1794.	7 34s	26
9	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.	4 37r	27
10	M	John de Witt and his brother (Dutch statesmen), murdered by the mob, 1672.	7 31s	28
11	Tu	"Persevere against discouragement."	4 41r	29
12	W	Faust and Schœffer published at Metz, <i>The Faust</i> , the first printed book, 1467.	7 28s	29
13	Th	General George surrendered 30,000 Hungarians to the Russians, 1809.	4 44r	30
14	F	William Beckland, Dean of Westminster (eminent geologist), died, 1854.	7 23s	32
15	S	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771; died, 1832.	4 47r	33
16	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.	7 20s	34
17	M	The Duchess of Padua murdered by her husband, in Paris, 1647.	4 50r	35
18	Tu	Battle of Gravelotte—the carnage was frightful, the French losing 120,000 men, the Germans, 20,000, 1870. (The king of Prussia had not undressed for thirty hours.)	7 10a	36
19	W	"Provide little, and do much."	4 53r	37
20	Th	Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (celebrated letter-writer), died, 1762.	7 11s	38
21	F	Mysterious disappearance of Mr. Howe, in 1796.	4 56r	39
22	S	12th Sunday after Trinity.	7 8s	40
23	S	City of Washington taken by the British, and all the public edifices destroyed, 1814.	4 50r	41
24	M	"Sorrow will pay no debt."	7 3a	42
25	Tu	Railway from Paris to St. Germain (the first in France) opened, 1827.	5 3r	43
26	W	Thomson, author of "The Seasons," "Castle of Indolence," &c., died, 1748.	6 59s	44
27	Th	Grotius died, 1645.	5 5r	45
28	F	Royal George sunk, 1782.	6 56s	46
29	S	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 9r	47
30	S	John Bunyan died, 1688.	6 50s	48
31	M		5 12r	49

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THERE is not, perhaps, throughout the whole romance of history a more beautiful instance of womanly heroism and devotion than that displayed by MARY GROTIUS, the wife of the celebrated advocate, author, and historian, and which is an apt illustration of the axiom, that "trial and suffering are the tests of married life." The narrative is thus briefly told:—

Her husband, Hugo von Grotius, was born at Delft, in the year 1583, and evinced even in his earliest childhood the most remarkable genius. At the age of eight years he was able to compose with facility Latin verses of great merit; at twelve he entered the Leyden University; and had barely attained fifteen when he took the degree of doctor of laws; the following year he commenced practice as an advocate, and was shortly afterwards appointed historiographer of the United Provinces. Unfortunately, in the religious disputes which convulsed Holland towards the close of the year 1618, and the beginning of 1619, Grotius gave great offence to the government by the manly freedom and independence of his writings, and he was accordingly captured and condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the gloomy fortress of Loewestein. Yielding to the earnest entreaties of his wife, the States allowed her to share his captivity, but only on the condition that having once entered the prison she was never again to leave it! Notwithstanding this most cruel stipulation the noble woman cheerfully consented, rather than be separated from one whom she loved so dearly, and she took up her abode in the prison. After a time, the States finding that no severity could shake her determination, relaxed their decision, by permitting her to go out of prison twice a week. Having obtained her partial liberty, Mary Grotius began to devise schemes for her husband's liberation, and soon discovered the following one, which proved successful:—

The philosophical nature of Grotius had not deserted him in the hour of need; and far from repining at the loss of liberty, he pursued his wonted studies with his usual diligence. He was the better enabled to do this, having obtained, by the intercession of his wife, leave to borrow large numbers of books from his friends in the neighbouring towns. These books were returned to those who lent them in a chest, used generally for the purpose of conveying his linen to and from the laundress. At first the guards carefully examined the chest upon its entering or leaving the fortress; but they soon relaxed their watchfulness, and allowed it to pass unchallenged. With a woman's ready wit, Mary Grotius saw in their readiness the opportunity which, if embraced with decision, would be the means of procuring her husband's release. Although the box was comparatively

It was whilst he was in prison that Grotius wrote his Commentary on *St. Matthew*, and which is regarded as his master-work in Biblical criticism.

FURTHAM, A

(LATE SHAW & HALL)

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law

Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer,

PERTH, ONT.

Office—In Ferrier's Block, Gore Street.

J. F. KENNEDY, L.D.S.

DENTIST.

Office: Graham's Block, Gore Street,

PERTH, ONT.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the Extraction of Teeth.

What's the Matter with Hannah?

It is simply this: Some one told Hannah on the sly that

G. B. FARMER,

At the Boot and Shoe Store next door to Sealey's Exchange Office, had just received and was opening a New Stock of Ladies' and men's shoes and boots. Hannah quietly slipped on her father's old boots and went to work. So Hannah street to G. B.'s, and there she beheld a sight which she had never seen before. She saw a young lady's Grecian slipper, which made her blood tingle to the tips of her fingers. She stepped on it and a kick she sent the young lady's Grecian slipper flying to the rear end of the store, smashing in the door. Then she saw a pair of the calf boots, really lovely, and making things fly around generally. "Say, mister, pass over a pair of those shoes and I will put them outside of my feet in three seconds, and I will throw them down the stairs." "If your foot is so tender, I will show it to G. B.'s shoe store." "And that's what's the matter with it." Hannah! G. B. always keeps a stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOW PRICES. Remember the name—at head of Graham's Bridge.

G. B. FARMER.

A. McARTHUR,
TINSMITH,
—AND GENERAL DEALER IN—

Tinware of Every Description,

PERTH, ONT.

All kinds of **STOVES**—Cooking, Box, Parlor,
and Coal, always on hand.

CHEESE FACTORY REQUISITES made to order on short notice.

General Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

PELTRIES, HIDES, &c., bought and the Highest Prices paid.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST

T. ENRIGHT,
TAILOR and CLOTHIER,

(OPPOSITE ALLAN'S HOTEL,)

PERTH, ONT.

GENS' CLOTHING MADE UP

In the Most Fashionable Style and in the Best Manner. A choice stock of

CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS

Always on Hand.

The Latest Fashion Sheets received as soon as
Published.



A SCENE IN THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF SIR EDWARD COKE.

1874—SEPTEMBER—30 days.

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar. 3rd, 4-54 mn. First Quar. 18th, 11-5 nt. New Moon, 10th, 6-10 evn. Full Moon, 26th, 10-6 nt.

	Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Apr.
1 Tu	5 14r	Rises P.M.	20
2 W	6 44s	9 12	21
3 Th	5 17r	9 50	22
4 F	6 39s	10 39	23
5 S	5 20r	11 43	24
6 S	6 35s	After Mid-night A.M.	25
7 M	5 23r	6 31s	26
8 Tu	6 31s	2 13	27
9 W	5 26r	3 31	28
10 Th	6 26s	4 45	29
11 F	5 30r	Sets P.M.	1
12 S	6 21s	7 2	2
13 S	5 33r	7 11	3
14 M	6 16s	7 23	4
15 Tu	5 36r	7 35	5
16 W	6 12s	7 58	6
17 Th	5 39r	8 21	7
18 F	6 7s	8 57	8
19 S	5 43r	9 48	9
20 S	6 2s	10 56	10
21 M	5 40r	After Mid-night A.M.	11
22 Tu	5 58s	1 43	12
23 W	5 48r	1 43	13
24 Th	5 53s	3 14	14
25 F	5 52r	4 45	15
26 S	5 49s	Rises P.M.	16
27 M	5 55r	6 31	17
28 Tu	5 45s	6 49	18
29 Tu	5 58r	7 12	19
30 W	5 40s	7 47	20

It has been remarked by a philosophical writer, that "the errors of the great are as instructive as their virtues;" and to those who may be disposed to accept this as a truism, a useful lesson of worldly wisdom may be learnt by them from the domestic life of the great lawyer, SIR EDWARD COKE, Lord-Chief Justice of England in the reign of James I.

Coke had lived upon the most affectionate terms with his first wife for sixteen years, when he lost her after a brief illness. She had brought him a large fortune, in addition to his paternal inheritance; but this had not diminished Coke's industry in his profession, or lessened his ambition, for he was engaged in nearly every important case that occurred. Within five months after his wife's death, he entered into another matrimonial speculation, which, beginning insidiously, was fatal to his future peace. Family alliance, combined with wealth, being the policy of that prudent age of political interests, Coke paid his court to a young widow, Lady Hatton (daughter of Lord Burleigh), the niece of Sir William Hatton, and was successful in his wooing. The marriage took place at night at her house in Holborn, London, without either laws or licence. This irregularity not only caused a great scandal, but clerical censure was evoked, and even Coke's friend, Archbishop Whitgift, could not overlook it; and it was only by a humble submission, and the extraordinary plea of ignorance of the law, that Coke, and all concerned therein, escaped excommunication. Lord Bacon (Coke's rival in politics as in law) who was old enough to be her father's hand—her large fortune and powerful connections having also attracted him towards her—joined in the entry against the successful lawyer, and the storm was allayed only to rage with greater violence in Coke's domestic circle. The lady was in possession of a rich fortune (as well as three residences) from her first husband, and also retained his name after her marriage with Sir Edward—who, by-the-by, was old enough to be her father, and for whom, from the first, she always affected great contempt. The honeymoon had not terminated ere their bickering began, and their house in London was the scene of constant broils between them; and so exacting was the lady, that she would only allow her husband to enter by the back door! For some time Sir Edward sat quietly under the tyranny of his ambitious partner; but at length "the lion was roused." During his temporary absence her ladyship had taken the opportunity of carrying off from their London residence all the plate and furniture, which she removed to one of her own country seats. The enraged Sir Edward now perpetrated a gross piece of bad law, for which the readers of his ponderous "Institutes" would scarcely give him credit, and he who was such a stickler for the law, now set the law at defiance. Forcefully entering Lady Hatton's houses in each of his provinces, he only carried off by his own, but some belonging to her also. This led to legal proceedings against each other, but in the end, judgment was given in

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favour of Lady Hatton. During the proceedings, and in conjunction with her husband's political rival, Lord Bacon, she did all she could to ruin her husband's cause. She even said she used her utmost means to prejudice the king against him—and highly pleased she must have been when her husband was deprived of the office of Chancellor, she asserted the independence of the judge, and defending the rights of parliament against James I. But—worst indignity of all—it must have been very mortifying to Sir Edward to receive the recommendation from King James "to live privately at home, and review his book of Reports, wherein, as his Majesty is informed, by many extravagant and exorbitant opinions set down and published for positive and good law." And this to one supposed to be so learned in the law!

For several years the quarrel continued between the ill-matched pair; but at length the husband became nominally reconciled to his troublesome spouse, whom he flattered himself "would still prove a good wife." The truce did not, however, last long. Sir Edward Coke and Lady Hatton had one child, an only daughter, who, having reached the age of fourteen, Sir Edward (probably to secure influence at court) proposed to marry her to Sir John Villiers, brother to the powerful Duke of Buckingham—the favourite of the king. Of course the mother objected; and equally of course the daughter agreed that in a matter of marriage Sir Edward should have no authority whatever! Opposition to his schemes, however, seems to have given vigour to his determination, and he insisted upon carrying out his wishes on the ground of paternal right. Lady Hatton and her daughter suddenly disappeared, and for some time their whereabouts could not be discovered. At last Sir Edward received information that they were concealed at Ostlands, the residence of a cousin of her ladyship; and repairing thither at night, accompanied by a dozen armed men who were prepared to do his bidding, and without waiting for a warrant, laid siege to the house, and carried it by storm after several hours' resistance. Forcing their way through the entrance-hall, they followed a winding staircase, which brought them out upon a landing from which branched a series of curious narrow passages. Following one of these to a secret chamber, the unhappy girl was discovered, and, in spite of her mother's attempt to rescue her, was carried away and taken possession of by her father.

Lady Hatton now made an attempt to get back her daughter by forcible means, but failed therein; and moreover, to her great astonishment, her husband, who had been restored to the king's favour, succeeded in throwing her into prison; and thus, having possession of the daughter, Sir Edward obtained his wish in regard to the marriage, which took place at Hampton Court, in 1617, in the presence of the king, queen, and the chief nobility of England. Shortly afterwards, Lady Hatton was liberated, and to mark the event, she gave a magnificent entertainment at Hatton House, which was also honoured by the presence of the king and queen; but the "good man of the house," Sir Edward Coke, and all his servants, were peremptorily excluded. After this, no reconciliation took place between Sir Edward and Lady Hatton, who pursued her husband with rancorous hatred, and openly expressed a wish for his death.

The moral of the story remains to be told: Lady Villiers, looking upon her husband as the hateful object of a forced union, nearly drove him mad by her conduct; and finally deserted him to live with Sir Robert Howard. Being divorced from her husband, her death—brought about by the degradation she had undergone as a dishonoured wife—relieved her from the burdens of her miserable life. But previous to this event, during the last two years of her father's life, to her credit it must be recorded, she left her paramour for the purpose of watching over the last hours of her father—and this was his only solace, for as he says, "he felt himself alone on the earth, was suspected by his king, deserted by his friends, and detested by his wife"—an unhappy end, truly, for one who had "sat in high places." And in his solitary old age he must have viewed with bitter compunction and remorse the sad results of the marriage which his ambition had projected, and which had brought so much misery to the unhappy couple.

To add to Sir Edward's sorrows and mortifications, whilst on his death-bed, his will, and many other manuscripts, were seized by the peremptory direction of King Charles, given nearly three years previous, under the pretence of searching for seditious papers. These were not published till seven years afterwards, when, by a vote of parliament, they were given up to Sir Edward Coke's son.

Sir Edward was eighty-two years old when he died. He was buried in the church of Titchshall, in Norfolk—in which a marble monument, bearing his effigy in full length, is erected to his memory.

[Note.—When the unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh was tried, Sir Edward Coke was attorney-general; and it has been remarked by one of his biographers, that "his heartless and unamiable behaviour formed an appropriate introduction to the shameful mode in which the proceedings were conducted." The king's gracious verdict given by the jury; and his fulsome adulation of the king's wisdom and innocence has an awkward illustration in the absurd act which the monarch caused to be formed at the intended execution of the lords implicated in the same treason (the attempt to place Arabella Stuart on the throne) and in the cruel tragedy which, thirteen years after, he perpetrated on Raleigh's death, upon that condemnation, "Thou art a monster; thou hast an English face, but a Spanish heart." "Thou art a viper, for thou'rt a thou traitor." The will was the obligatory style in which Coke brutally addressed Sir Walter; and when one of the Council remonstrated with Coke, and desired him to be patient, he angrily replied,—

"I am the king's sworn servant, and must speak; if I may not be patiently heard, you discourage the king's counsel, and encourage traitors," and sat down in a chair. A more disgusting scene had never been witnessed in a court of justice.

During the trial of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, Coke repeated his gross flattery of the king, and his cruel language to the prisoners.]

"O NANNY, WILT THOU GANG WITH ME?"

(50).—The chief claim to distinction of Dr. THOMAS PERCY (bishop of Dromore) rests upon his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, in which several excellent old songs and ballads were revived, and a selection made of the best lyrical pieces mastered through the works of modern authors. Percy was himself a poet, and the *Hermist of Warkworth's O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?* and other detached pieces, evince both taste and talent.

"Oh, Nanny, wilt thou gang with me,
Nor sigh to leave the flouting town?
Can silent glens have charms for thee,
The lovely cot and russet gown?
No longer drest in silken shew,
No longer decked with jewels rare,
Say, canst thou quit each courtly scene,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?"



"Oh, Nanny, when thou'rt far away,
Wilt thou not cast a wish behind?
Say, canst thou face the paring ray,
Nor shrink before the wintry wind?
Oh canst thou soft and gentle men
Extremes of hardship learn to bear,
Nor, sad, regret each courtly scene,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?"

"Oh, Nanny, canst thou love so true,
Through peals keen with me to go?
Or, when thy swain mishap shall rue,
To share with him the pain of woe?
Say, should disease or pain befall,
Wilt thou assume the nurse's care,
Nor, wistful, those gay scenes recall,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?"

"And, when at last thy love shall die,
Wilt thou receive his parting breath?
Wilt thou refresh each struggling sigh,
And cheer with smiles the bed of death?
And wilt thou o'er his breathless clay,
Strew flowers, and drop the tender tear?
Nor then regret those scenes so gay,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?"

Dr. Percy was born at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, in 1728, and was successively chaplain to King George, Dean of Carlisle, and Bishop of Dromore. He enjoyed the friendship of Johnson, Goldsmith, and other distinguished men of the day, and lived long enough to pay his meed of praise to the poetic genius of Sir Walter Scott.



AN INQUIRY ABOUT THE WEATHER!

1874—OCTOBER—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar. 2nd, 1-53 aft. First Quar. 18th, 1-59 aft.
New Moon, 10th, 11-3 mn. Full Moon, 25th, 7-51 mn.

1Th	Thanksgiving in England for abundant harvest, 1856.
2F	Half-pence and farthings were first issued from the English Mint in 1805.
3S	Burgundy de Beaulieu, ex-Queen of Holland (mother of Louis Napoleon) died, 1837.
4S	18th Sunday after Trinity.
5M	The British man-of-war, <i>Victory</i> , of 100 guns, wrecked off the "Rocks" of Alderney; the admiral, Sir John Boscawen, and all his crew (1,160 men) perishing, 1744.
6Tu	Edgar Allan Poe (American poet) died of delirium tremens, at Baltimore, 1849.
7W	Duel between a man and dog, 1361.
8Th	Waterloo Bridge Mystery, 1857.
9F	The Duc de Montpensier married to the sister of the Queen of Spain, 1846.
10S	19th Sunday after Trinity.
11S	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences.
12M	Exhibition of 1851 closed—6,170,000 persons having visited it since its opening on May 1.
13W	"Never be weary of well-doing."
14Tu	Letitia Elizabeth Maclean (see Nelson) died at Cape Coast Castle, 1808.
15Th	Kosciusko (Polish patriot) died, 1817.—He had been wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians at the battle of Mancyjovce, 1794.
16F	20th Sunday after Trinity.
17S	Herschel discovered the planet Uranus in 1781.
18S	Gallao (Peru) totally destroyed by an earthquake, 1747—and previously in 1807.
19M	Battle of Trafalgar, and death of Nelson, 1805.
20Tu	The English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles, at the Sultan's request, 1803.
21W	Memorable rising of the Irish, commonly called the "Mutiny," 1841.
22Th	Tycho Brahe died, 1601.
23F	21st Sunday after Trinity.
24S	Hogarth died, 1764.
25S	The Belgians, after a dreadful conflict with the Dutch, entered Antwerp, 1830.
26M	Asiatic Cholera made its first appearance in England, 1817.
27Tu	"A hazy man never wants wit."
28W	A grand day for the German nation!—the Prussians entered Metz, 1870.
29Th	Thomas Cochrane (Earl of Dundonald) died, aged eighty-two, 1860.
30F	
31S	

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

In former times a superstitious regard was entertained for weather predictions and "weather-prophets," and many are the stories related in connection therewith—and amongst them the following, which is told of HANSCHEL, who, in addition to his well-known reputation as an astronomer, was supposed by his credulous neighbours to be a "weather-prophet" also, and consequently in possession of the knowledge which could forestal changes of the weather:—

"One morning a countryman knocked at the door of Dr. Herschel, and requested the favour of a few words with him. The doctor went to the hall, when the countryman said to him, 'I ask pardon, doctor, for disturbing you, but I am quite in a quandary, as the saying is, and so I made free to call and ask your advice; you must know my meadows are just upon ready for cutting; but, before I begin, I should like to know whether you think the weather will soon take up?' 'First look round,' said the doctor, 'and tell me what you see?' 'See!' repeated the countryman, 'why, hay that is not worth the saving; what dunderhead owns it, that lives so near you, and cuts it without asking your advice?' 'I am the dunderhead,' said the doctor, and had it out the very day before the rain came on!"

It may not, however, be uninteresting to give a brief sketch of the life of one who, contending with insuperable difficulties, succeeded in throwing so much light upon the science of astronomy:—

William Herschel was born at Hanover, in 1738, and was the second of four sons, all of whom were brought up to the musical profession, to which their father had devoted himself. And he little thought, when he was playing his violin as a musician, what a world-wide reputation was in store for his family. He gave all his children a good education; but the family circumstances becoming retroced, at fourteen years of age William was placed in the band of the Hanoverian Guards. Towards the close of the Seven Years' War (when the French armies entered Hanover), young Herschel determined to visit England—and his father also came with him, but after a few months returned, leaving his son to push his fortune as he best could.

Young Herschel was not able to obtain employment in London, but he fortunately attracted the notice of the Earl of Dartmouth, who gave him an appointment in a military band for the Durham militia. When the regiment went to Doncaster, Herschel formed an acquaintance with Dr. Miller, an eminent composer and organist of that town. It happened that, at this time, an organist was wanted at Halifax, and, by the advice of Dr. Miller, Herschel offered himself as a candidate for the place, and obtained it. In the year 1766 he taught music in several Yorkshire towns. His next step in life was to remove to Bath, where he

Sen Rises & Sets. Moon Rises & Sets. Age.

6	2r	Rise P.M.	21
5	35s	9 33	20
6	5r	10 45	23
3	1a	After Mid-night A.M.	24
5	8r	5 8r	25
6	26s	1 20	26
3	2r	2 34	27
5	22s	3 46	28
6	15r	4 56	29
5	17s	6 5	30
6	19r	Set P.M.	1
5	13s	5 43	2
6	22r	0 0	3
5	8s	6 22	4
6	26r	6 55	5
5	4s	7 38	6
6	29r	8 39	7
4	59s	9 53	8
6	32r	11 14	9
4	56s	After Mid-night A.M.	10
6	36r	11 11	11
4	52s	2 10	12
6	39r	3 39	13
4	47s	5 8	14
6	43r	Rise P.M.	15
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6	47r	5 42	17
4	40s	6 24	18
6	50r	7 21	19
4	49s	8 32	20
6	54r	9 47	21

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"REPROOF NEVER DOES A WISE MAN HARM."

obtained a situation in connection with the Pump-room band, and was also appointed organist to the Octagon Chapel. This opened up to him several valuable engagements; his leisure being all devoted to study. His attention was directed about this time to astronomy and optics by accident. Having, while at Bath, viewed the heavens through a two-foot Gregorian telescope, he felt so much pleasure that he became anxious to possess a complete set of astronomical instruments. His first object was to get a large telescope, and being ignorant of the price at which such instruments are usually charged, he desired a friend in London to buy one for him; but the price was too great for his limited means. Instead of discontinuing his pursuit, Herschel formed what many would have regarded as a most singular resolution—that of making a telescope for himself. He did not content himself with a speculative idea, but from the scanty instructions he could gather out of a few treatises on optics, actually commenced this arduous undertaking. Disappointment succeeded disappointment, but this only acted as a stimulus to his ardent mind, and by length his perseverance was so far crowned with success that in 1774 he enjoys the exquisite satisfaction of beholding the heavens through a five-foot Newtonian reflector of his own workmanship! The modern Galileo did not rest at this attainment, great as it was; but with a laudable ambition, set about making instruments of a greater magnitude than had hitherto been known. After constructing those of seven and even ten feet, he thought of forming one not less than double the latter size, and in this he succeeded, although he did not make less than two hundred specula before he obtained one that would bear any power that was applied to it.

About the year 1776 Herschel limited his musical engagements, and commenced a regular survey of the heavens; and in 1781 he added another to the catalogue of known stars, which he named *Georgium Sidus*, in honour of George III. The Royal Society made him a Fellow, and the star he discovered received the name of *Herschel* by the unanimous

consent of all the Continental astronomers; but since then, it has been thought better to follow the old mythological system, and the planet is now called *Uranus*. George III. gave him a handsome salary; and he now relinquished his musical profession so devote himself exclusively to astronomy. He left Bath, and removed first to Bathurst and afterwards to Slough. Here his first work was to construct a forty-foot telescope, which he completed in 1787; but he was disappointed with it, and his chief contributions to astronomical science were made by the help of more manageable instruments.

In the discoveries that Herschel made, and in the intricate calculations by which they led, he was aidiously assisted by his sister, Caroline Lucretia Herschel. Like her brother, she was ardently attached to astronomical studies; and having joined him at Bath in 1774 she voluntarily became his assistant; not only acting as his amanuensis, but also executing the laborious calculations involved in some of his discoveries. Her own observations were both numerous and important. The Royal Society published them in one volume; and, for her *Zona Catalogus* she was honoured with the gold medal of the Astronomical Society, of which she was elected an honorary member.

Her brother's discoveries were commemorated, as they occurred to the Royal Society, and comprised a catalogue of more than five thousand nebulae, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered, and form an important part of the *Transactions* between 1782 and 1818. Oxford had previously given him an honorary degree, and, in 1816, he was invested with the Guelphic order of knighthood. His death took place in 1822, at the age of eighty-three, and his devoted sister then returned to Hanover. Her later years were spent in repose, but occasionally relieved by the visits of distinguished men, only cheered by the esteem and love of those who knew her—whether inmates of a palace or a cottage. She died in 1848, at the age of ninety-three.



SINGULAR DUEL BETWEEN A MAN AND A DOG.

(8)—A COMBAT took place on the 8th of October, 1801, on the Isle Notre Dame, Paris, which illustrates in a most striking manner the ideas prevalent in that age with respect to the mode of deciding doubtful cases by the *duel*, and which was regarded as "an appeal to the judgment of God," who, it was believed, would specially interpose to shield and vindicate injured innocence. The following is, perhaps, the most singular instance on record, illustrative of this custom of the olden time:—

One day, ABRAYE de MONTFERRA, a gentleman of birth and influence, was journeying alone through the wild and deserted forest of Boudy, when he was attacked and killed; his body being buried by his master's friend, in an adjacent tree. For some days an English blood-hound, whom he had with him, kept watch over his grave, until compelled by hunger to leave. Upon doing so, the dog made his way to the house of a friend of the deceased in Paris, where the singularity of his actions coupled with the fact of his being there without his master, aroused a considerable amount of curiosity and wonder. He ran to the door, looked back to see if any one followed him, returned to his master's friend, pulled him by the sleeve, and with dumb eloquence entreated him to go with him. At last the friend determined to follow the lead of the dog, who went straight to the tree at the foot of which the corpse of the murdered man lay. Here the dog commenced baying loudly, emitting, in the centre of the meanwhile, and indicating clearly his wish that the particular spot might be searched. Upon digging they found the body of Aubrey de Montferra, bearing the wounds inflicted upon it by the knife of the murderer. For some time no trace of the perpetrator of the foul deed could be obtained, until

one day it happened that the dog met a Chevalier Maclair, whom he instantly seized with great fury by the throat. This extraordinary conduct on the part of a usually peaceful and quiet animal was repeated every time when he chanced to meet the Chevalier; and as it was known that this person had been a great enemy Aubrey de Montferra's, grave suspicions began to be aroused. At last the affair reached the ears of the king, and being desirous of investigating the matter, he sent for the dog, who was gentle and playful, until scented Maclair in the crowd of courtiers surrounding the king, when he, as usual, exhibited the fiercest animosity towards him. Struck by such an array of circumstances, evidence, the king decided that the decision should be referred to the trial by battle, or appeal to the judgment of God; and a combat was ordered to take place between the Chevalier and the dog, in the Isle de Notre Dame, then an uninhabited and open space. The terms of the encounter were, that the dog was to have an empty cask to retire into, after he had made his springs; whilst the man could arm himself with a cudgel. Every thing was prepared for the fray, when no sooner did the dog find himself at liberty, than he began running round his opponent, avoiding the sword, until at last joining by the throat, after a severe struggle, he succeeded in tearing him to the ground. The Chevalier was rescued, and, conscience smitten in the presence of the king, court, and hundreds of spectators, he acknowledged his guilt, and, was, a few days afterwards, beheaded upon the scaffold.

A full account of this memorable duel may be found in *Mémoires sur les Duels*, and it has been cited by many writers. A popular drama has also been founded upon the combat. The fame of the dog has also been handed down to posterity upon a monument of *Assis-revivo* in the grand hall of the Castle of Montargis, in France.



HOGARTH EXHIBITING HIS PORTRAIT OF "HONEST OLD CORAM!"

1874—NOVEMBER—30 days.

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.
 Last Quar. 1st, 2-9 min. First Quar. 17th, 1-54 min.
 New Moon, 24th, 5-34 min. Full Moon, 23rd, 5-34 aft.
 Last quarter, 26th, 5-29 even.

SUN
Rises
&
Sets.

MOON
Rises
&
Sets.

		SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	☾ ☽
1	S 22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 56r	Rises P.M. 11 6	☾
2	M Admiral Banelow died, 1792—"No monuments record the fame of 'brave old Banelow'—his deeds are left to the writers of naval song and story."	4 30s	11 6	23
3	Tu "—his deeds are left to the writers of naval song and story."	6 59r	After Mid. A.M.	24
4	W St. Jean d'Acre taken by the English, 1840, after a bombardment of a few hours. The English had only 12 killed and 42 wounded, whilst the Egyptians lost 2,000.	4 27s	1 37	25
5	Th Dr. Arbuthnot born, 1675.	7 3r	2 46	26
6	F Sir Martin Frobisher (naval explorer) died of wounds received in an attack on Brest, 1594.	4 23s	3 54	27
7	S Dr. Martin Frobisher (naval explorer) died of wounds received in an attack on Brest, 1594.	7 7r	5 6	28
8	S 23rd Sunday after Trinity.	4 20s	6 16	29
9	M "Take time enough—all other graces will soon fill up their proper places." Joux Byron.	7 10r	7 30	☽
10	Tu "Will soon fill up their proper places." Joux Byron.	4 16s	8 1	1
11	W Jean Sylvan Bailly, an eminent astronomer, guillotined at Paris, 1793.	7 13r	4 56	2
12	Th "Do evil and look for evil."	4 13s	5 36	3
13	F The Mannings executed in London for the murder of Mr. O'Connor, 1849.	7 17r	6 31	4
14	S Thomas Coram born, 1668.	4 11s	7 40	5
15	S 24th Sunday after Trinity.	7 21r	8 59	6
16	M (William Pitt (Earl of Chatham) born, 1709; died, 1778. Catharine, "the Great," Empress of Russia, died, 1796.	4 8s	10 29	7
17	Tu Sir David Wilkie born, 1785.	7 24r	11 46	☽
18	W Sir Christopher Hatton (statesman and courtier of Queen Elizabeth) died, 1601.	4 5s	After Mid- night	9
19	Th The mysterious prisoner, the "Man with the Iron Mask," died, 1703.	7 28r	11 10	10
20	F Sir Christopher Hatton (statesman and courtier of Queen Elizabeth) died, 1601.	4 3s	2 36	11
21	S Princess Royal, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa born, 1840.	7 31r	4 3	12
22	S 25th Sunday after Trinity.	4 0s	5 35	13
23	M Louis, Duke of Orleans (brother of Charles VI) assassinated at Paris, 1671.	7 34r	7 11	☽
24	Tu The gallant Sir Henry Havelock, who relieved Lucknow and its brave Garrison, died from excessive fatigue at Almugah, 1857.	3 58s	Rises P.M.	15
25	W Copwer (poet) born, 1731; died in 1800.	7 36r	5 3	16
26	Th The "Great Storm," the most terrible that ever raged in England, 1703.	3 56s	6 10	17
27	F Adm. Courtes of Lovelace, only daughter of Lord Byron, died, aged 37, 1852.	7 40r	7 28	18
28	S	3 55s	8 47	19
29	S 1st Sunday in Advent.	7 42r	10 8	20
30	M St. Andrew.	3 54s	11 23	☽

IF there is one man more than another who deserves the gratitude of his country for devoting a long life to the relief of human suffering, it is "honest old Coram," the founder of the Foundling Hospital in London, and who spent all his fortune, and devoted his best energies to provide a refuge for outcast babes.

THOMAS CORAM was born at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, in the year 1668. When quite a young man, he thought he might better his fortune by emigrating to America; and, carrying out his idea, he went to Massachusetts, where, after working for a time as a shipwright, he became master of a trading vessel, made some money, and feeling a great desire to return to England, he did so, and settled in London. In walking to and from his business early in the morning and late at night, his feelings were often keenly tried in coming across infants exposed and deserted in the streets. His good and tender heart at once set him earnestly to work to devise some remedy, and for seventeen years he spent the most of his time in writing letters and visiting in advocacy of a home for foundlings. "There were hospitals for foundlings in other countries," he said, "and why not in England?" After long striving and patient perseverance on the part of Coram, the public seized hold of the idea, and a Foundling Hospital was voted as a necessity of the age, and subscriptions coming freely in, the Foundling Hospital was established by Royal Charter, in the year 1739.

The famous painter, Hogarth, was a great friend, not only of Coram, but also of the Hospital, and was one of its earliest governors. For its walls he painted Coram's portrait, "one of the first," he writes, "that I did the size of life, and with a particular desire to excel." And writing at a later date, Hogarth proudly said of the portrait—"It has stood the test of twenty years' competition, notwithstanding the first painters in the kingdom have exerted all their talents to vie with it." To aid the institution, Hogarth and other painters displayed their wares in the rooms of the Foundling, and the success was so great that the Governors were enabled to open a house in Hatton Garden on the 25th March, 1741, having exhibited a notice the previous day, that "To-morrow, at 6 o'clock in the evening, this house will be opened for the reception of twenty children." Any person bringing a child ragged, the bell, and then waited to hear if there were no objections to its reception on account of disease. No questions were asked as to whom the infant belonged. When the full number of babes had been received, a board was hung out over the door—"The house is full." Sometimes a great number of children were brought, when only a few could be admitted, and in the crush for precedence riot caused; in consequence of which the children and the women drew out of a bag, red, white, and black balls—the red and white balls having the preference. The name of the charity spread far and wide, and the country began to consign foundlings to its care; and it is recorded that many infants met their deaths by being sent up from the country under the care of common carriers.

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PERTH BOOK STORE

A SPLENDID LOT OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

In every variety and style for Xmas and New Year's Presents. Our Stock is now complete with all the leading lines in

**Fancy Goods, Table Ornaments,
Jewelry---in Gold and Real Jet,**

**Electro-Plated Ware---newest designs, Bohemia
Glass and Vienna Ornaments, Carved Brack-
ets, Wall Pockets, Photo Frames, Work
Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, &c.**

**Books of Poetry, Travels, &c., beautifully illustrated;
Bibles, Church Services, Prayer and Hymn Books
in Fine Russia, Morocco and Ivory Bindings,
with Oxidized Silver Clasps, Monograms, &c.**

The above Goods are all New and Specially Imported for this season's trade, and will be sold at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AT WHOLESALE.

An immense stock of TOYS---Tin Horses, Dolls, China Ornaments, German Bellam Toys, &c., for sale to the Trade at WHOLESALE PRICES.

JOHN HART.

Perth, Nov. 25th, 1873.

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SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

Seeber, Landon & Co.,

(Successors to G. M. Cossitt & Bro.,)

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MOWERS AND REAPERS,

Threshing Machines, Ploughs, Cultivators,
DRAG SAWING MACHINES—The Latest, Cheapest and Best.
Grist & Saw Mill Castings of every description.

*New and Improved Circular Sawing Machines with Wood
or Iron Frames.*

Iron Water Wheels, Shingle Machines, Shaftings,
PULLEYS AND HANGERS.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

The Great Harness Emporium.

THE BEST IN CENTRAL CANADA.

Everything in the Harness Trade of the Newest
and Most Fashionable Styles.

W. FARRELL,

PERTH, ONT.,

Would call attention to his stock of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Curry
Combs, Brushes, Horse Clothing, Fancy Bells, Trunks, Valises, and every-
thing pertaining to the Trade, now to be found in his establishment. Any
style in the above not on hand made up to order on the Shortest Notice.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Everything made from the Best Material, and the latest styles of
Trimming adopted as soon as introduced.

PRICES MODERATE.

"CHEERFULNESS IS MEDICINE FOR THE MIND."

In the year 1784, the Governors moved into the present hospital with six hundred children, but they soon found out the unpleasant fact that they were supporting them at an expense of five times the amount of their income! In their distress they applied to Parliament for aid, which voted them £100,000 after much deliberation had been going on. It was the grant by ordering the Hospital to take in all infants that might be brought to them, and country branches were also ordered to be opened. A basket was hung at the gate of the hospital, in which the hapless foundling was deposited, and a bell was rung in order to give notice thereof. Bills were posted through the streets, appointing the public their privilege, who, as may be readily supposed, were not slow to take advantage thereof, and the workhouse especially. On the first day the basket was brought into use, upwards of one hundred infants were put into it; and it is stated that women would proceed to the gate, strip their babies naked, put them into the basket, ring the bell, and then run off. In the first, second, third, and fourth years a total of more than fourteen thousand infants were brought to the hospital. The expense of the charity thus far amounted to nearly £200,000, and in 1799 Parliament revoked the order for indiscriminate admission, and agreed to bear the charge of the numerous children whom their ill-advised invitation had brought to the hospital. Warned by this terrible experience, the Governors began to work on a new system. They still accepted any infant that might be brought if a sum of £100 was given with it,—but even this privilege they felt it wise to abolish in 1801. Since that period, the rules of the hospital have been considerably altered for the better—the experience of the managers having taught them many practical lessons of which they have not been slow to avail themselves. The object of the Government was to preserve the life of the child, as well as to hide the shame of the mother, and dismiss her with the admonition, "sin no more."

The annual revenue of the hospital is about £12,000 a year, and with this sum 400 boys and girls are maintained and educated from their infancy until the fifteenth year. No infant is received older than twelve months, a name is given to each child when it is brought into the hospital, and it is then sent into the country to be nursed; and when it is three years old it is taken to school, and the girls are educated. The children all receive a good plain education. The boys are apprenticed to various trades—some of them being instructed in music, and drafted into the army and navy. The girls are taught sewing and household work, and put out as domestic servants.

Handel, the musician, was a great benefactor to the hospital, and endowed it with a magnificent organ, and frequently performed his oratorio of the *Messiah* in the chapel.

Captain Cornam's fortune appears never to have been large. Two years before his death it was discovered that he had lost all his means. His friends thereon bestirred themselves to raise him to independence by subscription; and, in conjunction with Southampton, a benevolent lady, he was enabled to give £170 per annum was raised for his support. In order that the good old man might be offended, by Brookley broke to him the project. His answer was—"I have not wanted for little money once had in self-indulgence or vanity, and I am not ashamed to confess that in my old age I live poor." Cornam only received the annuity for two years, for he died on the 26th of March, 1781, aged eighty-four, when the hospital which preserves his memory was in course of erection; and his body was the first to be laid in the stone catacombs of the chapel. There, also, Lord Tristram—the Canterbury barber's boy, who rose to be Lord Chief-Justice of England—was buried in 1823.

AN UNLUCKY PHYSICIAN!

(6).—DR. JOHN ARBUTHNOT, a celebrated physician, a Scotchman by birth, was educated in the University of Aberdeen, where he took his medical degree.

After finishing his education, Arbuthnot proceeded to London, where his extensive learning and conversational talents introduced him gradually into good society; and among his associates were Pope, Swift, Farwell, and other great wits of the period. Having had the good fortune to be at Epson when George of Denmark was suddenly taken ill, and being called to attend him, his treatment was so successful that the Prince, from the time of his recovery, employed him as his regular physician. Arbuthnot was also appointed physician-in-ordinary to Queen Anne; but it is related that ere this good luck had occurred to him, he had settled at Doncaster, and endeavoured to get a practice in that town. But unfortunately for Arbuthnot's prospects, the place was so healthy that it contained scarce a dozen sick inhabitants. He therefore determined to quit the field to ill-adapted for the display of his professional skill. "Where are you off to?" cried a friend who was riding past towards London. "To leave your confounded place," was the answer; "for a man can never live here die there!"

But to arrive at health was not among Arbuthnot's faculties; for after the queen's death his practice decayed. Only a few weeks before his death he wrote—"I am as well as a man can be who is gnawing for breath, and has a house full of men and women unprovided for."

Arbuthnot's health failed under his habits of intemperance. He died in straitened circumstances in London, in the year 1735. It is said of him that "he was one of the greatest wits of his time, and that his humour was without any mixture of ill-nature."

ELOQUENCE DEFEATED.

(15).—LORD CHATHAM (when Mr. Pitt) on one occasion made a very long and able speech in the Privy Council, relative to some naval matter. Every one present was struck by the force of his eloquence. Lord Anson (the circumnavigator), who was no orator, being then at the head of the Admiralty, and differing entirely in opinion from Mr. Pitt, got up, and only said these words:—

"My Lords, Mr. Secretary is very eloquent, and has stated his own opinion very plausibly. I am no orator, and all I shall say is, that he knows nothing at all of what he has been talking about."

This short reply, together with the confidence the council had in Lord Anson's professional skill, had such an effect on every one present, that they immediately determined against Mr. Pitt's proposition.

WILKIE'S "BLIND FIDDLER!"

(18).—OLD Mr. Wilkie, the mother of David Wilkie, (the celebrated painter, and who was knighted by William IV.) loved to be asked questions about her son "David." A friend inquired one day whether he had early displayed much talent in drawing—

"Aweel," said she, "I mind that he was as scrawling and scratching, I did na ken what; and he had an idle fashion o' making likenesses and cartoons like the folk as are. And there was an auld blind man, Willie, the fiddler, just an idle sort of a beggar-man, that used to come wi' his noise, and set all the women servants a-jogging wi' his scratching and scrawling; and Davie was as taking o' this pair bodie into the house, and giving him a drap o' toddy; and I used to cry shame on the lad for encouraging such laxy vagabonds about the hoose. 'Weel,' pursued the old lady, "but ye maun ken he was an ill-favoured, daft sort o' a creature—that pair blind bodie—weel ene in his way, but not the sort o' folk to be along wi' Davie; yet the lad was always a-saying to me, 'Mither, gie's a bowlie for pair blind Willie'—'I'll gie him the add with a sigh,'—'was when we lived at the Manse. Aweel, sir, they told me—it was mo years after the pair blind bodie was gane home, sir—that Davie had said some grand jests; and he wrote me to go to Edinburgh to see it; and I went, and sure ene there was pair o' Willie, the very like o' him, his hands and a'. I was wud wi' surprise; and there was Davie standing a-laughing at me, and saying, 'Mither, mon's the time that ye ha' heard that fiddle to the toon o' The Campbells are coming!'"

Wilkie's "Blind Fiddler" is now in the National Gallery. His other pictures are of world-wide renown.

In the year 1848 Wilkie went to Constantinople, by the command of Queen Victoria, to paint the portrait of the Sultan. This was his last and fatal mission. On his return, on board the *Oriental* steamer, after having touched at Malta and Gibraltar, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in Gibraltar Bay, aged fifty-six, June 1, 1841; and on the evening of the day on which his death took place, the last and office of committing his body to the deep was rendered necessary by the strict orders of the authorities, who could not allow it to be brought on shore.

As a man, Sir David Wilkie had the character of being mild and unassuming;—as an artist, he difficulties could daunt him, nor could any labour be too great for him to undertake with a view to the attainment of excellence.

COWPER'S "JOHN GILPIN."

(28).—The world-renowned poem of "John Gilpin" was composed by WILLIAM COWPER—"the most popular poet of the generation," as Southey has designated him—under the following circumstances:—

It was founded upon a story told to Cowper by Lady Austen, to relieve the poet's depressive melancholy—from which he greatly suffered. Lady Austen had remembered the tale from her childhood, and its effects on the fancy of Cowper had an air of enchantment, for he told her the next morning that convulsions of laughter, brought on by his recollection of her story, had kept him waking during the greatest part of the night, and that he had turned it into a ballad. It found its way into the newspapers, and a popular actor of the day recited it in his public readings.



"I IN THESE FLOWERY MEADS WOULD BE."

1874—**DECEMBER**—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 8th, 12-6 nt. Full Moon, 23rd, 4-56 mn.
First Quar. 16th, 19-24 nn. Last Quar. 30th, 9-36 aft.

1 Tu	Lord Hardwicke born, 1690; died, 1764.
2 W	Louis Napoleon (then Prince-Président) declared Emperor of France, 1852.
3 Th	Capt. John Brown, the leader of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, executed, 1859.
4 F	" <i>Fraud and deceit are always in haste.</i> "
5 S	Mozart died, 1791.
6 S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
7 M	Marshal Ney shot in the garden of the Luxembourg, Paris, 1815.
8 Tu	The Church of the Campana at Santiago, whilst brilliantly illuminated during a religious festival, took fire, when upwards of 2,000 persons, principally women, perished—the means of escape being utterly insufficient, 1852.
9 W	Theodore Neuhoff, ex-King of Corsica, died in London, 1766.
10 Th	The celebrated Fleet Prison, in London, demolished, 1848.
11 F	
12 S	
13 S	3rd Sunday in Advent.
14 M	(Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell; seven persons killed and about fifty wounded, 1867.
15 Tu	<i>Isaac Walton died, 1683.</i>
16 W	George Whitefield (preacher), born at the "Bell" Inn, Gloucester, 1714.
17 Th	Kaspar Hauser, a mysterious foundling, died from the stroke of an assassin, 1833.
18 F	" <i>Reveries of no man more than thyself.</i> "
19 S	Turner (celebrated landscape painter) died at Chelsea, 1801.
20 S	4th Sunday in Advent.
21 M	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
22 Tu	Saverdroog (the "Rock of Death"), a strong fortress in South India, captured by the British without loss, 1701.—Fearful earthquake at Jeddah, 1861.
23 W	James Smith (author of <i>Rejected Addresses</i>) died, 1839.
24 Th	
25 F	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26 S	Very heavy snow-storms occurred in various parts of Great Britain, 1864.
27 S	1st Sunday after Christmas.
28 M	Earl Stanhope born, 1673; died, 1721.
29 Tu	" <i>Farewell! old year, we meet no more, Thy end draws on apace;</i>
30 W	" <i>Yet since thy birth how short it seems,</i>
31 Th	" <i>How very brief a space!</i> "

Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	App.
7 45r	Rises A.M.	22
3 53a	0 34	23
7 48r	1 43	24
3 51a	2 53	25
7 51r	4 4	26
3 50a	5 16	27
7 54r	6 31	28
3 50a	7 44	29
7 56r	Set P.M.	1
3 49a	4 25	2
7 57r	5 31	3
3 49a	6 48	4
7 59r	8 8	5
3 49a	9 31	6
8 1r	10 53	7
3 50a	After Mid-night	8
8 3r		9
3 50a	1 39	10
8 4r	3 7	11
3 51a	4 38	12
8 5r	6 10	13
3 52a	7 37	14
8 6r	Rises P.M.	15
3 53a	5 0	16
8 7r	6 22	17
3 54a	7 44	18
8 7r	9 4	19
3 56a	10 19	20
8 8r	11 30	21
3 58a	After Mid. A.M.	22
8 8r	0 39	23

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

"I in these flowery meads would be;
These crystal streams should solace me;
To whose harmonious bubbling noise,
I with my angle would rejoice;
Sit here, and see the turtles dove
Court his chaste mate to acts of love."
ISAAC WALTON.

ISAAC WALTON, the "Angler" par excellence, was born in 1592, at Stafford. Little is known of his younger days; but in 1624 it is recorded that he was carrying on the business of a hostler in Fleet Street, London (near to Chancery Lane). He had married a lady who was maternally descended from Archbishop Cranmer, and seven children were the fruit of this union, but they all died in childhood; and, last of all, the mother also, in 1640. In 1647 Walton re-married, his second wife being a sister of Bishop Ken.

Amidst the troubles of the Civil War, whilst London was generally devoted to Parliament, Isaac Walton remained a steady royalist and churchman; and after the battle of Worcester he discharged a dangerous office for Charles II. Having accumulated a small independence, in the year 1648 Walton gave up shop-keeping—anxious, no doubt, to escape from the scene of so many domestic and political afflictions—and retired into the country. Blessed with fine health, Walton carried the vigour of manhood into old age; and in his eighty-third year we find him proposing to start on a pilgrimage of more than a hundred miles to visit his friend Cotton, on the Dove, in Derbyshire.

A biographer has given the following brief sketch of Walton's life:—

Walton was a man of religious temperament and sensitive turn of mind, and it was probably the opportunities for contemplation which the sport of angling permits that first induced him to turn his attention to angling. The River Lea was his favourite haunt (till a favourite haunt for Cockney anglers); and there, during the period he was in business in Fleet Street, he spent as much time as he could spare. He had received but a limited education, and never made any pretensions to learning; nevertheless, besides being the most expert angler, he became one of the most popular authors of his day. *The Composite Angler*; or, *Contemplative Man's Recreation*, his principal work—first issued in 1683—supplied a good deal of information as to the habits of the "finny tribe," and soon won its way to popular favour, not only with lovers of the sport, but with those who have a predilection for rural life, are fond of nature, and can relish the simple utterances of morality and piety. The air of genuineness and unaffected benevolence which is apparent in this book, made it the most popular of its class ever written; and still, after the lapse of two hundred years, it maintains its reputation. A

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I AM MAKING AXES

Expressly for the HOME TRADE. I keep a large stock always on hand, which I will challenge the Dominion to beat, either in quality or price.

Prices range from 60c. to \$1.75

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Axe-Repairing Done
Carefully and promptly. All Work warranted.

GEORGE CORRY,
COLBORNE-STREET, PERTH.

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CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

The undersigned keeps on hand, makes to order, or can order from other manufacturers, everything in the lines of Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gents' Furs, Gents' and Childrens' Clothing, Underclothing, Collars, Neckties, Mitts and Gloves for all seasons, and at all prices and qualities, and the fullest assortment in Town of Gents' General Furnishing Goods.

A large stock of **TWEEDS** kept on hand, which can be made up to order on the shortest notice.

Fur Sets Made Up to Any Style Desired!

Old Sets changed over, retrimmed and made into the Fashionable Styles.

New Goods received every few weeks, to keep pace with the season and demands of the Fashions.

To Cash Customers the very best value guaranteed.

CASH FOR ALL KINDS OF RAW FURS.

H. B. WRIGHT, Perth.

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WALTON.

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75 PRIZE FANNING MILL,

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"HE LOSES HIS THANKS WHO PROMISES AND DELAYS."

travels by Cotton was added to it during the author's life-time, and the result has been constantly in progress. The slight tinge of superstitious credulity and affected eccentricity which pervades the works of 'Isaac' gives them a pleasurable zest, without detracting from their higher power to soothe, instruct, and delight. Walton's Lives of Hooker, Sanderson, Wotton, Donne, and Herbert, enjoyed a popularity little inferior to that of his *Angler*, and deserve to retain it, for they are all exquisitely simple, touching, and impressive. Walton was editor of the work entitled, *Reliques of Voltaire*. "After the death of his second wife, a woman of remarkable prudence, and of primitive piety," Walton left the neighbourhood of London for Winchester, where he took up his residence with his friend Dr. Morley, then bishop of East-see. In his circle of personal friends were Sir Henry Wotton, Dr. Donne, Charles Cotton, Bishop Sanderson, and other eminent divines; and he passed the greater portion of his time in their society during the closing years of his life."



HOUSE OF ISAAC WALTON AT SHALLOWFORD.

Walton arrived at the ripe age of ninety years, and died on the 18th of December, 1683, (the year of the great frost) at Winchester. A small half-length portrait of him, by Hysman, bequeathed to the nation in 1833 by one of his descendants, is in the National Gallery.

AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A JUDGE.

(1.)—THE ILLUSTRIOUS EARL OF HARDWICKE was the son of an attorney at Dover, of respectable character, but in very narrow circumstances. When the boy had reached the age of fourteen, his father wished that he should be brought up to his own profession of an attorney, but his mother, who was a rigid Presbyterian, very much opposed this plan, and expressed a strong wish (says Lord Campbell), "that Philip should be put apprentice to some *honest* trade;" whilst sometimes she declared it was her ambition to make a clergyman of him, that "she might see his head wax in the pulpit." However, the boy was articled to a London attorney, an old friend of his father, who consented to take him as an articled clerk, without a fee; and after struggling through many difficulties, as is the case with nearly all who rise to eminence, he finally became Lord Chancellor of England, which situation he held for twenty years. His reputation as Lord Hardwicke as an equity judge was very high indeed. So great confidence was placed both in his uprightness and his professional ability that of all his decisions as chancellor not one was set aside, and only three were tried on appeal. In the year 1745 the following ridiculous attempt was made to bribe him:—

Thomas Martin, mayor of Yarmouth, being threatened with a Bill in Chancery, wrote a letter to the Lord Chancellor, bespeaking his favour, and enclosing a bank-note for twenty pounds, of which his acceptance was requested "for his trouble in reading the papers." An order being made upon his worship, to show cause why he should not be committed to the Fleet for his contempt, he swore "that the said letter was written and the said bank-note enclosed therein by him, through ignorance, and not from any ill intent whatsoever. Upon his paying all expenses, and consenting that the twenty pounds should be distributed among the poor prisoners in the Fleet, the order was discharged."

Lord Campbell, in narrating the above, mentions also that Lord Sidmouth prosecuted, in the King's Bench, for an offer to bribe him, a simpleton who, when the criminal information came down, joyfully showed it to his family and his friends, believing that it was the patent for the office he wished to purchase!

A FORTUNATE HIT.

(24.)—JAMES SMITH (who, with his brother HORACE, was the author of *Rejected Addresses*) was once humorously rewarded for a very trifling production of his muse. The story is thus narrated:—

"He had met, at a dinner-party, Mr. Andrew Strahan, the king's printer, then suffering from gout and old age, though his faculties remained unimpaired. Next morning James despatched to Mr. Strahan the following:—

"Your lower limbs seemed far from stout
When last I saw you walk:
The cause I presently found out
When you began to talk.
The power that props the body's length,
In due proportion spread,
In you mounts upwards, and the strength
All settles in the head."

Mr. Strahan was so much gratified by the compliment, that he made an immediate codicil to his will, by which he bequeathed to the writer £3,000! Horace Smith, however, mentions that Mr. Strahan had other motives for his generosity, for he respected and loved the man quite as much as he admired the poet.

Rejected Addresses were respectively written by the brothers Smith, on the occasion of the re-opening of Drury Lane Theatre, in the year 1812—the manager having invited competition for an opening address—(which was to be spoken on the opening night) and were written in imitation of the style of Wordsworth, Southey, Byron, Coleridge, Scott, Crabbe, and Colburn. No less than 112 addresses were sent in to the committee, each sealed and signed, and mottoed, "as per order"—some written by men of great, some by men of little, and some by men of no talent. Mr. Murray, the publisher, without ever looking at the MS. refused to give £20 for the copyright of the *Rejected Addresses*. A biographer says—

"The book was, however, published; and, after it had run through sixteen editions, it was purchased by Mr. Murray for £18. It has ever since had a large sale. For the eighteenth edition, Horace Smith wrote a preface, full of droll humour, in which he admits the truth of the remark made by a particular, candid, and good-natured friend, who kindly reminded them, "that if their little work has hitherto floated upon the stream of time—while so many others of much greater weight and value have sunk—also no more—it has been solely indebted for its buoyancy to that specific levity which enables foetuses, storks, and swans to trifle with their miseries until they have become thoroughly saturated with the waters of oblivion; when they quickly meet the fate which they had long before merited."

Rejected Addresses has since had a large sale—and especially when printed in a cheap form.

James Smith used to dwell with much pleasure on the criticisms of a Leicester-shire clergyman:—

"I do not see why they (the *Addresses*) should have been rejected. I think some of them very good."—Upon another tack was the old lady's remark in the stage coach:—"Why make such a fuss about *Addresses* that were *Rejected*?"

INTEGRITY OF EARL STANHOPE.

(28.)—THAT eminent soldier, JAMES, EARL OF STANHOPE, who carried arms under King William III. in Flanders, and under the Duke of Schomberg and Earl of Peterborough, at the close of his military career became an active Whig leader in Parliament, took office under the Earl of Sunderland, and was soon after raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, he having captured Fort Mahon in 1708. He was the grandfather of Earl Stanhope, who was the inventor of the printing press bearing his name. His death was very sudden, and the manner of it is thus told:—

"He was of a constitutionally warm and sensitive temper. In the course of the discussion of the South Sea Company's affairs, which so unapparently involved some of the leading members of the Government, the Duke of Wharfedale (Earl of Stanhope) made some severe remarks in the House of Lords, comparing the conduct of ministers to that of Solomon, who had made the reign of Tiberius hateful to the old Romanus. Stanhope, in rising to reply, spoke with such vehemence in vindication of himself and his colleagues, that he burst a blood-vessel, and died the next day. May he be eternally remembered, says the *British Merchant*, 'to the honour of Earl Stanhope, that he died poorer in the King's service than when he came into it. Walsingham, the great Walsingham, died poor; but the great Stanhope lived in the time of the South Sea temptations.'"

Valuable Standard Preparations.

VICTORIA BUCHU AND UVA URSI.

"Buchu" is an extract prepared from the leaves of plants growing at the Cape of Good Hope; they are collected there by the Hottentots, who value them greatly for their medicinal qualities, and have long used them—"Uva Ursi," or trailing bearberry, is chiefly indigenous to high latitudes, to the Pyrenees and to the Alps; it was known to and much used by the ancients. The Compound Fluid Extract bearing the name of Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi, is a combination of these two ingredients prepared from the Formula of Dr. RUBINI, and is a Specific Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder or Kidneys, the Prostate Gland, and all affections of the Urinary Organs, in either sex, from whatever cause arising. The eminent and learned European Physician Dr. RUBINI, for many years was celebrated for his wonderful cures of Disorders in those Organs. His name was known in every Court of Europe, and Crowned Heads resorted to him for advice. After his death, the Prescription was obtained from his Family. Two of the ingredients entering into this celebrated Medicine, viz: Buchu and Uva Ursi, are now used by all Physicians for the cure of such Disorders. But the great secret of Dr. RUBINI'S peculiar and eminent success lays in the combination of those two ingredients with certain other vegetable productions: these are all combined in this Medicine, which is prepared with the utmost care from his Formula; and where used the Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction. (See below Certificate of H. B. CROFT, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Prof. of Chemistry, University of Toronto.)

Price \$1 per bottle—with full directions inside.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC PREPARATIONS.

Prof. GUILLEMY, of Paris, has demonstrated anew the powerful antiseptic properties of carbolic acid in some additional experiments lately made. By his treatment with the acid, putrefaction was entirely prevented, the body after six months exhibiting no signs of decomposition, and being but slightly altered in appearance. At the Morgue, in Paris, a solution containing one-twentieth of one per cent. of carbolic acid sprinkled over the bodies arrested putrefaction even during the heat of Summer. Chlorine had previously proved ineffectual to disinfect the atmosphere of the deadhouse.

The *Wiener Medical Wochenchrift* states that Dr. A. Loeffler, of Stockenau, has treated successfully more than forty cases of small-pox by the external copious application of a solution of carbolic acid. The acid was also diffused through the atmosphere of the sick rooms, and Unvaccinated children inhabiting the same rooms generally escaped the disease.

Carbolic Acid is now put up in a great variety of forms. A finely perfumed Glycerine Jelly containing a per centage of acid, has become a great favourite for Sore lips, Chapped hands, and for removing Freckles, &c.—Carbolic Salve has proved to be one of the best healing compounds ever discovered, for Cuts, Sores, or Wounds of any description. A powder is also prepared with the Acid, for disinfecting sick rooms, out-buildings, &c., and for this is invaluable: while Carbolic Soap is largely used in Hospitals, and in private families is gradually superseding the ordinary toilet soaps; it being a preventive as well as a curative agent, and not unpleasant in smell when properly mixed with other perfumes.

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JAMES W. SMITH, Proprietor.

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The discovery by Dr. CHURCHILL, after years of patient research and experiment, of a Specific Remedy for Consumption, marks a new and important Era in the progress of Medical Science. The announcement of this discovery was made in the year 1857, to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Paris.

Previous to Dr. Churchill's discovery, the incurability of Consumption was admitted by all medical writers and practitioners, but the question of its curability has been conclusively settled in the affirmative by the results which have attended the administration of the Hypophosphites since the discovery of their therapeutic properties was announced to the world in 1857.

The action of the Hypophosphites upon the animal economy, when administered in the prescribed manner, is to restore by means of an Assimilable and Oxidizable preparation the deficiency or undue waste of the Oxidizable Phosphorus normally existing, and the deficiency of which, however produced, is the immediate or proximate cause of Consumption.

They have also other effects, the importance of which hardly can be over-estimated. 1.—That of stimulating and increasing the nervous energy to its maximum force. 2.—Increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the blood. 3.—Strengthening the nutritive functions: thus maintaining those three conditions of robust health at their highest degree of intensity compatible with physical enjoyment.

The absolute purity of the Hypophosphites is one of the first conditions of their curative action: when impure, they create a feeling of uneasiness which never occurs in any instance with chemically pure salts.

That the Victoria Syrup of Hypophosphites is pure, is shown by the following Certificate from Professor Cruft, one of the highest authorities in the Dominion; it can also be relied upon as being prepared strictly from the Original Formula of the Discoverer himself, Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris. Price \$1 per Bottle. Full directions inside.

Laboratory, University College,
Toronto, 4th Dec., 1872.

JAMES W. SMITH, Esq.

VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO.

Sir,—I have examined the articles employed in the Victoria Chemical Works, in the preparation of "Syrup of Hypophosphites."—The several Hypophosphites mentioned are chemically pure, and the Syrup is quite free from any impurity: the other substances employed in the Extract of Buchu and Uva Ursi, seem also to be quite pure.

Your "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites" and "Fluid Extract of Buchu and Uva Ursi," will doubtless prove very valuable medicines.

HENRY H. CROFT,
Professor of Chemistry, U. C.

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A Sovereign Preparation for the quick relief and cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, and of every description of pain in the Limbs or Sinews.—A bottle of this should be on hand in every household. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

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Celebrated for their choice perfume, uniform purity, and excellence of quality.

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THE BEST LIQUOR

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This "Small Still Whiskey," as it is called in the Old Country, has not lost any of its celebrity at the present day. An eminent scientist, Edward Smith, M.D., LL.B., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, writing in the *International Scientific Series*, now in course of publication, speaks of it thus:—

"The Small Still Whiskey has always been regarded as the better kind, in reference to flavour, and in having less of the acrid essential oils which cause so much irritation in the throat and stomach when the spirit is drunk without or with very little water.

"No one can have travelled in the hills of Scotland or Ireland without being sensible that he could drink whiskey with an impunity which would be perfectly impossible in the Lowlands or in England. * * * * And even Ladies relish the whiskey and water which is handed to them several times a day after a long walk in Scotland, or after exposure to the drenching rains of Ireland."

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JOHN A. McLAREN.

PERTH, January, 1874.

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COAL OIL—Best Export Brand—By the Barrel or Gallon as Cheap as the Common Oil.

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