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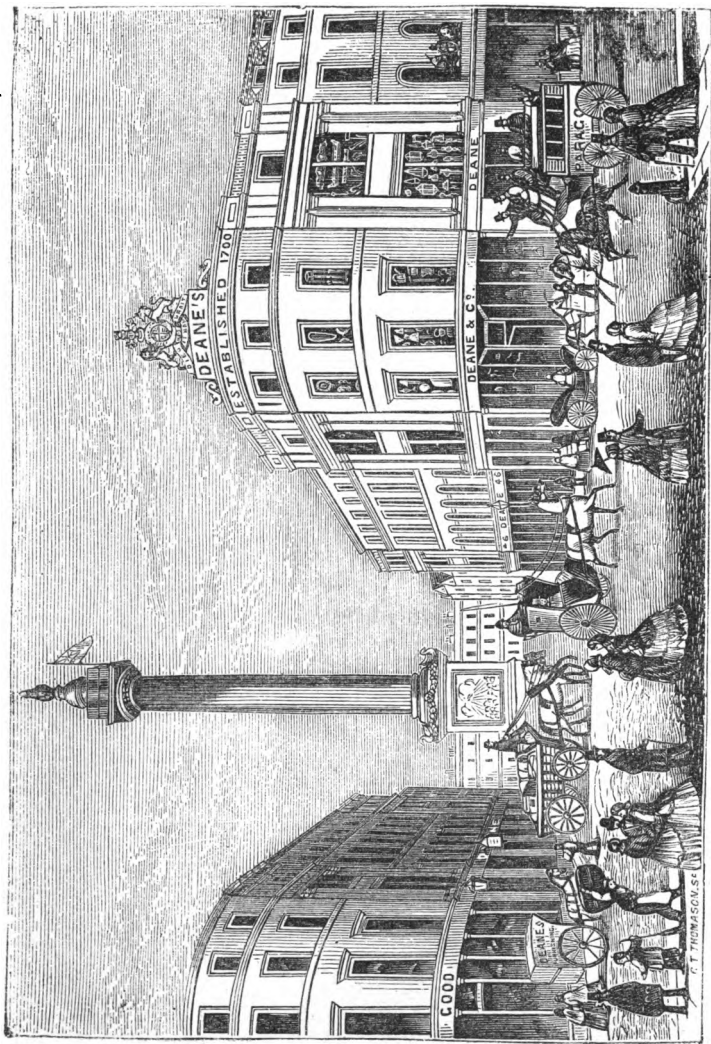
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19 Aug 1865



Twenty-first Year of Publication.

DEANE'S

Illustrated

FAMILY ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR, 1865:

BEING

THE TWENTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MOST
GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

As over the past we linger,
Its pleasures we yet may renew !

We know
By life's narrow pathway will always grow
Some cheerful blossoms, which we may find,
If we do but seek with contented mind,
And hearts that accept with grateful praise
Their tiniest buds to garland our days,
And keep spring-time the whole year through.—L. CROW.

London :

DEANE AND COMPANY,

46, King William Street,

OPENING TO THE MONUMENT, LONDON BRIDGE.

G. THOMASON,

Printer,

194, Bishopsgate Street Without.



Preface.



WE have some satisfaction in announcing that this is the Twenty-first Annual issue of our Family Almanack—the satisfaction that a parent might feel in the birth, growth, and maturity of his first-born; and although we have existed in one of the most eventful periods of the world's history, it has been, as far as our publication is concerned, a pleasant and grateful time. We owe much to the kindness with which our progeny was received by the public at its birth, and the growing feeling of regard which has since been exercised towards

it—a feeling which we have always endeavoured to foster and maintain.

For the kind feeling which has thus been shown to us we have to offer, with our poor thanks, an assurance that we will continue to supply that healthful literary aliment, which we trust will carry our annual "Offering" to a vigorous old age.

DEANE & Co.

LONDON BRIDGE,

Dec. 1864.

The Royal Calendar.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.



ALLEXANDRINA VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne, June 20th, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned, June, 28th, 1838; and married, February 10th, 1840, to His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel Busici, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., born August 26th, 1819, died December 14th, 1861. Her Majesty is the only daughter of his late Royal Highness, Edward, Duke of Kent, son of George III.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal Frederick William of Prussia, born November 21st, 1840; married to Frederick William of Prussia, January 25th, 1858, and has issue two sons and a daughter.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9th, 1841; married, March 10th, 1863, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, born Dec. 1st, 1844, and has issue a son, Prince Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25th, 1843; married, July 1st, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse, and has issue a son and daughter.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18th, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7th, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria, born April 14, 1857.

George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K.G., King of Hanover, only child of the late King of Hanover, succeeded to the throne, November 18, 1851; cousin to her Majesty; born May 27th, 1819, married, February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe Altenberg, and has a son, Prince Ernest Augustus; and two daughters.

Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Duchess of Cambridge, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25th, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge, by whom she has issue, George William, Augusta Caroline, and Mary Adelaide.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., Duke of Cambridge, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26th, 1819.

Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born, July 19th, 1822; married, June 23th, 1843, Frederick, Grand Hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27th 1833.

GENERAL CALENDAR FOR 1865.

ECLIPSES.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun in 1865. The first, which occurs on the 25th of April, will be invisible at London; it will be visible in the South Atlantic Ocean and at the Cape of Good Hope. It will be a total eclipse. Begins 3h. 27m. p.m.; and ends 5h. 18m. p.m. The second, which is annular, occurs on October 19, and is partly visible, as a partial one, at London. Begins 4h. 11m. p.m. and ends 4h. 57m.

Two Eclipses of the Moon occur this year, both of which are seen in London, although to no great advantage. The first is very slight, only about two-tenths of the Moon's diameter being obscured, between the hours of four and five on the morning of April 11. A more favourable eclipse will be visible on October 4, beginning at 9h. 39m. p.m., and ending at 11h. 40m. p.m.

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1865.

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
Lent begins	January 14, ends April 8	Lent begins	January 13, ends April 7
Easter ..	April 26, .. June 3	Easter ..	April 21, .. June 23
Trinity ..	June 7, .. July 8	Michaelmas	October 1, .. Dec. 18
Michaelmas	October 10, .. Dec. 18		

LAW TERMS, 1865.

HILARY TERM begins January 11, ends January 31.
 EASTER TERM begins April 15, ends May 11.
 TRINITY TERM begins May 25, ends June 15.
 MICHAELMAS TERM begins November 2, ends Nov. 25.

BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS.

	D.	H.	M.
The Spring Quarter begins 1865, March	20	2	6 P.M.
The Summer Quarter begins ,, June	21	10	45 A.M.
The Autumn Quarter begins ,, September	23	1	0 A.M.
The Winter Quarter begins ,, December	21	6	49 P.M.

COMMON NOTES AND ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number..... 4 | Epact..... 3 | Roman Indiction..... 8
 Cycle of the Sun 26 | Dominical Letter .. A | Julian Period.....6578

The Year 5626 of the JEWISH ERA commences on October 1, 1864.

The Year 1282 of the MOHAMMEDAN ERA commences on June 6, 1864.

RAMADAN (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Jan. 28, 1865.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Birth of Queen Victoria.....	May 24
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 12	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday ..	28
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday ..	27	WHIT SUNDAY—Pentecost	June 4
Ash Wednesday	Mar. 1	Trinity Sunday	11
St. David	1	Corpus Christi	16
Quadragesima, 1st. Su. in Lent ..	5	Accession of Queen Victoria ..	20
St. Patrick	17	Proclamation	21
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	25	St. John Bapt.—Midsummer D. ..	24
Palm Sunday	April 9	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sep. 29
Good Friday	14	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	16	St. Andrew	30
Low Sunday	23	1st Sunday in Advent	Dec. 3
St. George.....	23	St. Thomas	21
Rogation Sunday	May 21	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	25

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	.	.	Viscount Palmerston
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>	.	.	Lord Westbury
<i>Lord President of the Council</i>	.	.	Earl Granville
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>	.	.	Duke of Argyll
<i>Secretaries of State</i>	}	<i>Home</i>	Right Hon. Sir G. Grey
		<i>Foreign</i>	Earl Russell
		<i>Colonies</i>	Right Hon. E. Cardwell
		<i>War</i>	Earl de Grey and Ripon.
		<i>India</i>	Right Hon. Sir Chas. Wood
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	.	.	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	.	.	Duke of Somerset
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	.	.	Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson
<i>Postmaster General</i>	.	.	Lord Stanley of Alderley }
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	.	.	Earl of Clarendon
<i>President of the Poor Law Board</i>	.	.	Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

<i>Lord Great Chamberlain</i>	.	.	Lord Willoughby d'Eresby
<i>Lord Steward</i>	.	.	Earl of St. Germans
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	.	.	Viscount Sydney
<i>Earl Marshal</i>	.	.	Duke of Norfolk
<i>Deputy</i>	.	.	Lord Edward G. F. Howard
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	.	.	Marquis of Ailesbury
<i>Commander in Chief</i>	.	.	Duke of Cambridge
<i>Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</i>	.	.	Earl Wodehouse
<i>Chief Secretary of State for Ireland</i>	.	.	Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Baronet
<i>Under Secretaries of State (Home)</i>	.	.	H. Waddington, & T. G. Baring, Esq.
<i>Under Secretaries of State (Foreign)</i>	.	.	A. H. Layard and E. Hammond, Esqrs.
<i>Under Secretaries of State (Colonial)</i>	.	.	C. S. Fortescue, Esq., Sir F. Rogers &
<i>Vice-President of Council (India)</i>	.	.	Charles Mills, Esq.
<i>Under Secretaries of State (India)</i>	.	.	H. Merivale, Esq.
<i>Under Secretaries of State (War)</i>	.	.	Marquis of Hartington, and Major-General Sir E. Lugard
<i>Inspector-General of Fortifications</i>	.	.	Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Baronet
<i>Lords Commissioners of the Treasury</i>	.	.	Viscount Palmerston, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., E. H. Knatchbull Huggessen, Esq., Lieut-Col. Luke White
<i>Comptroller (Exchequer)</i>	.	.	Lord Monteaigle
<i>Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty</i>	.	.	Duke of Somerset, Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Frederick W. Grey, Rear-Admiral Chas. Eden, Captain Charles Frederick, Capt. Hon. J. R. Drummond, and H. C. E. Childers, Esq.
<i>Secretaries (Admiralty)</i>	.	.	Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, and W. G. Romaine, Esq.
<i>Paymaster-General</i>	.	.	Right Hon. William Hutt
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	.	.	Right Hon. T. E. Headlam
<i>Commissioners of Woods and Forests</i>	.	.	Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, and Right Hon. J. Kenneth Howar
<i>Chief Commissioner of Works, &c.</i>	.	.	Right Hon. William Francis Cowper
<i>Secretary to Chief Commissioner (Works)</i>	.	.	Alfred Austin, Esq.
<i>Vice-President Board of Trade</i>	.	.	Right Hon. William Hutt
<i>Secretaries (Board of Trade)</i>	.	.	James Booth, Esq., and Sir James Emerson Tennent

January.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow; and driving o'er the fields
Seems nowhere to alight; the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,
And veils the farm-house

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	S	<i>Circumcision.</i>	4 15	4 37
2	M	Calcutta captured, 1757	4 58	5 20
3	T	General Monk died, 1670	5 43	6 8
4	W	Day of Humil. in America, 1861	6 30	6 58
5	T	Dividends due at Bank	7 25	7 55
6	F	<i>Epiphany</i>	8 26	9 3
7	S	Sun rises 8h. 7m. Sets 4h. 7m.	9 40	10 17
8	S	<i>1st Sunday after Epiphany</i>	10 56	11 33
9	M	Fire Insurance ceases	12 0	0 6
10	T	Linnæus died, 1778	0 38	1 6
11	W	Hilary Term begins	1 32	1 55
12	T	Sun rises 8h. 4m. Sets 4h. 14m.	2 16	2 36
13	F	Cambridge Lent Term begins	2 58	3 16
14	S	Oxford Lent Term begins	3 35	3 51
15	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Epiphany</i>	4 8	4 24
16	M	Death of Sir John Moore, 1809	4 41	4 57
17	T	Dr. Franklin born, 1706	5 15	5 31
18	W	St. Prisca	5 48	6 6
19	T	First English Parliament, 1265	6 23	6 43
20	F	Sun rises 7h. 57m. Sets 4h. 27m.	7 2	7 24
21	S	St. Agnes	7 48	8 19
22	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Epiphany</i>	8 56	9 34
23	M	Duke of Kent died, 1820	10 11	10 48
24	T	Frederick the Great born, 1712	11 27	12 0
25	W	Conversion of St. Paul	0 2	0 32
26	T	Dr. Jenner died, 1823	0 59	1 24
27	F	Greece decl. independent, 1822	1 47	2 10
28	S	Sun rises 7h. 47m. Sets 4h. 40m.	2 33	2 55
29	S	<i>4th Sunday after Epiphany</i>	3 18	3 39
30	M	Menai Bridge opened, 1826	3 59	4 21
31	T	Hilary Term ends	4 53	5 5

MOON'S CHANGES.

4 First Quarter	3h. 43m. P.M.	20 Last Quarter	2h. 36m. A.M.
11 Full Moon	11h. 0m. P.M.	27 New Moon	9h. 30m. A.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Jan. 1. 1st aft. Christ.	Isaiah 37.. Rom. 2	Isaiah 38.. Colos. 2
8. 1st aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 44.. Matt. 6	Isaiah 48.. Rom. 6
15. 2nd aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 51.. Matt. 13	Isaiah 53.. Rom. 13
22. 3rd aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 55.. Matt. 20	Isaiah 56.. 1 Cor. 4
29. 4th aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 57.. Matt. 26	Isaiah 58.. 1 Cor. 10

JANUARY.



Snow and sleet, and sleet and snow,
How the roaring tempests blow ;
Pity now, the homeless poor
Drives not from her open door ;
Neither doth her left-hand know
What her right-hand will bestow ;
Hunger's sins, since he is man,
This is not the time to scan.

THE green leaves are now withered and decayed, and the bare branches are hung with icicles, and bent down under the weight of accumulated snows. "Hideous Winter" stalks abroad, and spreads desolation around him ; the flowers and the birds of Spring, the insect-myriads of Summer, and the luscious fruits of Autumn, are no more ; all have fled at the cold touch of icy Hyems. Numerous animals are now retired to their winter sleep, and many of the feathered tribe have sought a warmer and more genial climate.

The Naturalist neither regards the keen wind nor the falling snow : he passes by no opportunity of enlarging his knowledge of the beauties and wonders of creation. The Entomologist, in particular, will be amply repaid, in this and the succeeding month, by a walk through the fields and woods ; and although they may be covered with the fleecy mantle of Winter, the industrious collector will readily find objects of sufficient interest to reward his assiduity.

The throstle is now seen under sunny hedges and southern walls in pursuit of snails, which he destroys in abundance, particularly in hard winters ; he delights also in chrysalids and worms. Other birds now quit their retreats in search of food. The nuthatch is heard, and larks congregate and fly to the warm stubble for shelter. The hedge-sparrow and the thrush now begin to sing. The wren also "pipes her perennial lay,"

even among the flakes of snow. The blackbird whistles: the titmouse pulls straw out of the thatch, in search of insects; and linnets congregate. Pulletts begin to lay; young lambs are dropped now. The field-fares, red-wings, skylarks, and titlarks, resort to watered meadows for food, and are, in part, supported by the gnats which are on the snow near the water. The tops of tender turnips and ivy-berries afford abundant food for the graminivorous birds, as the ring-dove, &c. The house-sparrow chirps and the bat is now seen. The shell-less snail or slug makes its appearance, and commences its depredations on garden plants and green wheat.

The Garden presents scarcely any object of attraction during this month: in December there are still some lingering signs of vegetation; some annuals coming into flower, and some change to be observed in a few culinary plants, as the savoy and the leek. Now, however, almost everything is at a stand, and so it must remain, whelmed in cold, till the first or second week of February gives relief, when the gooseberry bush and the elder will afford signs of the sap's motion. From that time the lover of plants dates his delight in watching their progress, till, beginning with the sloe, the whole round of fruit trees have come into blossom. In the absence of garden-flowers, however, the golden saxifrage and the stonecrop afford their little aid to give life and beauty to the wintry scene. The bramble still retains its leaves, and gives a thin scattering of green in the otherwise leafless hedges; while the berries of the hawthorn, the wild rose, and the spindle-tree, afford their brilliant touches of red. The twigs of the red dog-wood, too, give a richness amid the general brown of the other shrubs.

The stock of the farmer now more than any other time requires looking after—his ewes especially. The task of supplying them with nutritious food has become much easier than in olden time, by the introduction of turnip-feeding, a valuable edible when the natural food of animals is generally hidden from them by the prevailing snows.

POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

SKATING AND ITS INFLUENCES.

And in the frosty season, when the sun
Was set, and visible for many a mile,
The cottage windows through the twilight blazed.
I heeded not the summons. Happy time
It was indeed for all of us; for me
It was a time of rapture! Clear and loud
The village-clock tolled six; I wheeled about,
Proud and exulting, like an untired horse
That cares not for his home. All shod with
steel,
We hissed along the polished ice, in games
Confederate, imitative of the chase
And woodland pleasures—the resounding horn,
The pack loud-chiming, and the hunted hare.
So through the darkness and the cold we flew,
And not a voice was idle. With the din
Smitten, the precipices rang aloud;
The leafless trees and every icy crag
Tinkled like iron; while far-distant hills
Into the tumult sent an alien sound
Of melancholy, not unnoticed; while the stars,

Eastward, were sparkling clear, and in the west
The orange sky of evening died away.
Not seldom from the uproar I retired
Into a silent bay, or sportively
Glanced sideways, leaving the tumultuous throng
To cut across the reflex of a star—
Image that, flying still before me, gleamed
Upon the glassy plain. And oftentimes
When we had given our bodies to the wind,
And all the shadowy banks on either side
Came sweeping through the darkness, spinning
still
The rapid line of motion, then at once
Have I, reclining back upon my heels,
Stopped short; yet still the solitary cliffs
Wheeled by me—even as if the Earth had rolled
With visible motion her diurnal round!
Behind me did they stretch in solemn train,
Feebler and feebler; and I stood and watched
Till all was tranquil as a summer sea.

Wordsworth, 1770—1850.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

—98—

RISING IN THE WORLD.

Nine-tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat of our brow. What reason have we, then, to presume that our children are not to do the same? If they be (as now and then one will be) endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those extraordinary powers of mind may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and, if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or to them. Nor does it hence follow that the descendants of labourers are always to be labourers. The path upwards is steep and long, to be sure. Industry, care, skill, excellence in the present parent, lay the foundation of a rise, under more favourable circumstances, for the children. The children of these take a rise; and, by-and-bye, the descendants of the present labourer become gentlemen. This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world. Society may aid in making the labourers virtuous and happy, by bringing children up to labour with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they shall never be liable to fall into the contrary; and let them always see a good living proceeding from labour.

LOVE LIGHTENS TOIL.

How easy it is to work when we are happy! How delightful when we are happy to work for those we love! A life of constant toil, merely for subsistence, is very hard and sad. No heart can bear it. The strain will break the courage and sour the temper of anybody. There must be, before the worker, some better reward than the supply of his mere physical wants or he will become a discontented being. He must work for love more than money, or he is miserable. The thought of loving hearts at home nerves the strong arm of the man at his toil, and sends the warm blood singing through his heart. The wife, in her household labour, is happy, thinking of the evening hour when she may sit down with her husband, and be rewarded by his companionship for all that during the day she accomplishes or endured for him and her little ones. She cares not how hard she works, so long as she is happy in him. She would, if need be, kill herself with hard labour for his sake, and not dream that she was dying.

And he, if a true man, would do the same for her. For what do warm fond hearts know of how much they endure for each other? "Why," say they, "the more the better. It is for love." What kitchen under ground, what back attic, seven stories high, is dreary enough to darken the face of the maiden, working to make ready for a lover's visit? No one ever saw a place that could do it. Under the excitement of love, especially of love requited, wonders of work, otherwise impossible, have been accomplished; and so it will be again, and the worker hardly knows that he has been tasked.

HOW TO STOP A QUARREL.

If knowledge is power, so also is kindness. There is weight and influence in kind words and kind deeds. An angry man is for the time without reason; passion rules; and it is better to treat him kindly than to attempt to reason, or even to reply to his hard words. Treat him kindly; and if he will not be pacified, let him have all the talking to himself, and he will soon get tired and ashamed, and leave you. Possess your soul in patience, never contend, never give a harsh word. Be kind and forbearing.

LEAP-YEAR.

The ladies' leap-year privilege took its origin in the following manner: By an ancient act of Scottish Parliament, passed about the year 1228, it was "ordonit that during ye reign of her maist bleisit Majestie Margaret, ilka maiden ladee, of baith high and low estait, shall hae liberty to speak ye man she likes. Gif he refuses to take her to be his wife, he shall be a ulct in the sum of an hundrity pundis or less, as his estait may be, except and always gif he can make it appear that he is betrothit to another woman, then he shall be free."

ABOUT MOURNING.

The "widow's cap" is a kind of shroud, intimating that the wife, being one with her husband, has, in a manner, died with him. But the etiquette of a widow's mourning does not render it necessary for her to wear her weeds more than a year, though many continue them longer. Among the Romans, a year of mourning was ordained by law for a husband. The colour is meant to signify grief, which varies in different countries. In Egypt it is yellow, representing the colour of leaves when they fall. In Ethiopia it is brown, that being the colour of the earth to which

the dead return. In Turkey it is blue—an emblem of the happiness it is hoped the deceased enjoys. In Europe, black, denoting the deprivation of light as the termination of life. Exalted personages' mourning in purple or violet signifies a mixture of sorrow and hope.

WEEDS TO CLEAR AWAY.

Comrades, let us all be doing,
Though the present may be ours;
Youthful heart will be pursuing,
Through the brambles or the flowers
We may leave upon our journey—
For the journey cannot last;

Raise we blossoms where the ferny,
Tangled weedlings choked the past.

Not for honour—call it duty—
Not for self alone, we say,
But for those whose grace and beauty
Shall be when we pass away.
Oh, the weeds are ever growing
In the sunlight—how they bask!
And wild winds their seeds are sowing—
So it seems a hopeless task.

Weeds of error mar our movement—
Help we might to clear away,
Showing pathways for improvement,
Made to follow while we stay.
Up, we cry, and let's be doing!
Let us never shrink or bend
While the task we are pursuing
Falls so short of some good end.

Where's your influence? Have you never
Tried your weakness or your might?
Would you see a wrong for ever
Standing up in place of right?
Ah, the wrong is like the seedlings
Which the wind is scattering past—
Pluck them out—pernicious weedlings
Will be with you to the last.

Is it so, my working neighbour?—
You who breathe on freedom's soil;
Shall not blossoms come with labour?
Shall not weeds succumb to toil?
True, they have been rank and thorny,
Yet we must not have it said
That our hearts are hard and horny,
While our hands toil on for bread.

THE TRANSMIGRATION OF PLANTS.

Busbequius, an Austrian, introduced lilac and tulip into western Europe from Turkey in the 16th century. Clusius, a Belgian, brought the horse-chestnut about the same time from the East. Pope, the poet, introduced the weeping willow, by planting a slip he received from Smyrna. Within living memory, the first orange-tree was to be seen at Portugal, and which had been

transplanted from the East. Plants, indigenous to the steppes of Tartary, are now flourishing in France, the first seeds of which came in the saddle-stuffing of the Russian troops who entered Paris in 1814. The Turkish armies left the seeds of Oriental wall plants on the ramparts of Buda and Venice. The Canada thistle sprung up in Europe from a seed which dropped two centuries ago out of the stuffed skin of a bird. In 1501, when St. Helena was discovered, there were only 60 species of plants on the island; there are now 750. From the straw and grass packing of Thorwaldsen's pictures there sprang up in Copenhagen 25 species of plants belonging to the Roman Campagna.

OLD BATTLE FIELDS.

Grass, they say, grows greener, and wheat-stalks carry a richer burden, upon old battle-fields than on plains which have never been fertilized with the horrible manure of slaughter. Nature soon puts death out of sight, and makes it even minister, when thus hidden, to life. The traveller through that "cockpit of Europe," Belgium, who gazes at the undulating corn-lands, would scarcely think, did not his "Murray" warn him, that the luxuriant slopes of yellow grain were once trodden into deep mire by hostile armies; that on those broad fields, where "waves of shadow go over the wheat," bivouacked Spaniard, or Briton, or Frenchman, on some fatal historic night; that in the morning, when the sun rose low and round and red over the flat land, soldiers arose, and fell into the ranks, and then, as the bugles blew and the sharp call of the drum was heard along the line, joined, gaily enough, in the terrible orgie of battle—an orgie that, lasting a day, decided the fate of a kingdom. Ugly indeed were these same fields by night, when cuirassier and grenadier and dragon lay stiff and stark—the fire, the passion, the energy, all dashed out of them by a little pellet of lead or a sharp point of steel. Clamouring for water, wailing awfully in their great pain, the wounded filled the air with a horrible chorus of misery. Far out and away ebb'd the tide of battle which had left these human weeds upon the shore; in wild, inextricable confusion of panic fight, the beaten army hurried off; and the victors trotted or tramped in pursuit. They left the field a hideous defaced spot; and in three years—nay, less—nature would so hide this horror,

would so bury the outward signs of the outrage which had been done, that the stranger needed a guide to tell him which was Waterloo, or Malplaquet, or Oudenarde. Then, as the time went on, the soil grew rich, and sent up wonderful harvests, Death being thus made once more the servant and the minister of Life. In truth, that is chiefly Death's mission.

THE HUMAN RACE.

"It has been calculated," says the *Presse*, "that the human race now comprises, in round numbers, 1,000,000,000 of persons, speaking 3,064 languages, and professing 1,100 forms of religion. The average duration of human life is estimated at thirty-three years and six months. A quarter of the children born die before their seventh year, and one-half before their seventeenth. Out of the 1,000,000,000 persons living, 33,000,000 die each year, 91,000 each day, 3,730 each hour, 60 each minute, and consequently one every second. These 33,000,000 deaths are counterbalanced by 41,500,000 births, the excess being the annual increase of the human race. It has been remarked that births and deaths are more frequent in the night than during the day. Calculating one marriage for every 120 persons of both sexes and of all ages, 83,300,000 are celebrated annually."

CARE OF BOOKS.

A few drops of any perfumed oil will secure libraries from the consuming effects of mould and damp. Russian leather, which is perfumed with the tar of the birch tree, never moulders; and merchants suffer large bales of this leather to remain in the London docks, knowing that it cannot sustain any injury from damp. This manner of preserving books with perfumed oil was known to the ancients. The Romans used oil of cedar to preserve valuable manuscripts. Hence the expression used by Horace, *digna cedro*, meaning any work worthy of being anointed with cedar-oil, or, in other words, of being preserved and remembered.

GOSSIPS, A NUISANCE.

The idle levy a very heavy tax upon the industrious, when, by frivolous visitations they rob them of their time. Such persons beg their daily happiness from door to door, as beggars their daily bread, and like them, sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wonder if we evince signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebted to the honour of his visit, solely to the

circumstance of his being tired of himself. He sits at home until he has accumulated an insupportable load of ennui, and he sallies forth to distribute it among all his acquaintance.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, and love, and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you may come in contact with, year by year; you will never be forgotten. No: your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of the evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of heaven.—*Chalmers*.

THE OCEAN OF LIFE.

Every day brings its own duties, and carries them along with it; and they are as waves broken on the shore, many like them coming after, but none ever the same.

LAVATER'S WARNING.

Trust him little who doth raise
To the same height both great and
small,
And sets the sacred crown of praise
Smiling on the head of all.

Trust him less who looks around
To censure all with scornful eyes,
And in everything has found
Something that he dare despise.

But for one who stands apart.
Stirr'd by nought that can befall;
With a cold indifferent heart,
Trust him last and least of all.

Time to me this truth has taught,
'Tis a truth that's worth revealing:
More offend for want of thought
Than from want of feeling.

If advice you would convey,
There's a time we should convey it;
If we've but a word to say,
There's a time in which to say it.

THEY SAY.

"They" will say anything and everything. "They" have said everything mean and despicable. "They" say things that break up families, crush hearts, blight hopes, and smother worthy aspirations. Whenever a man circulates a slander, and gives "They" as his authority, turn your back upon him. He is no good.

February.

No sound by listening ear is heard,
Save first-fruit notes of vernal bird,
Yet is no radiant brightness seen
To pierce the cloud's opposing screen,
Or hazy vapour to illumine
The thickness of the solemn gloom.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	W	Sun rises 7h. 41m. Sets 4h. 48m.	5 27	5 49
2	T	Purification. Candlemas	6 12	6 37
3	F	Blaise	7 0	7 24
4	S	Fair on Thames, 1814	7 54	8 29
5	S	<i>5th Sunday after Epiphany</i>	9 8	9 48
6	M	Charles 2nd died, 1685	10 31	11 15
7	T	Charles Dickens. born, 1812	11 53	12 0
8	W	Half-Quarter Day	0 28	0 56
9	T	Sun rises 7h. 27m. Sets 5h. 2m.	1 20	1 43
10	F	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	2 4	2 23
11	S	Commercial Treaty, 1860	2 40	2 59
12	S	<i>Septuagesima Sunday</i>	3 15	3 30
13	M	Massacre of Glencoe, 1691	3 47	4 1
14	T	St. Valentine	4 18	4 33
15	W	Sun rises 7h. 16m. Sets 5h. 13m.	4 48	5 3
16	T	Lindley Murray died, 1826	5 17	5 32
17	F	Michael Angelo died, 1564	5 48	6 6
18	S	Martin Luther died, 1546	6 23	6 43
19	S	<i>Sexagesima Sunday</i>	7 6	7 33
20	M	Joseph Hume died, 1855	8 2	8 37
21	T	Trinidad taken, 1797	9 20	10 4
22	W	Barry, died, 1806	10 46	11 28
23	T	Sun rises 7h. 0m. Sets 5h. 28m.	12 0	0 4
24	F	Cambridge Lent Term divides	0 34	0 59
25	S	St. Matthias	1 23	1 49
26	S	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday</i>	2 13	2 34
27	M	Sun rises 6h. 52m. Sets 5h. 35m.	2 56	3 19
28	T	<i>Shrove Tuesday</i>	3 41	4 1

MOON'S CHANGES.

3 First Quarter	1h. 9m. A. M.	18 Last Quarter	9h. 38m. P. M.
10 Full Moon	4h. 27m. P. M.	25 New Moon	8h. 3m. P. M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Feb. 5. 5th aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 59..Mark 5	Isaiah 64..2 Cor. 1
12. Septuagesima	Genesis 1..Mark 12	Genesis 2..2 Cor. 3
19. Sexagesima	Genesis 3..Luke 2	Genesis 6..Galat. 2
26. Quinquagesima.	Gn. 9 to v 20..Luke 9	Genesis 12..Ephes. 3

FEBRUARY.



O ye! who sunk in beds of down,
Feel not a want but what yourselves create,
Think for a moment on his wretched fate,
Whom friends and fortune quite disown!
Ill-satisfied keen Nature's clamorous call,
Stretched on his straw, he lays himself to sleep;
While through the ragged roof and chinky wall,
Chill o'er his slumbers piles the drift heap.—BURNS.

THIS month frequently presents a most wintry appearance; the ground is covered with snow; all Nature is wrapped in a robe of dazzling whiteness; and the "bitter-biting cold," showers of sleet, and sudden gusts of wind, drive us to our homes for shelter against the inclemency of the season. The sudden thaws, also, which take place in February—the return of frost and snow—and the change again to rain and sleet, contribute to render this month particularly unfavourable to the pedestrian and the lover of out-door exercise and amusements. Yet there are some intervals of clear, frosty weather, and these should not be suffered to pass away without a daily enjoyment of them in pleasant and healthful walks. Although the deciduous trees are stripped of their gay dress, the evergreens present an attractive variety, and are doubly endeared to us, from the agreeable contrast they offer to the forlorn and barren scenery by which they are surrounded.

About the beginning of the month, the woodlark, one of our earliest and sweetest songsters, renews his note. The thrush now commences his song, and tom-tits are seen hanging on the eaves of barns and thatched out-houses, particularly if the weather be snowy and severe. Rooks revisit their breeding trees, and arrange the stations of their future nests. The loud voice of the missel thrush is now heard. Partridges begin to pair; the house-pigeon has young; field-crickets open their holes; and

wood-owls hoot: gnats play about, and insects swarm under sunny hedges; the stone-curlew clamours; and frogs croak. By the end of February, the raven has generally laid its eggs and begun to sit. Moles commence their subterraneous operations. About this time, the green woodpecker is heard in the woods making a loud noise.

If the weather be mild a walk in the garden will discover to us many pleasing objects; among these, the botanist and the admirer of Nature's beauties will not consider the modest snowdrop beneath his passing notice—and will watch its gradual protrusion from the bosom of the all-nourishing earth, and the final expansion of its beautifully white corollas, with no common interest. The bloom-buds of the fruit trees may be seen to swell every day, and imagination already pictures the garden one sheet of fragrant blossom. The laurustinus is still in blossom, and so is the China-rose. The buds of the lilac tree are very forward, and only wait the signal to burst their prison-house. Mosses now occupy the attention of the botanist, and much amusement may be derived from observing the various species that may be seen this month, clinging to the roots of trees and near ponds, or in a marshy soil. The greenhouse is an object of attraction in this month, and much pleasure may be derived from a morning visit to its inmates.

The farmer is now impatient to begin his work in the fields, as soon as the ground is sufficiently thawed.

Formerly floods prevailed to an alarming extent in this month, at the breaking up of the frost. These have been rendered less severe by the drainage produced by the numerous cuttings for the labyrinth of railways which now intersect the country.

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## POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

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### TO THE SNOWDROP.

Pretty firstling of the year!  
Herald of the host of flowers!  
Hast thou left thy cavern drear  
In the hope of summer hours?  
Back unto thy earthen bowers!  
Back to thy warm world below,  
Till the strength of suns and showers  
Quell the now relentless snow!

Art still here? alive? and blythe?  
Though the stormy Night hath fled,  
And the Frost hath passed his scythe  
O'er thy small, unsheltered head?  
Ah! some life amidst the dead  
(Many a giant, stubborn tree—  
Many a plant, its spirit shed)  
That were better nursed than thee!

What hath saved thee? Thou wast  
not  
'Gainst the arrowy winter furred—  
Armed in scale—but all forgot  
When the frozen winds were stirred.  
Nature, who doth clothe the bird,  
Should have hid thee in the earth,  
Till the cuckoo's song was heard.  
And the Spring let loose her mirth!

Nature—deep and mystic word!  
Mighty mother, still unknown!  
Thou didst sure the Snowdrop gird  
With an armour all thine own?  
Thou who sent'st it forth alone  
To the cold and sullen season,  
(Like a thought at random thrown)  
Sent it thus for some grave reason.

If 'twere but to pierce the mind  
With a single gentle thought,  
Who shall deem thee harsh or blind,  
Who that thou hast vainly wrought?  
Heard the gentle virtue caught  
From the Snowdrop—reader wise!  
Good is good, wherever taught,  
On the ground, or in the skies.

*Barry Cornwall*

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

### HOME INFLUENCES.

After a long separation from my family, the kind intercession of my commanding general obtained for me the rare privilege of a leave of absence for ten days. It was with feelings of anxiety and dread that I anticipated being once more within the walls of my homestead—so many changes had taken place since I had entered the army at the commencement of the war. There was an excitement about first meeting my father and sisters that enabled me to control my emotion. Many old friends came to welcome me with a heartiness found only in the country, where neighbours respect and love each other. The fatigues of a night journey compelled sleep on retiring to my chamber; and, during the day, there was so much to relate and discuss, that the mind was in continual exercise. But the calm, warm, clear Sabbath morning came, and the bell of our village church invited us to worship there. Once more we were within those sacred walls. The chancel, the pews; the aisles were the same. Many faces, endeared by years of faithful friendship, were in their accustomed places, as we had seen them in the days of our youth, excepting that Time had whitened the hair, and left his marks upon those honest brows. The mind, removed from passing events, recalled the images of those who had been dear, but who were gone for ever. There was the place where our pure, refined, gentle, and ever devoted mother sat; there the bench on which she knelt; there the rail over which she received the holy sacrament. Those soft, loving eyes were closed. Never would their light rest upon us again. We can approach her no closer than her simple tomb in the retired country churchyard. The music of the choir completed the melting influences of that revered church. The past became the present; and, almost unconscious of the real surroundings, the mind pictured the scenes of boyhood—how happy then, how surrounded by every charm that made home happy and life dear: the welcome back at evening, the tender care in sickness, the sympathy in sorrow which made grief almost a pleasure. And now, how changed!

### LIFE'S BALM.

God over all! How the tired heart falls back upon this, like a babe on its mother's breast. No rebuff *there!* Ah! were we not so childishly impatient, were we willing to wait *His* time, instead of demanding our own imperative *now!* Could we sleep sweetly, and trust Him for the waking! Be the sky bright or cloudy,

could we only *trust!* Ah! many a hard lesson must we learn, many a rebellious tear choke down, many a despairing "why hast thou forsaken me" stifle, ere we can learn that sweet, tranquil lesson—"God over all!"—*Fanny Fern.*

### THE BEAUTY OF FLOWERS.

Methinks, if there were no other proofs in the world of God's goodness, the flowers would supply them in abundance. Answer it to thyself, poor soul, that doubtst of His love, that darest not trust the voice in thine own heart, telling thee that thy Father in Heaven is all which that heart can adore. Why has He made these flowers? Why does He send to thee these little joys, as gentle and unnoticed often as a mother's kiss upon a sleeping child? There is not, it would seem, a conceivable reason to be given for the existence of flowers (at least for their beauty and perfume), other than the intention to provide for man a pure and most delicate pleasure. Geologists tell us that in the earlier epochs there are few traces of flowers: such as they were being small, and probably of the secondary colours, mere vessels for the ripening of the seeds. Only when the human era approached, the order of the rosaceæ appeared, the fruit-trees with their luxurious burdens, and all our brightest and sweetest flowers, till "the wilderness rejoiced and blossomed as the rose."—*Miss Cobbe's Cities of the Past.*

### STABILITY OF THINGS IN ENGLAND.

In one of his lectures, Mr. Emerson, tells a story to exemplify the stability of things in England. He says that William of Wykeham, about the year 1050, endowed a house in the neighbourhood of Winchester, to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one who asked it, for ever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England, he was curious to test this good man's credit; and he knocked on the door, preferred his request, received his measure of beer and quantum of bread, though its owner had been dead 800 years:

### CUNNING.

Cunning has only private selfish aims, and sticks at nothing which may make them succeed. Discretion has large and extended views, and, like a well formed eye, commands a whole horizon; cunning is a kind of short-sightedness, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. Discretion, the more it is

discovered, gives a greater authority to the person who possesses it. Discretion is the perfection of reason, and a guide to us in all the duties of life; cunning is a kind of instinct, that only looks out after our immediate interest and welfare. Discretion is only found in men of strong sense and good understanding; cunning is often to be met with in brutes themselves, and in persons who are but the fewest removed from them. In short, cunning is only the mimic of discretion, and may pass upon weak men, in the same manner as vivacity is often mistaken for wit, and gravity for wisdom.

#### HOUSEHOLD BABY.

What a joy to human eyes,  
When it laughs, or when it cries;  
What a treasure, what a prize,  
Is the household baby!

Be its temper, rising, falling,  
It is cooling, crowing, squalling;  
'Tis the same dear precious darling,  
Is the household baby!

If the scene without be dreary,  
If the heart within grow weary,  
Baby wakes and all is cheery—  
What a rush for baby!

Mother's eyes grow bright with joy,  
Father laughs, and "grandpa's boy"  
Gladly leaves his last new toy  
To play bo-peep with baby!

Sisters from their music run:  
Maud has caught the "sweetest one;"  
Grace bends down, in girlish fun,  
To make a horse for baby!

Up to everything we know  
Hands and feet "upon the go:"  
What a funny creature, though,  
Is the household baby!

Bring the puppy and the cat;  
Let her pull and pinch, and pat:  
Puss and pup were made for that,  
Made to please the baby!

Let it clang and clash away.  
Let it laugh, and shout, and play,  
And be happy while it may,  
Dear, mischievous baby!

What a joy to human eyes,  
What an angel in disguise,  
What a treasure, what a prize,  
Is the household baby!

*Grace Greenwood.*

An injury is not always a reason for retaliation; nor is the folly of others with regard to us a sufficient reason for imitating it with regard to them.

#### NEAR SIGHT AND AGED SIGHT.

It is not only of the highest consequence that near-sighted persons should avoid increasing the power of their spectacles needlessly, but they should carefully avoid wearing them constantly; for with proper care of the eyes, such as the avoidance of much close application, of reading by the light of a hot fire, or studying by too brilliant a light, glasses of a low power will answer every useful purpose for a long series of years. In reading and writing, just that amount and quantity of light, whether natural or artificial, should be allowed, which, while it strongly illuminates object, feels grateful and pleasant to the eyes. This desideratum can never be obtained without due regard to the position of the light. The light cast upon a book while the candle is in front, is by no means pleasant, and the glare of the flame is very trying to weak eyes. It will be found, that if the candle or lamp be placed behind the reader, a little elevated, and slightly on one side, the pleasantest and least injurious effect is produced; for the light then reflected to the eyes is less distressing, and at the same time the eyes are perfectly protected from the heat and glare of the flame.

#### CHARITY.

It is an old saying, that charity begins at home; but this is no reason it should not go abroad. A man should live with the world as a citizen of the world; he may have a preference for the particular quarter or square, or even alley in which he lives, but he should have a generous feeling for the welfare of the whole.

#### EARLY RISING.

Happy is the man who is an early riser. Every morning day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom, and purity, and freshness. The youth of Nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. We doubt if any man can be called old, so long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And (oh youth!—take our word for it) youth in dressing-gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepid ghastly image of that youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains, and the dew sparkling upon blossoming hedgerows.

#### THE ARAB'S PRAYER.

"O God, be kind to the wicked; to the good thou hast been already sufficiently kind in making them good."

A virtuous or vicious act to-day, by strengthening our good or bad habits, may determine our good or bad fortune a year hence.



## ORIGIN OF THE HONEYMOON.

The word "honey-moon" is traceable to a Teutonic origin. Among the Teutones was a favourite drink called metheglin. It was made of mead of honey—was much like the mead of European countries. The same beverage was also in use among the Saxons, but flavoured with Mulberries. These honeyed drinks were used more especially at marriage festivals, and which were kept up among the nobility one lunar month, the festive board being well supplied with metheglin. "Honah Moon" signified the morn or moonath of the marriage festival. Alaric, the Goth, celebrated by Southey's poem, died on his wedding-night from a too free indulgence in the honeyed drink.

## WHAT IS LOVE ?

We may as well ask "What is Heaven?" It is beyond description. The patriot who dies for his country, the loyalist for his king, the martyr for his religion, all feel what love is. *It is the mystic action of the soul, of which we know so little, but must know so much hereafter!* Faith and love are one.

## EQUALITY.

The rich have the most meat; the poor have the best appetite. The rich lie the softest; the poor sleep the soundest. The poor have health; the rich have delicacies. The rich hang themselves through fear of poverty; the poor (such as have always been poor) laugh and sing, and love their wives too well to put their neck into the noose.

## GOLD-FISH.

The best vessel for gold-fish is a rectangular glass tank. They can be had very cheap, and are far better than glass globes. The latter, when the rays of the sun fall full upon the water they contain, are very dangerous to the visson of the finny tribes. Being of a circular shape, a lens is formed by the sun's rays, and the heat therefrom becomes so intense that the fish are nearly (if not quite) maddened with pain. Their brain is on fire! All this is avoidable by the use of the tank. Herein your little friends can dive, plunge, bury themselves, rise, sink, float, and gambol at pleasure. At the bottom of the water let there be some pebbles sunk, or some rock-work introduced. The best aquatic plant for a water-tank is the *vallisneria spiralis*. This will flourish famously in a bottom of river sand, well washed, or in a bed of small pebbles. Let the bed be about two or three inches thick, then press the roots of the plant gently into it, making them

fast by thread attached to a stone. Water weeds are used for the purpose of preserving the balance of life. The flowers feed on what the fish exhale; the fish live on the oxygen given out by the flowers. The bottom of the tank should be made of slate, the sides of glass.

## AN OLD POEM.

Who shall judge a man from manners?  
Who shall know him by his dress?  
Paupers may be fit for princes,  
Princes fit for something less.  
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket  
May bedothe the golden ore  
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—  
Satin vests could do no more.  
There are springs of crystal nectar  
Ever welling out of stone;  
There are purple buds and golden,  
Hidden, crushed, and overgrown;  
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,  
Loves and prospers you and me,  
While he values thrones, the highest,  
But as pebbles in the sea.  
Man, upraised above his fellows,  
Oft forgets his fellows then;  
Masters—rulers—lords, remember  
That your meanest hinds are men—  
Men by labour, men by feeling,  
Men by thought, and men by fame,  
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,  
In a man's ennobling name.  
There are foam-embroidered oceans,  
There are little reed-clad rills,  
There are feeble, inch-high saplings,  
There are cedars on the hills;  
God, who counts by souls, not stations,  
Loves and prospers you and me;  
For to Him all vain distinctions,  
Are as pebbles in the sea.  
Toiling hands alone are builders  
Of a nation's wealth or fame;  
Titled laziness is pensioned,  
Fed and fattened on the same;  
By the sweat of others' foreheads,  
Living only to rejoice,  
While the poor man's outraged freedom  
Vainly lifteth up his voice.  
Truth and justice are eternal,  
Born with loveliness and light;  
Secret wrongs shall never prosper  
While there is a sunny right.  
God, whose world-heard voice is singing  
Boundless love to you and me;  
Sinks oppression, with its titles,  
As the pebbles in the sea.

The man who needs a law to keep him from abusing an inferior animal needs a prison to prevent his violating the law.

# March.

A few leaves flutter from the woods,  
That hung the season through;  
Leaving their place for swelling buds  
To spread their leaves anew.

| D. | D. | ANNIVERSARIES.                   | High Water at London Bridge. |       |
|----|----|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
|    |    |                                  | A. M.                        | P. M. |
| 1  | W  | Ash Wednesday                    | 4 23                         | 4 45  |
| 2  | T  | St. Chad                         | 5 6                          | 5 27  |
| 3  | F  | John Wesley died, 1791           | 5 48                         | 6 12  |
| 4  | S  | Edward IV. slain, 1461           | 6 35                         | 7 1   |
| 5  | S  | Quadragesima Sunday              | 7 28                         | 8 0   |
| 6  | M  | Sun rises 6h. 36m. Sets 5h. 47m. | 8 37                         | 9 21  |
| 7  | T  | Perpetua                         | 10 4                         | 10 47 |
| 8  | W  | Raffaëlle born, 1483             | 11 30                        | 12 0  |
| 9  | T  | Rizzio assassinated, 1566        | 0 6                          | 0 34  |
| 10 | F  | Prince of Wales married, 1863    | 1 0                          | 1 23  |
| 11 | S  | Income Tax imposed, 1842         | 1 42                         | 2 0   |
| 12 | S  | 2nd Sunday in Lent               | 2 18                         | 2 34  |
| 13 | M  | St. Gregory                      | 2 50                         | 3 5   |
| 14 | T  | Fly Fishing begins [1847         | 3 19                         | 3 33  |
| 15 | W  | County Court Act in operation,   | 3 49                         | 4 3   |
| 16 | T  | Duchess of Kent died, 1861       | 4 19                         | 4 35  |
| 17 | F  | St. Patrick                      | 4 50                         | 5 5   |
| 18 | S  | Princess Louisa born 1848        | 5 20                         | 5 37  |
| 19 | S  | 3rd Sunday in Lent.              | 5 56                         | 6 16  |
| 20 | M  | Sun rises 6h. 5m. Sets 6h. 11m.  | 6 39                         | 7 2   |
| 21 | T  | Cranmer burnt, 1556              | 7 30                         | 8 3   |
| 22 | W  | Goethe died, 1832                | 8 45                         | 9 29  |
| 23 | T  | National Gallery founded, 1824   | 10 13                        | 10 56 |
| 24 | F  | Queen Elizabeth died, 1603       | 11 34                        | 12 0  |
| 25 | S  | Annunciation. Lady Day           | 0 6                          | 0 35  |
| 26 | S  | 4th Sunday in Lent               | 1 0                          | 1 25  |
| 27 | M  | Peace of Amiens, 1802            | 1 47                         | 2 9   |
| 28 | T  | Sun rises 5h. 47m. Sets 6h. 25m. | 2 31                         | 2 54  |
| 29 | W  | Planet Vesta discovered, 1807    | 3 16                         | 3 37  |
| 30 | T  | Sicilian Vespers, 1282           | 3 59                         | 4 22  |
| 31 | F  | Dividends due on India Bonds     | 4 45                         | 5 7   |

## MOON'S CHANGES.

|                 |                |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 4 First Quarter | 12h. 19m. P.M. | 20 Last Quarter | 12h. 36m. P.M. |
| 12 Full Moon    | 10h. 42m. A.M. | 27 New Moon     | 5h. 28m. A.M.  |

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

| DAYS:           | MORNING.             |                          | EVENING.                |  |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
|                 | Mar. 5. Quadrages.   | Gn. 19to v 30.. Luke 16  | Genesis 22.. Phillip. 4 |  |
| 12. 2nd in Lent | Genesis 27.. Luke 23 | Genesis 34.. 1 Thes. 3   |                         |  |
| 19. 3rd in Lent | Genesis 39.. John 6  | Genesis 42.. 1 Tim. 2, 3 |                         |  |
| 26. 4th in Lent | Genesis 43.. John 13 | Genesis 45.. 2 Tim. 4    |                         |  |

# MARCH.

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March, though the hours of promise with bright ray  
May gild thy noons, yet, on wild pinion borne,  
Loud winds more often rudely wake thy morn,  
And harshly hymn thy early-closing day.

THE cutting blasts of March, so trying to the invalid, are equally injurious to the progress of vegetation; and the "sweet flowers" are compelled to await the smiles and tears of gentle April to encourage their growth and to bring them to perfection. Some more bold than the rest, who dare to brave the warrior front of Boreas, often perish in his chilly embrace. The winds of March, however, are highly beneficial in drying up the superabundant moisture of the earth; and although they may retard the delights and the beauties of Spring, these are rendered more valuable to us, because they are less fugacious.

The russet-brown dress of the hedges is now spotted with green, preparatory to their assuming the complete vesture of Spring. The leaves of the lilac begin to peep from beneath their winter clothing, and gooseberry and currant trees display their verdant foliage and pretty green blossoms. The yew-tree, "faithful in death," as it protects our tombs from the gaze of every passing stranger, when our more gaudy floral acquaintances have deserted us, opens its blossoms about the beginning of this month.

The melody of birds now gradually swells upon the ear. The thristle charms us with the sweetness and variety of its lays. The linnnet and the goldfinch join the general concert in this month, and the golden-crowned wren begins its song. The lark, also, must not be forgotten. While the birds delight us with their song, the bees read us a lesson of industry, for they are to be seen collecting materials for their elegant condiment of honey on every fine day throughout the year.

Each succeeding week pours forth fresh beauties from the lap of Flora, and furnishes the botanist with new sources of delight. Golden tufts of crocuses, expanding their corollas to receive the genial warmth of the sun, interspersed with pink and blue hepaticas, and the garden daisy, with its little tufts of crimson velvet, united with the blossoms of last month, greatly ornament our flower borders. The alpine wall-cress is still in bloom; the mezerion puts forth its leaves; and the primrose peeps from the retreating snows of winter: it forms a happy shade of distinction between the delicate snowdrop and the flaming crocus. Daffodils, yellow auriculas, coltsfoot, with its brilliant golden and sometimes pink or silvery stars, and hounds-tongue, are in blossom about the middle of the month. The American cowslip, with its beautiful rose-coloured blossoms, growing in thick branches in the form of a cone, flowers in March. The charming violet makes her appearance this month, but not in full perfection, for the chill winds of March are not very congenial to the expansion of so delicate a blossom. If the weather be mild the rich hyacinth, the sweet narcissus, delicately pale, and some of the early tulips are now in bloom. The peach and the nectarine begin to show their elegant blossoms. Protected from the inclemency of the weather by our green-houses, roses, hyacinths, heliotropes, and geraniums, are now in full blossom, regaling the senses with their varied hues and rich perfumes. The field daisy is now seen scattered over dry pastures.

In this month black ants are observed; the blackbird and the turkey lay; and house pigeons sit. The greenfinch sings; the bat is seen flitting about; and the viper uncoils itself from its winter sleep. Trouts begin to rise, and blood-worms appear in the water. Bats now issue from their places of concealment. Sparrows are busily employed in forming their nests. Young otters are produced, and young lambs yeaned. Those birds which have passed the winter in England now take their departure for more northerly regions; as the fieldfare, the red-wing, and the woodcock.

A pleasant sight is still frequently presented this month, in some of the secluded places left by the ruthless rail, fox-hunting still remaining in the calendar of our old English sports.

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POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

—o—

THE FIRST FLOWERS.

Now pipes the thrush, dear messenger of spring,
To the coy white-robed snowdrop whispering
To the blue violet sweet-breathing near,
And primrose "sweet pale" flower of Imogen,
Warbles his carols clear!

The crocus, in her crown of glory bright,
Purple and gold, gleams blushing in the light,
And bashful courts the glances of the sun:
Nature smiles grand in simple majesty,
Her reign beyond.

Welcome again, first minstrel of the year,
Fair buds, our childhood's playmates, doubly
dear,
And harbingers of soft sunny hours.
Oh, after Winter, ever welcome Spring,
First bud! first flowers!

But shall no parallel, no sweet life-scene,
Look fair as this? No allegory mean,
These birds, these flowers of the infant year,
That sound the silver chord of Nature's harp,
So sweet, so clear!

Yes, yes, to ye the tender heart-thought roams,
Golden-haired darlings of our English homes,
Our buds of promise, dearly, doubly ours,
The chirping child-voice and the baby rose,
Life's birds! life's flowers!

Astley H. Baldwin

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

GOING ON.

There are many things of which you have a much more vivid perception at some times than at others. The thing is before you; but sometimes you can grasp it firmly—sometimes it eludes you mistily. You are walking along a country path, just within hearing of distant bells. You hear them faintly; but all of a sudden, by some caprice of the wind, the sound is borne to you with startling clearness. There is something analogous to that in our perceptions and feelings of many great facts and truths. Commonly, we perceive them and feel them faintly; but sometimes they are borne in upon us, we cannot say how. Sometimes we get vivid glimpses of things which we have often talked of, but which we had never discerned or realized before. And for many days it has been so with me. I have seemed to feel the lapse of time with startling clearness. I have no doubt, my reader, that you have sometimes done the like. You have also seemed to actually perceive the great current with which we are all gliding steadily away and away.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

CITIZENS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

The town temperament is, in general, anxious, aspiring, combative; the rural temperament quiet, unambitious, and peaceful. But the town temperament has this advantage over the rural—a man may, by choice, fix his home in cities, yet have the most lively enjoyment of the country when he visits it for recreation; while the man who, by choice, settles habitually in the country, there deposits his household goods, and there moulds his habits of thought to suit the life he has selected, usually feels an actual distress, an embarrassment, a pain, when, from time to time, he drops a forlorn stranger on the London pavement. He cannot readily brace his mind to the quick exertion for small objects that compose the activity of the Londoner. He has no interest in his gossip about persons he does not know: the very weather does not affect him as it does the man who has no crops to care for. When the Londoner says, "What a fine day!" he shakes his head dolefully, and mutters, "Sadly in want of rain."—*Blackwood.*

CULTIVATE FLOWERS.

The cultivation of flowers is, of all the amusements of mankind, the one to be selected and approved, as one of the most innocent in itself, and most perfectly devoid of injury or annoyance to others; the employment is not only conducive to health and peace of mind, but probably

more goodwill has arisen and friendship been founded, by the intercourse and communication connected with this pursuit, than from any other whatever; the pleasures, the ecstasies of the horticulturist are harmless and pure; a streak, a tint, a shade become a triumph, which, though often obtained by chance, are secured aloft by morning care, by evening caution, and the vigilance of days; an employ which, in its various grades, excludes neither the opulent nor the indigent, and; teeming with boundless variety, affords an unceasing excitement to emulation, without contention or ill-will.

THE BEAUTY SPRING AT CREWKERNE.

At early dawn, on the first of March,
She stood by the Beauty Well,
Of a bonnier maid, or a better maid.
No man in the town could tell;
Her skin was white as the wind-flower's bloom,
Her eyes were hyacinth blue,
Her breath was sweet as the sweet primrose,
What did she come there to do?

"I want," she said, as she loved her face,
While up rose the glowing sun,
"To be fairer than anything else beside
To him, my darling one.
O heaven, that art so rosy, grant
A part of thy bloom to my cheek!
Oh, may I be as this water pure,
As yonder violet meek!"
"For I could not bear that my love should think
Anything better than I;
I could not bear that a fairer face
Should in his memory lie.
I would that every moment should pass
In a tender, true caress;
I would my life should be life of his,
That my love he ever should bless."
She turned away, and the lark sprang up
And sang with joy above her;
And over her sang, than lark more blithe,
The jubilant heart of her lover.
She grew more beautiful day by day—
The reason who shall tell?
He said 'twas caused by her gentle soul—
She laid it all to the Well.

Theories are the mighty soap bubbles with which the grown-up children of our science amuse themselves; while the honest vulgar stand gazing in stupid admiration, and dignify these learned vagaries with the name of wisdom.—*Washington Irving.*

April.

Sweetly breathing, vernal air,
That with kind warmth doth repair
Winter's ruins; from whose breast
All the gems and spices of the East
Borrow their perfumes — CAREW.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	S	All Fools Day	5 29	5 51
2	S	5th Sunday in Lent	6 14	6 40
3	M	Sun rises 5h. 33m. Sets 6h. 35m.	7 6	7 36
4	T	Goldsmith died, 1774	8 11	8 51
5	W	Dividends due at Bank	9 32	10 13
6	T	Old Lady Day	10 54	11 29
7	F	Cambridge Term ends	12 0	0 1
8	S	Oxford Term ends	0 28	0 51
9	S	Palm Sunday	1 11	1 29
10	M	Sun rises 5h. 17m. Sets 6h. 46m.	1 47	2 2
11	T	George Canning born, 1770	2 18	2 34
12	W	Young, poet, died, 1765	2 50	3 5
13	T	Maunday Thursday	3 21	3 37
14	F	GOOD FRIDAY	3 51	4 7
15	S	Easter Term begins	4 24	4 39
16	S	EASTER SUNDAY	4 56	5 14
17	M	Easter Monday	5 33	5 55
18	T	Easter Tuesday	6 18	6 44
19	W	Alphege	7 12	7 46
20	T	Sun rises 4h. 56m. Sets 7h. 3m.	8 25	9 8
21	F	Cambridge Easter Term begins	9 47	10 25
22	S	Bombardment of Odessa, 1854	11 2	11 38
23	S	Low Sunday. St. George	12 0	0 7
24	M	Brazil discovered, 1500	0 34	0 57
25	T	St. Mark	1 22	1 45
26	W	Oxford Easter Term begins	2 8	2 32
27	T	Sun rises 4h. 42m. Sets 7h. 14m.	2 54	3 18
28	F	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	3 40	4 3
29	S	Babbington, physician, died, 1833	4 25	4 47
30	S	2nd Sunday after Easter	5 8	5 30

MOON'S CHANGES.

3 First Quarter	1h. 19m. A.M.	18 Last Quarter	11h. 20m. P.M.
11 Full Moon	4h. 28m. A.M.	25 New Moon	2h. 13m. P.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
April 2. 5th in Lent	Exodus 3..John 20	Exodus 5..Heb. 4
9. Palm Sunday	Exodus 9..Matt. 26	Exodus 10..—5to v.11
16. Easter Sunday	Exodus 12..Romans 6	Exodus 14..Acts 2, v. 22
23. Low Sunday	Numb. 16..Acts 20	Numb. 22..2 Peter 2
30. 2nd aft. Easter	Numb. 23, 24..Acts 27	Numb. 25..2, 3 John

APRIL.



First, lusty Spring, all dight in leaves of flowers,
That freshly budded, and new blooms did bear. —
In which a thousand birds had built their bowers,
That sweetly sung, to call forth paramours :
And in his hand a javelin he did bear,
And on his head as fit for warlike stoures,
A gilt engraven morion he did wear ;
That as some did him love, so others did him fear.

FAERIE QUEENNE.

IN Nature, beauty is almost always combined with utility ; and while the senses are feasted with the great variety of colours and odours abounding among flowers and plants, the contemplative mind naturally considers the beneficial effects that result from this beautiful combination of vegetable wonders. All is connected in the vast system of the globe, and order emanates from the equipoise of conflicting phenomena. Animals carry off the oxygen of the atmosphere, replacing it by carbonic acid gas ; and are thus at work to adulterate the air, and render it unfit for respiration. Vegetables take up acid gas, retain the carbon, and give out oxygen ; and are thus purifying the air tainted by animals, and re-establishing the necessary proportions between its elements. In Europe, while our vegetables, stripped by the severity of the season of their foliage, no longer yield the air contributing to life, the salutary gas is borne to us by trade winds from the southernmost regions of America. Winds from all quarters of the world intermingle thus the various strata of the atmosphere, and keep its constitution uniform in all seasons, and at all elevations. The substances which are produced by the dissolution of animal and vegetable matter, diluted with water, are absorbed by plants, and constitute a portion of the nourishment by which they are maintained ; plants in their turn become the food of animals, and these again

the prey of others which subsist on flesh. In spite of this perpetual state of war and destruction, nothing perishes, for all is regenerated. Nature has ordained that the two great divisions of organized beings should depend the one upon the other for support, and that both the life and death of individuals should be equally serviceable in keeping up the races of them.

The arrival of the swallow, about the middle of this month, foretels the approach of Summer, whose coming, however, is too often retarded by the return of Winter in angry mood, hurling his last hail-storms at the "proud-pied" and flower-wreathed head of April. After the swallow, the next bird that appears is the nightingale; which seldom sings above six weeks, generally commencing the last week in April. That beautiful bird the wryneck next makes its appearance, preceding the cuckoo by a few days. The other summer birds of passage which arrive this month, make their appearance in the following order: the ring-ousel; the redstart, frequenting old walls and ruinous edifices; the yellow wren, the swift, the whitethroat, the grasshopper lark, and the willow wren.

The progress of vegetation is general and rapid in April. The sloe puts forth its elegant flowers; a host of others follow, among which may be named the ash, ground-ivy, and the box-tree. The vine expands its empurpled leaves; and those of the sweet chesnut, in their turn, are playing in the breeze. The wild and garden cherry, the plum, gooseberry and currant trees, the sycamore, the apricot, and the nectarine are in flower. Many lovely flowers are showered from the lap of April: among them may be named jonquil, anemone, ranunculus, polyanthus, and the crown-imperial. The double-white, the yellow, and some others of the earlier tulips, are fully opened in this month; but the more illustrious varieties will not blow for some weeks. The yellow star of Bethlehem, the vernal squill, and the wood-sorrel are now in flower. The way-side violet is still seen, and the hedge-banks are now studded with primroses. Other flowers which adorn our fields at this time are the chequered daffodil, the lady-smock, the harebell, and the cowslip.

Rush-gathering was once a prominent feature of this month, and afforded profitable means of obtaining a livelihood at a period of the year when there was a scarcity of agricultural labour. Change, the prime minister of Time, has circumscribed the usefulness of rushes, and, consequently, the regularity of this occupation has been destroyed.

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## POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

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### RETURN OF SPRING.

God shield ye, heralds of the Spring,  
Ye faithful swallows, fleet of wing,  
Houps, cuckoos, nightingales,  
Turtles, and every wilder bird,  
That make your hundred chirpings heard

Through the greenwood and dales.

God shield ye, Easter daisies all,  
Fair roses, buds and blossoms all,  
And ye whom erst the gore  
Of Ajax and Narciss did print,  
Ye wild thyme, anise, balm, and mint,  
I welcome ye once more.

God shield ye, bright-embroidered train  
Of butterflies, that on the plain,  
Of each sweet herblet sip;  
And ye, new swarms of bees, that go  
Where the pink flowers and yellow grow,  
To kiss them with your lip.

A hundred thousand times I call  
A hearty welcome on ye all:  
This season how I love—  
This merry din on every shore—  
For winds and storms whose sullen roar  
Forbade my steps to rove.

*Pierre Ronsard, 1524—1585.*



## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.



## SPRING TIME.

There are few, if any, who do not feel their pulses leap at the sweet approach of Spring: the fresh grass-blades, with their vivid green; the shining tree-buds, slowly unfolding; the daisies and the buttercups, those welcome harbingers of myriad songs and flowers; the deep blue of the sky, flecked with its white island-clouds; the cheery lifting of windows in all the habitations of men; the glad little children who now skip about with uncovered locks, defying wind and skies, and the ecstatic song of birds. Who, with ever so frail a thread of life in hands, does not involuntarily love and cling to it, in spite of attendant pains and cares?—*Fanny Fern.*

## PŪLPITS OF THE PAST.

In the annals of Dunstable Priory is this item:—"In 1483, made a clock over the pulpit." A stand for a hour glass still remains in many pulpits. A rector of Bilbury used to preach two hours, regularly turning the glass. After the text, the esquire of the parish withdrew, smoked his pipe, and returned to the blessing. Lecture-pulpits have also hour-glasses. The priest had sometimes a watch found him by the parish.

## ORIGIN OF FAIRS AND MARKETS.

Fairs did the work of shops in Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman times, and in doing so they gradually lost the religious character with which they were at first started. "In the beginning of Holy Church," it is written in one of the old legends, "it was so that people came at night-time to the church with candles burning; they would wake and come with light toward the church to their devotions; but after, they fell to lechery and songs, dances, harping, piping, and also to gluttony and sin, and so turned the holiness to cursedness. Wherefore, holy fathers ordained the people to leave that waking"—a term still retained in the Irish wakes—"and to fast at even." The evening fasts, however, were as unprofitable, from a religious point of view, as those formerly held at night-time. The people who assembled, generally in the churchyards, and often in the churches themselves, of the saints whose merits they came to celebrate, soon turned their meetings into opportunities for amusement, and laid the foundation of those periodical fairs which, despite all the opposition of the clergy and other lovers of good order, have held their ground almost to the present day. But all the money was not spent in feasting and sight-seeing.

Wherever numbers of people were gathered together, it was natural that tradesmen should bring their wares for sale; and to the villagers, spending most of their time quite out of the reach of the scanty commerce of those ages, it was a great advantage to meet with merchants provided with large collections of useful and ornamental articles of home and foreign production, and willing to barter them for sheepskins and agricultural produce, or any of the rough and tough manufacture of the local workmen. In this way fairs became markets; and markets that never had been fairs, came to be held at various intervals, yearly, monthly, or weekly, in every part of the land.—*London Society.*

## CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.

There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern author, that no man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavours, or rewards his labour with a smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon the sea, meet difficulty or encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labour will be rewarded by the sweets of home.

## TROY AND AVOIRDUPOISE.

William the Conqueror introduced into England what was called Troy-weight, from Troyes, a town in the province of Champagne, in France, now in the department of Aube, where a celebrated fair was held. The English were dissatisfied with this weight, because the pound did not weigh so much as the pound in use at that time in England. Hence arose the term *avoir du poise* (to have weight), which was a medium between the French and English weights.

Criminals are nothing more than the representations of our virtues and vices moving before our eyes—the visible phantoms of our souls. God shows them to us that we may reflect.—*Victor Hugo.*

## SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S ESTIMATE OF MILITARY GLORY.

Nineteen long letters from Lord Ellenborough. He has made me Governor of Scinde, with additional pay; he has ordered the captured guns to be cast into a triumphal column, with our name. I wish he would let me go back to my wife and girls, it would be more to me than pay,

glory, and honours. This is glory! is it?

Yes. Nine princes have surrendered their swords to me on the field of battle, and their kingdoms have been conquered by me and attached to my own country. Well, all the glory that can be desired is mine, and I care so little for it that, the moment I can, all shall be resigned to live quietly with my wife and girls; no honour or riches repay me for absence from them. Otherwise, this sort of life is life to me; is agreeable, as it may enable me to do good to these poor people. Oh! if I can do any good thing to serve them where so much blood has been shed in accursed war, I shall be happy. May I never see another shot fired! Horrid, horrid war! Yet how it wins upon and hardens one when in command! No young man can resist the temptation. I defy him; but thirty and sixty are different.—*The Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles James Napier.*

#### LONDON SIGNS.

The following may be mentioned as among the known London signs:—The Cheshire Cheese, the Hole-in-the-Wall, the Star and Garter, the Yorkshire Grey, the arms of various crafts, the Sun, the Moon, in various phases; the Man in the Moon; Lions—Red, White, and Blue; Bears of various colours; the Bear and Ragged Staff; the Blue Boar, the Boar's Head, of famous memory; the Spotted Dog, the Elephant and Castle, the Talbot, the Lamb, the Lamb and Flag, the Dun Cow, a very ancient sign, which probably originated with the traditional "dun cow" of Guy, Earl of Warwick; the Pig and Whistle, the Fox and Hounds, the Hare and Hounds, in the remaining portion of the Rookery of St. Giles's, which is a memorial of the days when the citizens, while inspecting the conduits, enjoyed hunting in this neighbourhood; the Fox under the Hill, in the Borough; the White Hart, the badge of an English King; the Roebuck, the Angel, and the Hen and Chickens. The Cock, which is very often found near to the Cross Keys of St. Peter; the Falcon, and many other birds and beasts might be mentioned, as London signs; but fishes, with the exception of the Dolphin, seem to have been brought but little into request. The Mermaid, the Green Dragon, the Coach and Horses, the Baptist's Head, the Noah's Ark, the Load of Hay, the Good Samaritan, the Vine, the Laurel Tree, the Wheatsheaf, the Blue Bell, the Five Bells, the Roses, Red and White (having reference to the wars of the Houses of York and Lancaster), the Artichoke, the Royal Oak, the Mitre, the Gun, the Comus, Albion, Britannia, the White Conduit, Sutton Arms, and some hundreds

of other London signs, have all obvious significance; and in the list given in the dry pages of *The Post Office Directory* a person who has thought of things of the past will find both instruction and amusement.—*Builder.*

#### WORKING AT NIGHT.

Sewing by candle-light, by a table with a dark cloth on it, is injurious to the eyesight. When no other remedy presents itself, put a sheet of white paper before you.

#### HEAT AND LIGHT.

If a body, such as a piece of iron, be heated and allowed to cool in the open air, the heat gradually passes off from the surface in straight lines, in the form of rays, in the same manner as light proceeds from the candle or the sun; this is called radiant heat. Radiant heat is supposed to move with the same velocity as light—that is, at the rate of a hundred and ninety two thousand miles per second.

#### HOW TO FEED PARROTS.

Avoid animal food, bones, &c. Although parrots are very fond of these things, they are radically bad for them. They create a taste for blood, and this taste is too often gratified at the expense of *their own* blood. They pick out their feathers, insert their bills into the places where the feathers once grew, and the fatal deed is done. They find a supply of blood, and feast on it until they become bare. The irritability of their skin is fearful. To prevent all this, let their food consist of grits (or groats), canary-seed, millet, Abernethy biscuit, sweet biscuit, &c. Their usual (staple) food for the day should be bread and milk—not actual sop, but squeezed into a moderately soft paste. If hempseed be given, let it be but very sparingly. It adds to the heat of their bodies. Do not let there be *too* much food of any kind placed in the cage at any one time. *The cage cannot be kept too sweet.* All occasional treats should be in moderation. Apple, pear, fruit of any kind, will be acceptable.

The present evil is often the husk in which Providence has enclosed the germ of future prosperity.

He is the man of power who controls the storms and tempets of his mind, and turns to good account the worst accidents of fortune.

We should so live and labour that what came to us as seed, may go to the next generation as blossoms, and what came to us as blossoms may go to them as fruit.

## THE RAINBOW.

“And God said: ‘I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.’”—*Genesis ix. 13.*

A maiden pored o'er the book of books  
When the sun was burning low;  
And the alps of heaven o'erbeetled earth  
In their shrouds of driven snow.

A storm had passed, and the bridge of God  
Was thrown o'er the purple falls;  
And its emerald rings and jasper bolts  
Were firm in the opal walls.

And a rosy boy from his playmates came,  
And, kissing the maiden, said:  
“The sun rolls down to the sapphire west  
In a lake of molten red.

“The night is near; and the ebon east  
Is cross'd with a golden bow:  
Do the angels bright, in their silvery stoles,  
By its arches come and go?

“I hear they play on their harps of pearl  
Where never a minstrel trod:  
Will they come to-night by the golden bridge,  
And hosannas sing to God?”

Then the maiden smiled ere the captive truth  
From its ruby portals broke;  
And the lovebeams flash'd in their crystal spheres;  
And thus to the child she spoke:

“When Ararat from the deluge rose  
A berg in a boundless bay,  
And the dove had fled to the olive-groves,  
And the ark at anchor lay—

“An altar burn'd; and the odour coils  
With the zephyrs soar'd above;  
And the Lord of hosts to the earth look'd down,  
And his angels turn'd to love.

“And He blessed the ground: by the Summer flowers,  
By the Autumn fruit and grain,  
By the light of day, by the shade of night,  
It should ne'er be waste again.

“And He made a sign: in the sapphire west  
The sun should for ever glow;  
And the azure seas of the ebon east  
Should shine with a golden bow.

“Now years have roll'd, and a thousand moons  
Have sail'd in their argent cars;  
And fiery flames in the sky have waned  
By the light of countless stars.

“But the covenant stands. At the bridal, smiles  
The sun in the matchless worth;  
Still set is the bow by the King of kings,  
When He plights His troth to earth.



## May.

Now rings the woodland loud and long,  
The distance takes a lovelier hue;  
And, drowned in yonder living blue,  
The lark becomes a sightless song.

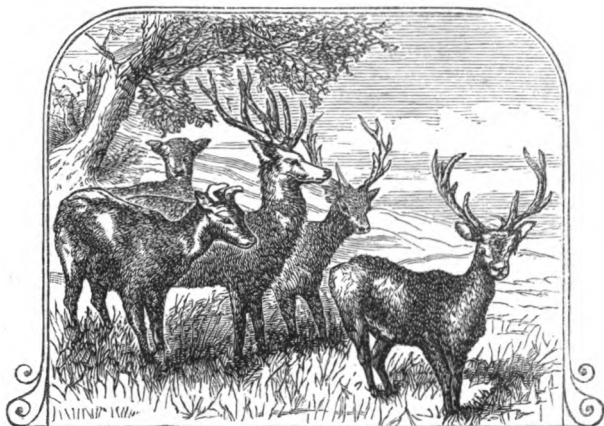
| D.<br>M. | D.<br>W. | ANNIVERSARIES.                   | High Water at<br>London Bridge. |       |
|----------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
|          |          |                                  | A. M.                           | P. M. |
| 1        | M        | St. Philip and St James          | 5 53                            | 6 18  |
| 2        | T        | Invention of the Cross           | 6 44                            | 7 11  |
| 3        | W        | Jamaica discovered, 1495         | 7 42                            | 8 16  |
| 4        | T        | Seringapatam stormed, 1798       | 8 53                            | 9 29  |
| 5        | F        | Hamburgh burnt, 1842             | 10 3                            | 10 38 |
| 6        | S        | St. John Evangelist              | 11 13                           | 11 43 |
| 7        | S        | 3rd Sunday after Easter          | 12 0                            | 0 9   |
| 8        | M        | Half-Quarter day,                | 0 32                            | 0 51  |
| 9        | T        | Sun rises 4h. 20m. Sets 7h. 34m. | 1 11                            | 1 31  |
| 10       | W        | Battle of Lodi, 1796             | 1 48                            | 2 4   |
| 11       | T        | Easter Term ends                 | 2 20                            | 2 37  |
| 12       | F        | Percival shot, 1812              | 2 56                            | 3 12  |
| 13       | S        | Old May-day                      | 3 29                            | 3 45  |
| 14       | S        | 4th Sunday after Easter          | 4 2                             | 4 21  |
| 15       | M        | Sun rises 4h. 10m. Sets 7h. 43m. | 4 40                            | 4 59  |
| 16       | T        | Battle of Albuera, 1811          | 5 20                            | 5 40  |
| 17       | W        | Dr. Jenner died, 1749            | 6 3                             | 6 30  |
| 18       | T        | Boswell died, 1795               | 6 57                            | 7 27  |
| 19       | F        | Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536       | 8 2                             | 8 41  |
| 20       | S        | Hicks' Hall founded, 1779        | 9 20                            | 9 56  |
| 21       | S        | Rogation Sunday                  | 10 33                           | 11 8  |
| 22       | M        | Cambridge Term divides           | 11 40                           | 12 0  |
| 23       | T        | Sun rises 3h. 59m. Sets 7h. 54m. | 0 9                             | 0 36  |
| 24       | W        | Queen's Birthday                 | 1 3                             | 1 29  |
| 25       | T        | Ascension Day                    | 1 54                            | 2 17  |
| 26       | F        | Clock after Sun 3m. 14s.         | 2 40                            | 3 4   |
| 27       | S        | Calvin died, 1564                | 3 26                            | 3 47  |
| 28       | S        | Sunday after Ascension           | 4 7                             | 4 29  |
| 29       | M        | Restoration of Charles II.       | 4 51                            | 5 12  |
| 30       | T        | Joan of Arc burnt, 1431          | 5 34                            | 5 57  |
| 31       | W        | Dr. Chalmers died, 1847          | 6 20                            | 6 45  |

| MOON'S CHANGES. |               |                 |                |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 2 First Quarter | 4h. 4m. P.M.  | 13 Last Quarter | 6h. 39m. A.M.  |
| 10 Full Moon    | 8h. 23m. P.M. | 24 New Moon     | 10h. 49m. P.M. |

### SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

| DAYS.                  | MORNING. |              | EVENING. |               |
|------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| May 7. 3rd aft. Easter | Deut.    | 4..Matt. 5   | Deut.    | 5..Rom. 6     |
| 14. 4th aft. Easter    | Deut.    | 6..Matt. 12  | Deut.    | 7..Rom. 13    |
| 21. Rogation Sun.      | Deut.    | 8..Matt. 19  | Deut.    | 9..1 Cor. 4   |
| 28. 1st aft. Ascen.    | Deut.    | 12..Matt. 26 | Deut.    | 13..1 Cor. 11 |

# MAY.



Welcome, pure thoughts, welcome ye silent groves,  
These guests, these courts my soul most dearly loves  
Now the winged people of the sky shall sing  
My cheerful anthems to the gladsome Spring :  
A prayer-book now shall be my looking glass,  
In which I will adore sweet Virtue's face.  
Here dwell no hateful looks, no palace cares,  
No broken vows dwell here, nor pale-faced fears :  
Then here I'll sit, and sigh my lost love's folly,  
And learn t' affect an holy melancholy :  
And if contentment be a stranger,—then  
I'll ne'er look for it, but in Heaven again.—SIR H. WOTTON.

THERE is something revivifying in this season of the year—a gaiety and mirthfulness of which all God's creatures more or less partake. A thousand joyous feelings are associated with the smell of hawthorn, and the sight of the bright green trees, and the sound of the notes of the sweet singing birds; and the daisies and cowslips spangle the surface of the grassy fields, and the playful butterflies wanton in the glittering sunbeams. For the country is now in perfection: every bush a nosegay—all the ground a piece of embroidery. The lily of the valley now opens her snowy bells, and the flowers of the chesnut-tree begin to unfold. The flowers of the Scotch fir, the beech, the oak, and the honeysuckle, are now in full bloom. The banks of shaded hedges are ornamented with the pretty tribe of speedwells, the field mouse-ear, the dove's-foot crane's-bill, and the red campion. The orchis is now found in moist pastures, and violets still continue to shed their delicious odours.

The latest species of the summer birds of passage arrive about the beginning of May, among these are the fern-owl, the spotted fly-catcher, and the sedge bird. Birds are still occupied in building their nests or

laying their eggs. The insect tribe continue to add to their numbers. The female wasp appears at the latter end of the month, and the swarming of bees takes place.

## POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

### LATE IN SPRING.

Throw up the window, lest we miss  
One charm of such a day as this;  
I saw it dawn, and by  
The tints on its unfolding scroll,  
I knew how softly o'er the whole  
Will beauty's picture lie.

But the clear rose light o'er the sea,  
The blue air drooping dewily  
Above the kindling hill.  
Spring, that in Paradise had birth,  
Must keep to beautify the earth  
Some Eden touches still.

How close to Heaven earth seems to lie,  
Thus floating in so pure a sky,  
So luminous and calm!  
The fancy catches on the breeze  
The stray notes of its melodies,  
Its breathings out of balm.

Sure love, joys pulses in thy breast,  
'Mid Nature's buoyant bright unrest,  
Must beat with quickened power  
For me glad thoughts are at the flood,  
Thy cares melt down: Hope's tiniest bud  
Swells out into a flower.

A few years since a day so bright  
Had dawned, as with Hope's flutter'd  
light,  
And set in rosiest smiles.  
To me, thou know'st, the last red ray  
Brought one who dwelt so far away,  
But tired not with the miles.

A thought of Love's dear wooing plays  
Since then, round all clear lovely days,  
The sun's illumin'd bow;  
We catch the flush of Summer fair,  
Though veil'd with Spring's soft golden  
hair,  
While sleeping on her arm.

See our small garden all in blow;  
Anemone and crocus glow,  
The sun's illumin'd bow;  
That these shall deep carnations bloom,  
Blush-rose and lily gush perfume,  
So base, so scentless now!

The wild bird builds its summer house,  
The trees with hope seem tremulous,  
Thus in the light wind sway'd;  
A fragrant promise spreading round,  
That in their small green buds are bound  
Rich depths of emerald shade.

The azure sea all sparkling springs  
To meet the morning's airy wings,  
The busy boats go out;  
And looking down the sunny street,  
Our eyes such cheery faces meet,  
Such pleasant groups about!

Hark to those children's passing talk!  
They have not, in their morning walk,  
Left one wild flower unstir'd;  
Our neighbours are astir, then one  
Puts her geraniums in the sun,  
The next hangs out her bird.

The dear old couple o'er the way,  
Smile at the children, blithe as they,  
And live their childhood through;  
The Spring that o'er each white head  
breathes,  
Drops ever on mem'ry's primrose wreaths  
A sprinkle of its dew.

The sick girl in her window lies,  
While her unearthly, brilliant eyes  
Seem into heaven to strain.  
Her Spring will open far away,  
Long ere of ours the earliest ray  
Can bless the world again.

All duly robed for its first day,  
The pretty mother, proud and gay,  
Brings out the babe next door.  
Ah! tiny blossom, thou couldst bring  
Into her very heart a spring  
It never felt before.

But sure, dear husband, 'twere a sin  
To spend the golden hours within;  
Up to the warm hill side,  
And let those little ones of ours  
See Nature write her name in flowers,  
Before the first have died.

If Spring and childhood, glad and free,  
But move us with their blended glee  
To play the child again,  
The day shall close on softened hearts,  
That own with praise, as it departs,  
It hath not shone in vain.

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

### WAR.

Is the perfection of human character an iron will and a relentless heart? and are the pride and triumph of human genius, the training men to the destruction of each other? Is man made to prey upon and destroy, or to aid and co-operate with his neighbour. No: the great revolutions which astonish the earth must be ascribed to causes more durable and more general than a miscalculation of time or distance, or any other of the thousand accidents on which the destiny of war seems to turn. Triumphs like those of Napoleon, the result of brute force, have been found in all ages; but only in modern times are we able to track out the subtle and invincible power whose voice can tell the conqueror that he is weighed in the balance and found wanting, and that all the strength he wields may obstruct for awhile, but cannot seriously delay or turn aside, the steady march of moral laws which rule the universe.

### EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.

After the death of his wife, Sir Chas. Napier removed to Caen, in Normandy, and did his best to perform the part of a mother to his girls. His was to make them religious, as the foundation of all excellence; to teach them accounts, that they might learn the value of money; work, that they might not waste their time if they were rich, nor be helpless if they were poor; cooking, that they might guard against the waste of servants, and be able to do for themselves in the event of a revolution.—*Sir William Napier's Life of his Brother.*

### TENACITY OF TEMPERATURE.

Take two newly-laid eggs, pass through one of them a galvanic shock, place them both for half an hour in a freezing mixture of snow and salt. The galvanized egg, which has been killed by the shock, will be found frozen; the other will be unchanged; its living principle has enabled it to retain its temperature. The same is true of seeds, which will retain their living principle and temperature for ages. Thus, life not only takes care of itself but provides for future beings.

### OUT-DOOR LIFE.

Just as that poetry is the freshest which the out-door life has the most nourished, so I believe that there is no surer sign of the rich vitality which finds its richest joys in sources the most

innocent, than the child-like taste for that same out-door life. Whether you take from fortune the palace or the cottage, add to your chambers a hall in the courts of Nature. Let the earth but give you room to stand on; well, look up—Is it nothing to have for your roof-tree—Heaven?—*Blackwood.*

### HEREAFTER.

The gold and rose of the resplendent west  
Toned into grey; and in the twilight stirred  
With whispering sobs the birches; from the  
copses  
Rang the clear mellow notes of Eve's own bird,  
Wakening an echo in my pulse and brain—  
As sweet and favourite music has the power  
To wake the slumbering memories of the souls,  
And paint our past lives in the present hour.  
Above the hills up-rose a little lamp—  
A white thread woven in the black robe of  
night;  
A gold star nursed in the lap of Heaven,  
Whose soft ray shed upon me its pure light.  
There was a time—not far, yet 'tis an age—  
When the Past was my Present; and I  
dreamed  
What now it recks not, yet would dream again,  
So real to me that tender vision seemed.  
From out the wreck of these my scattered hopes  
Ariseth upward through the surging sea  
Of midway troubles, the bright distant star,  
And sets a light betwixt Despair and me.  
The yellow sand stretch o'er the curved bay  
In broad expanse, what time the spring tides  
fall  
Below the weed-grown rock, till the slow sea  
Turns from its ebb again, and covereth all.  
So spread before us lie the things of earth,  
Wherein we catch a glimpse of the sublime;  
Anon the tide of working life flows on,  
And all is merged in the sea of time.  
In "The Hereafter" shall these things be plain?  
Who knows? It is not given us to tell!  
Short-sighted that we are, we seek to raise  
The veil, and cannot; yet it is as well!

### THE AMETHYST.

When this stone was first prized is not known. It was the ninth in place upon the breastplate of the Jewish high priests, and the name *Issachar* was engraved upon it. It is of a rich violet colour, and, according to Plutarch, takes its name from its colour, resembling wine mixed with water. One worth 200 rix dollars having been rendered colourless, equalled a diamond in lustre valued at 18,000 gold crowns. Amethysts were discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1755.

In the morning ask thyself what thou hast to do, and in the evening ask thyself what thou hast done.

## June.

The foxglove now in crimson tresses rich  
Depends, whose freckled cups to insect tribes  
Afford a canopy of velvet bliss.

| D.<br>M. | D.<br>W. | ANNIVERSARIES.                      | High Water at<br>London Bridge. |       |
|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
|          |          |                                     | A. M.                           | P. M. |
| 1        | T        | Nicomede                            | 7 9                             | 7 34  |
| 2        | F        | Gordon Riots, 1780                  | 8 2                             | 8 34  |
| 3        | S        | Oxford Term ends                    | 9 8                             | 9 40  |
| 4        | S        | WHIT SUNDAY                         | 10 10                           | 10 41 |
| 5        | M        | Boniface                            | 11 12                           | 11 41 |
| 6        | T        | Cavour died, 1861                   | 12 0                            | 0 7   |
| 7        | W        | Oxford Trinity Term begins          | 0 32                            | 0 52  |
| 8        | T        | Edward Black Prince died, 1376      | 1 12                            | 1 34  |
| 9        | F        | Crystal Palace opened, 1854         | 1 54                            | 2 13  |
| 10       | S        | Sun rises 3h. 45m. Sets 8h. 13m.    | 2 33                            | 2 53  |
| 11       | S        | <i>Trinity Sunday.</i> St. Barnabas | 3 10                            | 3 30  |
| 12       | M        | Collins died, 1759                  | 3 49                            | 4 8   |
| 13       | T        | Corsica taken, 1767                 | 4 27                            | 4 48  |
| 14       | W        | Battle of Naseby, 1645              | 5 10                            | 5 34  |
| 15       | T        | Corpus Christi                      | 5 57                            | 6 22  |
| 16       | F        | Duke of Marlborough died, 1722      | 6 48                            | 7 16  |
| 17       | S        | Sun rises 3h. 44m. Sets 8h. 17m.    | 7 49                            | 8 19  |
| 18       | S        | <i>1st Sunday after Trinity</i>     | 8 54                            | 9 30  |
| 19       | M        | Magna Charta signed, 1215           | 10 3                            | 10 36 |
| 20       | T        | Accession, 1837                     | 11 11                           | 11 43 |
| 21       | W        | Proclamation, 1837                  | 12 0                            | 0 14  |
| 22       | T        | Battle of Morat, 1476               | 0 42                            | 1 10  |
| 23       | F        | Cambridge Easter Term ends          | 1 37                            | 2 1   |
| 24       | S        | St. John the Baptist                | 2 27                            | 2 51  |
| 25       | S        | <i>2nd Sunday after Trinity</i>     | 3 12                            | 3 35  |
| 26       | M        | Quarter Sessions commence           | 3 55                            | 4 15  |
| 27       | T        | Sun rises 3h. 47m. Sets 8h. 19m.    | 4 35                            | 4 53  |
| 28       | W        | Victoria Cross distributed, 1857    | 5 13                            | 5 33  |
| 29       | T        | St. Peter                           | 5 53                            | 6 12  |
| 30       | F        | Militia Bill, 1852                  | 6 34                            | 6 56  |

## MOON'S CHANGES.

|                 |               |                 |                |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 First Quarter | 8h. 22m. A.M. | 16 Last Quarter | 11h. 53m. A.M. |
| 9 Full Moon     | 9h. 41m. A.M. | 23 New Moon     | 7h. 57m. A.M.  |

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

| DAY.                | MORNING.                    | EVENING.                  |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| June 4. Whit Sunday | Deut. 16, v18.. Ac. 10, v34 | Isaiah 11.. Ac. 19, v. 21 |
| 11. Trinity Sunday  | Genesis 1.. Matt. 3         | Genesis 18.. 1 John 5     |
| 18. 1st aft. Trin.  | Joshua 10.. Luke 2          | Joshua 23.. Galat. 2      |
| 25. 2nd aft. Trin.  | Judges 4.. Luke 8           | Judges 5.. Ephes. 2       |



## JUNE.



Then came the jolly Summer, being dight  
In a thin silken cassock coloured green,  
That was unlined all, to be more light ;  
And on his head a garland well beseen  
He wore, from which, as he had chauffed been,  
The sweat did drop ; and in his hand he bore  
A bow and shafts ; as he in forest green  
Had hunted late the libbard or the boar,  
And now would bathe his limbs, with labor heated sore.

FARRIE QUEENE.

SUPPOSING the weather to have been mild and favourable to vegetation, the flower-garden is in all its glory at the commencement of June ; and nothing can be more delightful than to observe the almost countless varieties which grace the parterre of Flora at this season. Marigolds and roses, including the guelder-rose, with its balls of dazzling whiteness, now display their beauties. The star of Bethlehem shines in all its splendour, and pinks and sweet-william add their pretty colours: the paniced lychnidea and red valerian ornament our gardens at this period, the delicate lilac of the one forming a pleasing contrast with the rich crimson of the other. The blossoms of the sweet-brier are now open: the white lily, and the flower-de-luce, or iris, with its splendid floscules and curiously-formed pistils, shine in the garden. The forget-me-not also flowers in June and throughout the summer. The gum-cistus tribe shed daily their abundant flowers, covering the ground with their delicate blossoms. The fragrant honeysuckle gives out its charming perfume. From the garden to the field is but a step, and here we may see clover in blossom, and regale our olfactory senses with its delightful fragrance. The sweet-scented vernal grass, which is the cause of the very delightful scent of hay, flowers also in this month, and diffuses its fragrance through

the country. About the beginning of June, the pimpernel, thyme, the bitter-sweet nightshade, white bryony, and the dog-rose, have their flowers full in bloom. The poppy also is now in flower. Soft copious showers are extremely welcome towards the beginning of this month, to forward the growth of the young herbage.

The increasing warmth of the year calls forth fresh species of insects. Of those which appear during this month the chief are the grasshopper; brass or green beetle; various kinds of flies, ephemera, or angler's may-fly, cuckoo-spit insect, or frog-hopper; stag-horn beetle, one of the largest of this class; and the formidable gadfly, a single one of which strikes terror into the largest herd of cattle, for it is in the skin of the back of these animals that this insect deposits its eggs. The grasshopper now makes his appearance, floating among the green leaves. The common jay frequents our gardens, and makes great havoc in the bean-rows. The fern-owl may be seen about the middle of the month, in the evening, among the branches of oaks, in pursuit of its favourite repast, the fern-chaffer. Mackerel are taken in abundance this month.

The season for sheep-shearing commences as soon as the warm weather is so far settled that the sheep may, without danger, lay aside great part of their clothing: this rural ceremony usually takes place in June, and was formerly celebrated with much innocent pastime.

The several kinds of corn come into ear and flower in June, as well as most of the numerous species of grasses. Gooseberries, currants, and strawberries, now begin to ripen. The elder-tree is in flower, and promises a rich supply of fruit to make our favourite beverage of a cold winter's evening.

The time of haymaking, full of pleasant memories, has now arrived, and in genial seasons affords healthy occupation to the labourer and delightful recreation to youth of both sexes.

## POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

### JUNE.

Laughingly thou comest,

Rosy June!

With thy light and tripping feet,  
And thy garlands fresh and sweet,

And thy waters all in tune;

With thy gifts of buds and bells

For the uplands and the dells,

With the wild bird and the bee

On the blossom and the tree;

And my heart leaps forth to meet thee,

With a joyous thrill to greet thee—

Rosy June!

And I love the flashing ray

Of the rivulets at play,

As they sparkle into day—

Rosy June!

Most lovely do I call thee—

Laughing June!

For thy skies are bright and blue

As a sapphire's brilliant hue,

And the heats of summer noon

Made cooler by thy breath,

O'er the clover-scented heath,

Which thy scythe must sweep so soon;

And thou fann'st the fever'd cheek

With thy softest gales of balm,

Till the pulse, so low and weak,

Beateth stronger and more calm:

A glimps thou art of heaven—

Lovely June!

Type of a purer clime,

Beyond the flight of time,

Where the amaranth flowers are rife,

By the placid stream of life,

Far ever gently flowing;

Where the beauty of the rose,

In that land of soft repose,

No blight nor fading knows.

In immortal fragrance blowing.

And my prayer is still to see,

In thy blessed ministry,

A transient gleam of regions that are

all divinely fair—

A foretaste of the bliss

In a holier world than this,

And a place beside the loved ones who

are safely gathered there.

*Mary Noel Meigs.*

## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

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## THE LOVE OF FLOWERS.

A love of these beautiful things of nature has been sometimes assumed as a criterion of the health of the mind. Those who are under the habitual influence of evil tempers do not approximate to the spirit and language of flowers. In vain do they reach forth their sweet clustering blossoms; envy, hatred, and malice are beyond the reach of such charmers, "charm they never so wisely." But he who, amid the cares and weariness of life, finds daily an interval or a disposition to commune with these dew-faced children of heaven—to devise their welfare, shelter their purity—has not been injured by the fever of political strife, the palsy of the heart, or the eating gangrene of the inordinate desire of riches.

## WHAT MAY BE DONE.

Take life just as though it was—as it is—an earnest, vital, essential affair. Take it just as though you personally were born to the task of performing a merry part in it—as though the world had waited for your coming. Take it as if it was a grand opportunity to do and achieve; to carry forward great and good schemes; to help and cheer a suffering, weary, it may be broken-hearted brother. The fact is, life is under-valued by a great majority of mankind. It is not made half as much of as should be the case. Where is the man or woman who accomplishes one-tenth of what might be done? Who cannot look back upon opportunities lost, plans unachieved, thoughts crushed, aspirations unfulfilled, and all caused from the lack of the necessary and possible effort? If we knew better how to take and make the most of life, it would be far greater than it is. Now and then a man stands aside from the crowd, labours earnestly, steadfastly, confidently, and straightway becomes famous for greatness of some sort. The world wonders, admires, idolises; yet it only illustrates what each may do if he takes hold of life with a purpose. If a man but say he *will*, and follow it up, he may expect to accomplish anything reasonable.

## FACTS ABOUT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

In connection with the General Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand there are, at the present time, 11,316 auxiliary offices. Of these, 808 are called "Head Offices," and 10,508 "Sub-Offices," including what are officially called "Road Letter-boxes," but popularly known as "Pillar Boxes." Of the 530 towns in England and Wales having head offices 331, in addition to a

night mail in each direction, and 444 a day mail from London, 40 of these towns receive, and 57 of them despatch, three bags to London daily. Five receive and twelve despatch four London bags daily; and three receive and five despatch five such bags daily. Mails are now conveyed within the United Kingdom by railways, mail coaches, mail carts, steam-packets, boats, and foot messengers, nearly 160,000 miles per day; the average charge per mile by railway being 6½d., and the cost by mail coaches, omnibuses, and mail carts 2½d.; by foot passengers 1½d.; and by packets and boats between different places in the United Kingdom, 4½d. per mile. The total number of letters delivered in United Kingdom during last year was 605,471,000, and that of book packets 41,814,000, with the chargeable newspapers, *i.e.*, those newspapers not bearing the impressed stamp. The number of newspapers delivered, bearing the "impressed stamp," was 45,047,000. The net revenue—namely, the difference between the adjusted gross revenue and the adjusted expenditure—was £1,236,941; but if the whole cost of the packet service be placed to the debit of the Post office (namely, £989,580), the true net balance paid into the Treasury would stand as £742,681, and which, in reality, thus found its way into the money-bill of her Most Gracious Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer. This vast establishment, the work in connection with which is literally ceaseless, is under the control and management of 25,380 officers, thus designated: one postmaster general, one secretary, two assistant-secretaries, and one secretary for Scotland, and another for Ireland; other superior officers and heads of departments, 20; 14 surveyors, 11,302 postmasters, 1,637 clerks, 168 mail guards and porters, 12,131 letter carriers and messengers, 7 marine mail officers, 22 postmasters, clerks, and letter carriers in the colonies, and 73 agents in foreign countries for collection of postage—making the grand total of officers 25,380. Nearly £30,000 per annum is paid by the department for the manufacture of postage labels alone. 3,114,050 statute miles at sea are annually traversed by the packets, the payment of which service amounts to upwards of six shillings (6s. 4d.) per mile. 580,000 registered letters were posted last year; and on the 14th of February, the day for the "love billets" of St. Valentine, not less than 430,000 of these generally harmless missives passed through the London offices alone—a number hitherto unprecedented in the history of this valuable branch of the public service, the General Post-office.—*City Press.*

## JUDGE NOT HARSHLY.

It is our duty to view with a charitable eye the doings of our fellow-beings. Every man thinks he can justify his own acts, or else he would not be guilty of them. Even the scoundrel who despoils his neighbour of either property or honour, will indulge in specious argument to prove that he is not half so bad as you think him. In viewing the transactions of the erring, we should, for the sake of humanity, judge with mercy and allowance; while, for the sake of the world at large and the benefit of example, we should never fail to adjudicate, either socially or legally, with strict justice.

## MUCH WISDOM IN LITTLE.

Keep good company or none.

Never be idle.

If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Always speak the truth.

Make few promises.

Live up to your engagements.

Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

Good character is above all things else.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.

Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income.

When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Never play at any kind of game of chance.

Avoid temptation, through fear that you may not withstand it.

Earn money before you spend it.

Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again.

Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

Never speak evil of anyone.

## A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Is there (asks a popular authoress) a sentiment to be found in any language so full of grace and beauty as the idea suggested by the three little words—"a mother's love?" How unceasing are the efforts of a mother in guiding the footsteps of her children. From our earliest in-

fancy, our mother watches over us with constant tenderness and devotion. To our infantile prattle she listens with delight, and with what interest she watches the gradual unfolding of our childish faculties. As we learn to talk, to walk, to observe, and think, how she glories over each little triumph. Fondly she watches our growth, with deepest interest she observes our boyish efforts and achievements, the temptations and struggles of our youth, and the hopes and aspirations of our manhood. Sorrows may come thick upon us, friends may prove faithless, and the world present not one cheering ray, yet will our mother cling to us with a love steadfast and abiding.—*Old Jonathan.*

## THE NEW-MOWN HAY.

When swallows dart from cottage-eaves

And farmers dream of barley sheaves;

When apples peep amid the leaves,

And woodbines scent the way—

We love to fly from daily care—

To breathe the buxom country air,

To join our hands and form a ring,

To laugh, and sport, and dance, and sing,

Amid the new-mown hay.

A stranger comes with eyes of blue:

Quoth he, "I'm Love, the young and true;

I wish to pass an hour with you,

This pleasant summer day."

"Come in! come in! you saucy elf!

And who's your friend?" "Tis friendship's

self."

"Come each—come both our sports to share:

There's welcome kind, and room to spare

Amid the new-mown hay."

The ring is formed. But who are these?

"Come, tell your errand, if you please.

You look so sour and ill at ease,

You dim the face of day."

"Ambition! Jealousy! and Strife!

And Scorn! and Weariness of Life!"

"If such your names, we hate your kin:

The place is full; you can't come in

Amid the new-mown hay."

Another guest comes bounding by,

With brow unwrinkled, fair and high—

With sunburnt face and roguish eye—

And asks your leave to stay.

Quoth he, "I'm Fun, your right good friend!"

"Come in! come in! with you we'll end!"

And thus we frolic in a ring,

And thus we laugh, and dance, and sing,

Amid the new-mown hay.

## DEPENDENCY.

What right has any person, endowed with an ordinary share of intellect, and blessed with a respectable share of good health, to despond? What is the cause of dependency? What is the meaning of it? The cause is a weak mind and the meaning is sin.

He who brings ridicule to bear against truth finds in his hand a blade without a hilt—more likely to cut himself than anybody else.

## TO MARRIED LADIES.

Cultivate your nerves. You can't pet them too much. Something will always be happening in the house; and unless your husband be worse than a stone, every new fright will be as good as a new gown or a new trinket to you. There are some domestic wounds only to be healed by the jeweller.—*Jerrold.*

## THE ALPHABET.

This most important invention is ascribed to a Phœnician. Previous to this invention, pictures or hieroglyphics were used to record events, and letters were probably a generalization of these. At this day the Chinese have no letters, but have 214 keys to classes of words, distinguished by the number of strokes comprised in each. The English language has 26 letters; the French 23; Hebrew 22; the Arabic 28. There are about three hundred various alphabets.

## ACT FROM PRINCIPLE.

The truly beautiful and good are they who pursue the paths of beauty and justice for the mere love of those attributes, and not because they think of the merit that attaches to such a life, or expect to reap favors and rewards therefor. The rewards of the truly virtuous are inherent in their own lives, from day to day, and are none the less enjoyed, though they are unknown to all the world.

## SENSITIVENESS.

A sensitive organization is nearly always accompanied by pride. There is delicacy in conferring favours, but receiving them is almost painful. This exquisite refinement of instinct, which is inherent in some, cannot possibly be understood by coarser minds, who regard the delicacy as affectation, the pain of gratitude as a bashful failing.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

We beg to submit to *The Times* that it can, if it pleases, carry out an important constitutional reform. It has only to publish, day by day, at the bottom of its summary, the numbers present in the House of Lords, and the peers will in three months be shamed out of their present laxity of attendance. The conduct of the gentlemen is most discreditable. There is no position in the world equal to that of an English peer; yet, of the five hundred persons who possess it, not twenty have the decency even to appear to exercise the privilege which the Constitution secures to them. Do they imagine that

they are 'invested with a share' in the legislative power, covered with titles, and walled-in with privileges, for their own advantage, or that of the nation? They are just as much bound to attend in their places as the members of the House of Commons; and their persistent refusal, not only to do their duty, but to pretend to do it, will, whenever their privileges next come into question, be bitterly remembered. But for Lord Derby, Lord Ellenborough, the law lords, and the Ministry, the Peers' Chamber would be a tomb.—*Spectator.*

## LOSING AND LIVING.

For ever the sun is pouring his gold  
On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow;  
His warmth he squanders on summits cold,  
His wealth on the homes of want and sorrow.  
To withhold his largess of precious light  
Is to bury himself in eternal night:  
To give  
Is to live.

The flower shines not for itself at all:  
Its joy is the joy it freely diffuses;  
Of beauty and balm it is prodigal,  
And it lives in the life it sweetly loses.  
No choice for the rose but glory or doom—  
To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom:  
To deny  
Is to die.

The seas lend silvery rain to the land,  
The land its sapphire streams to the ocean;  
The heart sends blood to the brain of command,  
The brain to the heart its lightning motion;  
And ever and ever we yield our breath,  
Till the mirror is dry, and images death:  
To live  
Is to give.

He is dead whose hand is not opened wide  
To help the need of a human brother;  
He doubles the life of his life-long ride  
Who gives his fortunate place to another;  
And a thousand million lives are his  
Who carries the world in his sympathies:  
To deny  
Is to die.

Throw gold to the far-dispersing wave,  
And your ships sail home with tons of treasure;  
Care not for comfort, all hardships brave,  
And evening and age shall sup with pleasure;  
Fling health to the sunshine, wind, and rain,  
And roses shall come to the cheek again:  
To give  
Is to live.

What is our life? Is it wealth or strength?  
If we for the Master's sake will lose it,  
We shall find it a hundred-fold, at length,  
While they shall for ever lose who refuse it;  
And nations that save their union and peace,  
At the cost of right, their woe shall increase:  
They save  
A grave.

Nothing subdues the irritation of a man of generous spirit sooner than to see that he has given pain without having excited resentment.

## July.

All flying things a like delight have found,  
Where'er I gaze, to what new region turn,  
Ten thousand insects in the air abound,  
Flitting on glancing wings that yield a summer-sound.

| D. | D. | ANNIVERSARIES.                   | High Water at London Bridge. |       |
|----|----|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
|    |    |                                  | A. M.                        | P. M. |
| 1  | S  | Princess Alice married, 1862     | 7 18                         | 7 40  |
| 2  | S  | 3rd Sunday after Trinity         | 8 4                          | 8 36  |
| 3  | M  | Dog Days begin [1776             | 9 10                         | 9 42  |
| 4  | T  | American Independence declared,  | 10 14                        | 10 47 |
| 5  | W  | Dividends due                    | 11 20                        | 11 50 |
| 6  | T  | Sun rises 3h. 53m. Sets 8h. 16m. | 12 0                         | 0 17  |
| 7  | F  | Sheridan died, 1816              | 0 42                         | 1 4   |
| 8  | S  | Oxford Trinity Term ends         | 1 27                         | 1 49  |
| 9  | S  | 4th Sunday after Trinity         | 2 10                         | 2 32  |
| 10 | M  | London Bridge burnt, 1212        | 2 54                         | 3 14  |
| 11 | T  | Peace of Villafranca, 1859       | 3 35                         | 3 54  |
| 12 | W  | George Stephenson died, 1848     | 4 14                         | 4 36  |
| 13 | T  | Murat assassinated, 1793         | 4 58                         | 5 19  |
| 14 | F  | Sun rises 4h 1m. Sets 8h. 10m.   | 5 43                         | 6 7   |
| 15 | S  | St. Swithin                      | 6 33                         | 6 59  |
| 16 | S  | 5th Sunday after Trinity         | 7 27                         | 7 56  |
| 17 | M  | Peter III. died, 1762            | 8 26                         | 9 2   |
| 18 | T  | Battle of Vienna, 1683           | 9 39                         | 10 15 |
| 19 | W  | Princess Augusta of Camb. born,  | 10 52                        | 11 29 |
| 20 | T  | St. Margaret [1822               | 12 0                         | 0 2   |
| 21 | F  | Battle of Bull Run, 1861         | 0 35                         | 1 2   |
| 22 | S  | Mary Magdalene                   | 1 30                         | 1 53  |
| 23 | S  | 6th Sunday after Trinity         | 2 16                         | 2 38  |
| 24 | M  | Sun rises 4h. 13m. Sets 7h. 58m. | 2 59                         | 3 18  |
| 25 | T  | French Revolution, 1830          | 3 37                         | 3 54  |
| 26 | W  | St. Anne                         | 4 11                         | 4 29  |
| 27 | T  | Battle of Talavera, 1809         | 4 46                         | 5 2   |
| 28 | F  | Robespierre guillotined, 1794    | 5 19                         | 5 36  |
| 29 | S  | Wilberforce died, 1833           | 5 53                         | 6 13  |
| 30 | S  | 7th Sunday after Trinity         | 6 33                         | 6 54  |
| 31 | M  | Sun rises 4h. 24m. Sets 7h. 48m. | 7 14                         | 7 37  |

## MOON'S CHANGES.

|                 |                  |                 |               |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 First Quarter | 1h. 40m. A.M.    | 15 Last Quarter | 4h. 2m. P.M.  |
| 8 Full Moon     | 8h. 27m. P.M.    | 22 New Moon     | 6h. 29m. P.M. |
|                 | 30 First Quarter | 7h. 9m. P.M.    |               |

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

| DAYS.                | MORNING.                 |          |         | EVENING. |             |            |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-------------|------------|
|                      | July 2. 3rd aft. Trinity | 1 Sam.   | 2..Luke | 14       | 1 Sam.      | 3..Philip. | 2 |
| 9. 4th aft. Trinity  | 1 Sam.                   | 12..Luke | 21      | 1 Sam.   | 13..1 Thes. | 1          |
| 16. 5th aft. Trinity | 1 Sam.                   | 15..John | 4       | 1 Sam.   | 17..2 Thes. | 3          |
| 23. 6th aft. Trinity | 2 Sam.                   | 12..John | 11      | 2 Sam.   | 19. 2 Tim.  | 2          |
| 30. 7th aft. Trinity | 2 Sam.                   | 21..John | 18      | 2 Sam.   | 24..Heb.    | 2          |

## JULY.

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Over its foxglove cup  
The wild bee hangs, winding its tiny horn.  
Bright flowers of every dye,  
Blossoms of odours sweet are breathing round ;  
The west wind wanders by,  
And, kissing, bends their little stalks to the ground.

ALL is vigour and activity in the vegetable kingdom in this month, and the most patient observer of Nature is almost bewildered by the countless profusion of interesting objects. The garden affords many gay inmates, as lilies, pinks, carnations ; and marigolds, and poppies of various colours, which are now in blossom. Speedwell is in perfection ; and when there are two varieties of it, the towering alternate spikes of white and purple form a pretty contrast with the deep yellow of the lofty great flowering Solidago, or golden rod. Towards the middle of the month, the spiked willow, hyssop, and the bell-flower, have their flowers full blown. The Virginian sumach now exhibits its scarlet tufts of flowers upon its bright green circles of leaves. The berries of the mountain ash turn red. Lavender and jessamine are now in blossom. The scarlet lychnis is in bloom, and with its rich coronets of flowers growing on a tall slender stem, adds greatly to the beauty of the garden. Among the flowers of Summer, we must not forget to mention the evening primrose. This plant bears its primrose-coloured flowers on branches of three or four feet in height, and hence it is called the tree-primrose, or evening star, because the flowers regularly burst open and expand in the evening. The beautiful but evanescent flowers of the convolvulus are now open ; they live but for a day, opening their cups in the morning, and at sunset closing them for ever. This, on account of the profusion of buds, is not generally noticed, and numberless successors take off our attention from the flower which "has lived its little day," and is now no more.

Though the garden thus presents so many attractions, those of the field have somewhat diminished. The various tints of green, which have been so refreshing to the eye, now lose half their verdant beauty, the insect tribe having commenced their devastations; and we regret to see our trim hedges displaying their net-work leaves in the place of that fresh unspotted foliage which, a short time since, administered so much pleasure to our visual organs; but, although deprived in this month of many of the exquisite beauties of Flora, her sister-goddess Pomona offers, with liberal hand, her cooling fruits:—the juicy gooseberry, the liquid currant, the rich raspberry, and the substantial cherry, all contend for our preference. Towards the close of the month, the splendid fringed water-lily is seen on the slow-flowing rivers and ponds. When the fructification of this wonderful plant is completed, the stem, which rose many feet in order to support the flower above the surface of the water, sinks considerably beneath it, and there remains till the next season of flowering, when it again resumes its annual task. Roses now lose their beauty, and it is with regret we see their fragrant petals scattered beneath our feet. The enchanter's nightshade; the Yorkshire sanicle; the water horehound or gipsy wort; the great cat's-tail, or reed mace; the common nettle; goose grass; solanum; the belladonna; asparagus and some species of rumex; with buck-wheat, and a variety of other plants, may be almost said to bloom, fade, and die, within the present month.

As Summer advances the vocal music of the groves is lessened, and in this month may be said to cease altogether—if we except the chirping of the wren and two or three small birds. The yellow hammer forms its nest and lays its eggs very late in the year, it being quite the end of June or the beginning of July, before any number of them are found. Insects now take the place of the feathered tribe, and, being for the most part hatched in the spring, they are now in full vigour. The bee, the universal theme of admiration for its ceaseless industry, wandering from flower to flower, in search of its nectared sweets, is an object of peculiar interest.

Bottom-fishing, which commenced in June, becomes more general this month, and although neither roach nor dace are yet in their best condition, they afford good sport to the angler, both in bank or punt-fishing.

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## POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

### —O— THE CATERPILLAR.

Draw thy tender wings behind thee, overtop that spear of grass;  
 Slowly browse across the leaf here, slowly browse and slowly pass.  
 O, what thrilling love awaits thee! O, what wealth of purple wings!  
 Yea, the air shall be thy kingdom! thou shalt sip celestial springs!  
 Blind as th' first of all thy race was to thy fate, thou wendest on,  
 I can fuse thy past, thy present, and thy future into one!  
 Yea, my kinship to the Eternal thou revealest to my thought,  
 And the days of time are swallowed in the day where time is not.  
 I, a prophet, gaze upon this, deep self-awe is in my heart,  
 I can look from what thou shalt be, back to what this eve thou art.  
 Is there One, from heights of wisdom, looking down this eve on me,  
 Turning at this moment to me from the being I shall be?

WALTER ALFRED HILLS.



## TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

## ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.—A POPULAR ERROR.

The showers of Swithin, descending or withheld, have undoubtedly kept his fame in blossom and fruit till this time, and will continue to do so, despite all proof that this erst Bishop of Winchester has no control over the weather. It is to be remembered that he is not the only saint to whom such control is ascribed. In some parts of Scotland, Lord Campbell says, St. Martin is the raining saint, and that his day is the 4th of July; but the festivals of the two Martins occur on successive days in November. In France, St. Médard, whose anniversary is on the 8th of June, is the minor Jupiter Pluvialis. In Germany, on the 27th of the same month, occurs the festival of the Seven Sleepers; and as it is fine or showery on that day, so is the weather of the next six weeks prognosticated. Mr. Earle says that there are two other saints in the German calendar who are supposed to have influence over cloud, sun, and rain, but he does not name them. There is a very obscure saint in Flanders, in whom similar powers are supposed to reside; her name is St. Godelieve, but she is only of minor importance.

St. Swithin's "day" falls in a month in which more rain occurs than in any other in the year; nevertheless, the records at the Greenwich Observatory show that, taking the average of the last twenty years, of the forty days which followed the 15th of July, the greater part were rainy when St. Swithin's Day was fine. During the period spoken of there have never been forty consecutive wet or dry days after the anniversary, whatever the condition of the weather may have been on that day. There have never been less than thirteen, never more than thirty-one, rainy days out of the forty. In 1851, after a wet St. Swithin, we had but thirteen wet days in the course of nearly six weeks, whereas the thirty-one rainy days of 1848 followed a dry St. Swithin. What associated the saint with the climate it were fruitless to inquire, for it would be impossible to determine. The biographers are silent, the painters have made no sign, and there is not an attribute in any work of art representing these bygone individuals, which points to the power which has been ascribed to them by the popular voice.

## CHEERFULNESS IN WANT.

There is much variety even in creatures of the same kind. See, there are two snails; one hath a house, the other wants it, yet both are snails, and it is a question which case is the better: that which hath

a house hath more shelter, but that which wants it hath more freedom. The privilege of that cover is but a burden: you see, if it has but a stone to climb over, with what stress it draws up that beneficial load, and if the passage proves strait it finds no entrance, whereas the empty snail makes no difference of way. Surely it is always an ease and sometimes a happiness to have nothing; no man is so worthy of envy as he that can be cheerful in want.—*Bishop Hall.*

## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Between the dark and the daylight,  
When the night is beginning to lower,  
Comes a pause in the day's occupations  
That is known as the Children's Hour.

I hear in the chamber above me  
The patter of little feet,  
The sound of a door that is opened,  
And voices soft and sweet.

From my study I see in my lamp-light,  
Descending the broad hall stair,  
Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra,  
And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper, and then a silence;  
Yet I know, by their merry eyes,  
They are plotting and planning together  
To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stair-way—  
A sudden raid from the hall!  
By three doors left unguarded,  
They enter my castle wall!

They climb up into my turret  
O'er the arms and back of my chair:  
If I try to escape, they surround me—  
They seem to be everywhere

They almost devour me with kisses—  
Their arms about me entwine—  
Till I think of the Bishop of Bingen  
In his Mouse Tower on the Rhine!

Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,  
Because you have scaled the wall,  
Such an old moustache as I am  
Is not a match for you all?

I have you fast in my fortress,  
And will not let you depart,  
But put you down into the dungeons  
In the round tower of my heart.

And there will I keep you for ever—  
Yes, for ever and a day,  
Till the walls shall crumble to ruin  
And moulder in dust away.

*Longfellow.*

## August.

Oh ! 'tis a goodly sight and fair,  
To see the fields their produce bear ;  
Waved by the breeze's ling'ring wing,  
So thick they seem to laugh and sing.

| D.<br>M. | D.<br>W. | ANNIVERSARIES.                        | High Water at<br>London Bridge. |       |
|----------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
|          |          |                                       | A.M.                            | P.M.  |
| 1        | T        | Lammas Day                            | 8 6                             | 8 38  |
| 2        | W        | Battle of Blenheim, 1704              | 9 14                            | 9 51  |
| 3        | T        | Sir R. Arkwright died, 1792           | 10 28                           | 11 5  |
| 4        | F        | Calais taken by the English, 1347     | 11 42                           | 12 0  |
| 5        | S        | Oyster Season commences               | 0 15                            | 0 43  |
| 6        | S        | 8 <sup>th</sup> Sunday after Trinity  | 1 7                             | 1 30  |
| 7        | M        | Sun rises 4h. 34m. Sets 7h. 36m.      | 1 51                            | 2 13  |
| 8        | T        | Canning died, 1827                    | 2 34                            | 2 55  |
| 9        | W        | Dryden born, 1631                     | 3 16                            | 3 38  |
| 10       | T        | St. Lawrence                          | 3 59                            | 4 19  |
| 11       | F        | Dog Days end                          | 4 39                            | 5 0   |
| 12       | S        | Grouse Shooting begins                | 5 22                            | 5 45  |
| 13       | S        | 9 <sup>th</sup> Sunday after Trinity  | 6 9                             | 6 33  |
| 14       | M        | Sun rises 4h. 45m. Sets 7h. 23m.      | 6 59                            | 7 26  |
| 15       | T        | Napoleon I. born, 1769                | 7 58                            | 8 33  |
| 16       | W        | Gas introduced, 1807                  | 9 13                            | 9 56  |
| 17       | T        | Robert Blake died, 1657               | 10 38                           | 11 19 |
| 18       | F        | Prince of W. at Quebec, 1860          | 11 56                           | 12 0  |
| 19       | S        | Bloomfield died, 1823                 | 0 25                            | 0 52  |
| 20       | S        | 10 <sup>th</sup> Sunday after Trinity | 1 18                            | 1 41  |
| 21       | M        | Sun rises 4h. 56m. Sets 7h. 8m.       | 2 2                             | 2 22  |
| 22       | T        | Battle of Bosworth, 1485              | 2 41                            | 2 57  |
| 23       | W        | Wallace executed, 1305                | 3 14                            | 3 30  |
| 24       | T        | St. Bartholomew                       | 3 46                            | 4 2   |
| 25       | F        | Chatterton died, 1770                 | 4 18                            | 4 33  |
| 26       | S        | Battle of Cressy, 1346                | 4 49                            | 5 6   |
| 27       | S        | 11 <sup>th</sup> Sunday after Trinity | 5 21                            | 5 37  |
| 28       | M        | St. Augustine                         | 5 53                            | 6 12  |
| 29       | T        | Eglinton Tournament, 1839             | 6 33                            | 6 55  |
| 30       | W        | Sun rises 5h. 10m. Sets 6h. 49m.      | 7 19                            | 7 48  |
| 31       | T        | Bunyan died, 1688                     | 8 24                            | 9 5   |

## MOON'S CHANGES.

|                 |               |                  |                |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 7 Full Moon     | 5h. 29m. A.M. | 21 New Moon      | 7h. 17m. A.M.  |
| 13 Last Quarter | 9h. 42m. P.M. | 29 First Quarter | 11h. 46m. A.M. |

## SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

| DAYS.                    | MORNING.         | EVENING.                 |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Aug. 6. 8th aft. Trinity | 1 Kings 13..Acts | 4 1 Kings 17..Heb. 9     |
| 13. 9th aft. Trinity     | 1 Kings 18..Acts | 11 1 Kings 19..James 3   |
| 20. 10th aft. Trin.      | 1 Kings 21..Acts | 18 1 Kings 22..1 Peter 5 |
| 27. 11th aft. Trin.      | 2 Kings 5..Acts  | 25 2 Kings 9..1 John 4   |

# AUGUST.

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Fair Flora now to Ceres leaves the plain,  
Diffusing plenty o'er her wide domain ;  
She opens her stores, and strews them through the mead,  
And golden harvests all the surface spread.

THE various kinds of grain are generally ripened in this month by the powerful influence of the solar ray ; and as every month has its peculiar beauties, so August has its fields of waving corn, its group of nut-brown reapers, and its cheerful harvest-home. How grateful, then, should we be to the great Creator of all things, who, in the emphatical words of David, "visiteth the earth, and blesseth it, who maketh it very plenteous, who watereth her furrows, and sendeth rain into the little valleys thereof, who maketh it soft with showers, and blesseth the increase of it : who crowneth the year with His goodness, while His clouds drop fatness : making the valleys stand so thick with corn, that they laugh and sing ;" and whose beneficent hand and liberal bounty to the sons of men calls forth all their praise, and claims all their thankfulness.

The mountain ash, or rowan tree, now displays its bunches of red berries amid its elegant and light foliage, rivalling the flaming honours of the pyracanthus at a later period. The jessamine shows its pretty little flowers, and diffuses its fragrant scent. The geranium tribe add to the beauty of the garden, and many pretty species also decorate our sunny banks ; the malvaceous order, and the spurges, bearing the seed always elevated on the flower, are seen in great variety. The genista or broom flowers in this month ; and the common flax, with its pretty pale blue flowers. The sun-flower adds its stately beauties to the garden. The sweet scabious is in flower, and the common blue passion-flower, which flowers from June to October, may, in the general dearth of flowers, be introduced to our notice in August. The uncultivated heaths and

commons are now, however, in their chief beauty, from the flowers of the different kinds of heath or ling with which they are covered, so as to spread a rich purple hue over the whole ground. Low moist lands, too, are adorned with the gentiana amarella, and the beautiful purple blossoms of the colchicum autumnale, or meadow saffron. Several species of the numerous tribe of ferns now begin to flower.

About the 11th of August the puffin migrates; and soon afterwards the swift disappears, probably winging its way to more southern regions. Lapwings and linnets congregate, and the nuthatch chatters.

Insects now abound, and afford a never-failing source of amusement and instruction to the enquiring entomologist. The harvest-bug, in this and the following month, proves a very troublesome and disagreeable insect, particularly in some of the southern counties of England. Flies now abound, and torment both men and animals with their perpetual buzzing. Wasps also become very troublesome. For these temporary annoyances, however, we are in some measure compensated by the presence of the lady-bird and the glow-worm; the first for its utility and the second for the beautiful effect it produces. Much amusement may be derived from searching for insects among the weeds thrown up in clearing ponds. The solitary bee, the vapourer-moth, and the white moth may also be found in this month.

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POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

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LATE IN AUGUST.

<p>Down the lane and through the meadows, Oft in pensive thought I stray, Till the lengthening sunset shadows Mark the closing out of day.</p> <p>Here, while golden corn was waving, I had lingered for awhile— Gazing on the glorious prospect:— Leaning o'er the rugged stile.</p> <p>Now a week has barely vanished Since I rested here before, Then commenced the harvest labour, Now the reapers' toil is o'er.</p> <p>Now is all the treasured produce Garnered for a future year; And the children, from the stubble, Have secured each truant ear.</p> <p>Now the loosestrifes' spike of azure, Poppies in their flaunting red, Scented meadow-sweet and cornflower, And the bell-bud—all are dead!</p> <p>Now upon the elms above me, Sparrows chirp in noisy throng:— Where is gone the woodland music? Silent is the voice of song.</p> <p>As I muse my heart grows weary Thinking over Nature's doom; How the objects, grown familiar, Wander from us to the tomb.</p>	<p>Now as still the sunset lingers, Pleasantly upon mine ear, Falls the old familiar greeting Of the social redbreast near.</p> <p>And there comes a pleasant fancy As I listen to his lay, That in language of a teacher, He this moral doth convey:—</p> <p>"Mortal! Life is in the Future, Mourn not for the helpless Past; Present troubles should not grieve thee, All things will come right at last.</p> <p>Though the summer flowers are faded, There are autumn fruits in store; Though the song-birds now are silent, Soon they'll warble as before.</p> <p>Though old friendships have betrayed thee, And the tried have been displaced, Others may be found possessing Hearts by truth and virtue graced.</p> <p>What though all things fast are fading, 'Tis at best a transient flight; For each bright and joyful morning Is the offspring of the night."</p> <p>Thankful for the evening lesson, Pass I homeward down the lane; Calmed my feeling, soothed my spirit, By the moral of the strain.</p>
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G. T. Thomason.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

THE PLEASURES OF A GARDEN.

To enjoy a garden, a man must be a student of Nature, a good weather prophet, something of a botanist, very quick-sighted in matters of vegetable physiology, accustomed to observation, and that "forecasting of the whole" which Cowper notes as an essential to success. Those who dabble with little town plots, and never soar beyond paternal laurels and sweet-williams, have an idea that the gardener's season begins in May and ends in September; but your genuine gardener finds as much to do and as many pleasures in the depth of winter as in the height of summer. I do not know but what the winter pleasures are the best, as they certainly are the most intellectual. Philosophers say that 'anticipating' is a greater joy than 'realising'; and when a man sits down to sketch out his scheme of culture for the next season, to plan his beds and arrange his planting, he has to exercise some very high faculties of mind.—*Hibberd.*

THE KITCHEN.

Girls, don't be ashamed to learn how to do housework. Learn all you can, and be as proficient as you can in every accomplishment, science, and department of knowledge—especially in the useful and social—but by all that you prize most on earth, a happy home, do not neglect the all-important part of every woman's education, the proper management of a household. Whatever your station; do not neglect any portion of the kitchen apprenticeship necessary to a thorough practical knowledge of housekeeping. None know how to command so well as those who have first learned to serve. Learn to do—then you will know how to direct.

BREAKFAST.

The foul fiend fly away with him, or her, who comes with a doleful, sour face to breakfast. Breakfast! the most delightful meal of the day; when hope reigns triumphant over yesterday's petty cares and frets; and—ready to start afresh with the glorious new day—we wonder what has become of the fears and forebodings with which we laid our heads upon our last night's pillow. Ah, then—to have a doleful wet blanket thrown, by somebody who has banished sleep by too much supper the night before, or otherwise made a fool of him or herself, is a sin, deserving of a cup of cold, muddy coffee, and that is the greatest punishment I can think of. Next to pleasant breakfast faces, and neat

attire, commend me to a freshly gathered bouquet upon the table. Nor need it be of necessity of hot-house growth. A few rich, red and white clover blossoms, or a bunch of the pretty blue-eyed wood anemone, or a pansy or two, or even a few sweet scented geranium leaves, give a delightful zest to one's morning meal. No argument, if you please, with it—no metaphysics; no logic chopping. Speak not of "the rise in butter," or look forebodingly forward to anything. Eat, drink, smile, and be happy; and don't be too much absorbed in the morning paper to peril the table-cloth with a hasty elbow; for a superfluous drop in the saucer of one's cup, or a spot on the cloth, breaks the spell for some people. What else soever may be denied us for the rest of the day, pray Heaven that we may have a *serene breakfast.*—*Fanny Fern.*

ANCIENT COOKERY.

"Addington:—Robert Argyllon holdeth one caracute of land in the county of Surrey by the service of making one mess in an earthen pot in the kitchen of our Lord the King on the day of his coronation, called *De la Groute.*" Such is the record in Domesday Book. This Robert Argyllon was master-cook to William the Conqueror; and *De la Groute* was a dainty dish he set before the King—plum porridge, our Christmas pudding, before it was boiled in a bag.—*The Reader.*

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, and look all men boldly in the face, if he only bears in his breast a clear conscience, void of offence towards God or man. There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have omitted no task, and left no obligation undischarged, this fills the heart with satisfaction, and the soul with strength.

CONTENTMENT.

Though I may have nothing here that may give me true content, yet I will learn to be truly contented with what I have. What care I, though I have not much; I have as much as I desire if I have as much as I want; I have as much as the most if I have as much as I desire.—*Warwick.*

The greatest and most brilliant of human conceptions have been the births of a genial moment, and not the woodea carving of logical toil.

GOOD NATURE.

One cannot imagine any quality of the mind whence greater advantages can arise to society than good nature, seeing that man is a social being, not made for solitude, but conversation. Good nature not only lessens the sorrows of life, but increases its comforts. It is more agreeable than beauty, or even wit. It gives a pleasing expression to the countenance, and induces a multitude of the most amiable observations. It is, indeed, the origin of all society. Were it not for good nature, men could not exist together, nor hold intercourse with one another.

NOMENCLATURE.

There are above a quarter of a million of persons in England and Wales bearing the cosmopolitan surname of Smith, and above 45,000 persons in Scotland. If you meet 73 persons in England, or even 68 in Scotland, you may expect to find a Smith among them. Next to Smith there comes in each country a purely local name—Jones in England and Wales, Macdonald in Scotland; in every 78 persons in Scotland there is a Macdonald. The next most common names in England are:—Williams, Taylor, Davies, and Brown; in Scotland Brown occupies a very high numerical position, but several purely Scottish names also stand high upon the list—Robertson, Stewart, Campbell, Anderson. There is a much greater clan predominance of surnames in Scotland than in England. There are in both countries many surnames derived from occupation, locality, or personal qualities; while in England in the 50 most common names only 27, in Scotland 37—the great majority—are real patronymics and truly sirenames, either in their pure unaltered state, as Grant, Cameron, &c., or altered so as to express the descent, as in Robertson and Morrison, or with the Gaelic Mac.

A recent examination of the birth register of Scotland for a year showed 104,018 births and only 6,823 separate surnames; so that there are more than 15 persons, upon an average, to a surname, or only 6.5 surnames to 100 persons. The proportion of persons attached to each surname would have been still larger in Scotland, and more than double that of England, but for the immense immigration from Ireland in the last quarter of a century. In the Scottish registers the 50 most common surnames embrace nearly 30 per cent. of all the names on the register; in England only about 18 per cent. Of the 50 most common surnames in Scotland, 32 either entirely or in the form in which they occur in Scotland may be reckoned as having originated in that country, and as being peculiar to it—a

very large proportion considering all circumstances. The remainder are common also to England.

The *sobriquets* perpetuated as surnames from a supposed likeness to the animal creation of course vary in England and Scotland with the language of each country. English Fox is superseded in Scotland by Tod, a very common name, having the same meaning. Bullock becomes Stott, and Crow Craw. Hogg in Scotland is not to be traced to pig, but a lamb a year old. Mr. Stork, the Scottish register officer, from whose sixth annual report these statements are taken, has also had the curiosity to note the Christian names occurring upon the registers. In 3,690 entries of births of boys, there were only 67 different Christian names, but among a like number of girls there were 86. John and James greatly preponderate among the boys.

Among the girls Margaret is the favourite name, but Mary is very close to it. In the Highland clans Mary decidedly preponderates, but Margaret in all other parts of Scotland. Several names not uncommon among girls in England did not occur so many as three times in the entire Scottish list of 3,689—Beatrice, Clara, Emma, Julia, Lucy; and among the 3,690 boys there were not three with either of several of our common English names—Alfred, Arthur, Benjamin, Frederick, Philip, Stephen. The girls' list shows many variations from what we should in England; there are twice as many Elspeths as Emilys, twice as many Marjorys as Louisas, five times as many Euphemias as Harriets, five times as many Graces as Carolines.

A CHEERFUL WIFE.

A pleasant, cheerful wife is as a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trial, is like one of those fiends who are appointed to torture the lost spirits.

EDUCATION.

The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think, than what to think; rather to improve our minds so as to make us think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.

The pebbles in our path weary us, and make us foot-sore more than the rocks, which only require a bold effort to surmount.

The flattery of friends and enemies would do us very little harm if we didn't, unfortunately, flatter ourselves.

LAUGHTER.

Is there any music to be heard in this lower sphere more pleasant to the ear than the sound of merry, soul-felt laughter? Is there anything like the ringing laugh of an innocent, happy child? And when the lips that have whispered love to us unclothe in happy laughter, are not our souls lapped in Elysium as we listen? Laughter is not a foolish thing—sometimes there are profound depths of wisdom in it. The “wisest man” has told us there is a time to laugh, as well as a time to mourn. Pity ’tis we are not more profoundly impressed with the fact, more inclined to carry it into practice. There is an irresistible attraction in a hearty laugh. We are drawn unconsciously, but willingly, toward him who utters it, and there is a corresponding repulsion toward him who never laughs.

PEACE.

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,

Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,

Given to redeem the human mind from error,

There were no need of arsenals nor forts;

The warrior’s name would be a name abhorred!

And every nation that should lift again

Its hand against a brother, on its forehead

Would wear for evermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations,

The echoing sounds grow fainter, and then cease;

And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,

I hear once more the voice of Christ say, “Peace!”

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals

The blast of War’s great organ shakes the skies!

But, beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.

Longfellow.

BURKE.

Burke was so very partial to children, that he would play at teetotum and push-pin with them, and apparently take as much delight in the stories of *Jack the Giant Killer* and *Tom Thumb* as them-

selves. “Half an hour might pass,” says Murphy, “during which he would keep speaking in such a way that you could see no more in him than in an ordinary man—good-naturedly amusing his young auditors; when some observation or suggestion called his attention, a remark of the most profound wisdom would slip out and he would return to his teetotum.” It is related of him, that one day after dining with Fox, Sheridan, Lord John Townsend and several other eminent men, at Sheridan’s cottage, he amused himself by rapidly wheeling his host’s little son round the front garden, in a child’s hand chaise. While thus employed, the great orator, it is added, evinced by his looks and activity that he enjoyed the sport nearly as much as his delighted playfellow.

KEEP YOUR WORD.

When you promise to do a thing, do it. Be a man of principle in your word. Do not say that you intend to-day to visit your sick friend or neighbour, and then suffer the pressure of business to crowd it out of your mind. He has been watching for your coming during the week that is past. Could you have seen the bright smiles that illuminated his countenance when he said, “I hear his voice, his footsteps on the stairs,” you would have said that the keeping of that promise was worth much choice gold. But when the vision had disappeared, and you came not, there was pity and sorrow, even for you, written upon those features.

WHIG.

The denominations Whig and Tory date from the reign of Charles II., and were first used as cant or opprobrious names for the two political parties thus distinguished. Several different explanations are given of their origin, but the most probable one is, that Tory meant a “wild robber,” in Irish, whereas Whig signified a “team-driver,” in Scotch.

CONVERSATION.

If you would trace the faults of conversation up to their original source, most of them might, I believe, be resolved into this—that men would rather appear shining than be agreeable in company; they are endeavouring to raise admiration, instead of gaining love and goodwill; whereas the latter is in everybody’s power the former in that of a few.

To vex another is to teach him to vex us again; injuries awaken revenge; and even an ant can sting, and a fly trouble our patience.

September.

The bright sun sheds a watery beam,
On the changing leaves and the glistening stream;
Like smiles on a sorrowing cheek that gleam,
When its woes and cares for a moment are fled.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	F	St. Giles	9 46	10 26
2	S	Great Fire of London, 1666	11 5	11 40
3	S	12th Sunday after Trinity	12 0	0 10
4	M	Admiral Blake interred, 1657	0 38	1 5
5	T	Sun rises 5h. 20m. Sets 6h. 30m.	1 28	1 50
6	W	King of Naples at Gæta, 1860	2 11	2 33
7	T	Eunurchus	2 53	3 15
8	F	Garibaldi entered Naples, 1860	3 37	3 57
9	S	Battle of Flodden, 1513	4 19	4 39
10	S	13th Sunday after Trinity	5 2	5 24
11	M	Sun rises 5h. 30m. Sets 6h. 22m.	5 48	6 11
12	T	O. P. Riots, 1809	6 37	7 4
13	W	Death of Gen. Wolfe, 1759	7 38	8 14
14	T	Holy Cross	8 55	9 37
15	F	Brunel died, 1859	10 21	11 3
16	S	Cape of Good Hope taken, 1725	11 40	12 0
17	S	14th Sunday after Trinity	0 8	0 35
18	M	Sun rises 5h. 41m. Sets 6h. 6m.	0 59	1 21
19	T	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	1 40	1 58
20	W	Ember day	2 15	2 31
21	T	St. Matthew	2 46	3 1
22	F	Lincoln's Slave Emancipa., 1862	3 17	3 33
23	S	Revolution in Belgium, 1830	3 47	4 3
24	S	15th Sunday after Trinity	4 19	4 34
25	M	Sun rises 5h. 52m. Sets 5h. 50m.	4 49	5 5
26	T	Cyprianus	5 22	5 40
27	W	Louis XIV born, 1601	5 59	6 22
28	T	Telegraph commenced, 1851	6 45	7 13
29	F	St. Michael. Michaelmas day	7 46	8 26
30	S	St. Jerome	9 9	9 52

MOON'S CHANGES.

5 Full Moon	1h. 52m. P.M.	19 New Moon	10h. 46m. P.M.
12 Last Quarter	4h. 58m. A.M.	23 First Quarter	2h. 47m. A.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.		EVENING.	
Sept. 3. 12th aft. Trin.	2 Kings	10..Matt. 4	2 Kings	18..Rom. 4
10. 13th aft. Trin.	2 Kings	19..Matt. 11	2 Kings	23..Rom. 11
17. 14th aft. Trin.	Jerem.	5..Matt. 18	Jerem.	22..1 Cor. 2
24. 15th aft. Trin.	Jerem.	35..Matt. 25	Jerem.	36..1 Cor. 9

SEPTEMBER.



Clear shines the azure canopy above,
With here and there a cloud of beauteous hue ;
As if some genius of the vale had left
His sky-wrought mantle floating on the winds. 1

SEPTEMBER is generally a very pleasant month, though the days are now very sensibly shortened, and the mornings and evenings are chill and damp. Notwithstanding the decrease of the day, the weather is, for the most part, splendidly calm ; and Nature, who knows the most favourable time to display all her works, has now instructed the geometric spider to form its radiated circle on every bush, and the gossamer spider to hang its silken threads on every blade of grass. The woods and trees are thick and shadowy ; the deep green on them and on the grass contrasts with corn and stubble-fields, and the tints that begin to break out, here and there, are splendid warnings of the waning year.

In September and October the generality of our singing birds are to be no longer distinguished by their voices : one little bird, however, yet delights us with the sweetest harmony, the woodlark carols in the air. The sweet simple note of the robin is again heard, and the skylark delights us with his melody.

Although Flora is not lavish of her beauties in this month, she still presents specimens worthy of our admiration. There are in blow heart's-ease, nasturtia, marigolds, sweet peas, mignonette, golden rod, stocks, tangier pea, hollyhock, Michaelmas daisy, saffron, and ivy. The dahlia exhibits an abundance of beautiful flowers in this and the succeeding month. China asters and African marigolds are now leading ornaments, with some chelones and phloxes. The Guernsey lily, colchicum, saffron crocus, amaryllis lutea, and the tigridia pavonia, are the bulbs of this month. The flowering rush, smallage, and the great burnet saxifrage,

are now in flower. The convolvuli, or bind weeds, adorn almost every hedge with their milk-white blossoms. The Tartarian and Moscow crabs are splendid ornaments at this season; the All Saints cherry is also now covered with fruit; those of the arbutus are just beginning to colour, and the blossoms of the scarlet flowering variety to expand.

The most useful fruit that this country affords, the apple, successively ripens, according to its several varieties, from July to October: but the principal harvest of them is about the close of this month.

The beautiful counties of Kent and Surrey now afford occupation to innumerable hop-pickers, and young and old of both sexes are now busily engaged in this pleasant and profitable employment.

POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

AN AUTUMN SHADOW.

It is glorious September, fragrant and bounteous,
The red corn is harvested, early and plenteous;
Rich, heavy with fruitage, the orchard boughs
bending down,
Yield to the gleaners' hand labour's fair Autumn
crown!
In the far Western sky,
Opal and ruby vie;
Amethyst, topaz shewn,
Melting to pale sea-green.
Come out, and fade again into the grey,
As steals o'er the uplands the work-weary day.

Songs of the harvest-home swell through the
twilight air,
Young men and maidens come trooping all
brave and fair,
Rich as the season is, merry as May,
Laughing, and loving, and jesting, and gay!
Echo the noisy bells
Through the deep mossy dells,
With a wild thankful chime,
All that sweet sunset time!

For 'tis the harvest-month, fragrant and bounteous,
That giveth its golden store, early and plenteous,
Rich, heavy with fruitage, the orchard boughs
bending down,
Yield to the gleaners' hand labour's fair Autumn
crown!

Faithful Margaret watches the reapers,
Winding along by the bend of the lane,
One face is absent there, one figure wanting,
One voice she hears not swelling the strain.

She by her window under the gable,
Stands with the curtain held back in her hand;
The few who remember look up and are silent,
The bravest, and fairest are lost to their band.

He has his grave midst the graves of brave
soldiers,
Green on the slope of the hill where he fell;
Unmarked midst the thickly-sown seed of the
battle,
But in one faithful heart sculptured full well.
She is alone,—unwed and yet widowed,
Sacred the maid, to the love of her youth,
Wearing away in a pale mournful silence,
Vowed to her hero-love, love of her youth!
September shall come again, many Septembers
Sunshiny Junes, and chill icy Decembers;
Snows on her hair, and deep lines on her brow,
Ere she shall think of him other than now!

Gold are the Autumn skies,
Yet to her tear-glazed eyes,
Wear they a tint of the mournfullest grey;
Gold is the Autumn-wood,
Berried as red as blood,
Yet clouded all o'er like a thunderous day.

New is her sorrow yet,
Bitter her tears are yet,
Leave her alone with her weeping awhile;
Peace will come home to her,—
Purified home to her,
Let her heart bide with its troubles awhile.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.



INDIAN TRADITION.

Among the Seminola Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair-complexioned, and after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddied, and when he bathed he came out copper-coloured; the third did not leap till the water became black with mud, and he came out its own colour. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in colour, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-coloured then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labour; the second enwrapped hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink, and paper—the engine of the mind, the means of mutual improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

KNOWLEDGE.

Ignorance is a continual check to sound rational enjoyment. Ignorance is the night of winter, long and dreary. Knowledge is the summer's day, bright and cheerful. All men may become acquainted with the exalting influence of knowledge. All may be well instructed in their profession. Every man may, by patience and diligence, procure for himself an interesting companion through life, and a cheerful attendant on the evening of his days. There is no time scarcely, and no place, no pursuit, and no condition, in which knowledge would be intrusive or injurious. It is a preventive of idleness and the mis-employment of time. It cheers a man in trouble, preserves him from imaginary evil, and gives him a feeling of independence:

DOMESTIC COMFORT.

Want of energy is a great and common cause of the want of domestic comfort. As the best laid fire can give no heat and cook no food unless it is lighted, so the clearest ideas and purest intentions will

produce no corresponding actions without that energy which gives power to all that is of value, which is never more necessary or available than in the mistress and mother of a family. Those who have it not—and many are constitutionally destitute of it—would do well to inquire of their experience and conscience, what compensating virtues they can bring into the marriage state to justify them in entering on its duties without that which is so essential to their performance. They should consider that the very pretty faces and graceful languour, which, as it is especially attractive to the most impetuous of the other sex, gained them ardent lovers, will not enable them to satisfy the innumerable requisitions and secure the social happiness of the fidgety and exacting husbands, into which character ardent and impetuous lovers are often transformed —

REPROVE NOT WITH ANGER.

Be ever gentle with the children God has given you; watch them constantly reprove them earnestly, but not in anger! In the forcible language of Scripture, "Be not bitter against them." Yes, they are good boys, we once heard a kind father say. I talk to them pretty much, but I do not like to beat my children—the world will beat them. It was a beautiful thought, though not elegantly expressed. Yes, there is not one child in the circle round the table, healthy and happy as they look now, on whose head, if long spared, the storm will not beat. Adversity may wither them, sickness fade, a cold world frown on them, but, amid all, let memory call them back to a home where a law of kindness reigned, where the mother's re-proving eye was moistened with a tear, and the father frowned "more in sorrow than in anger."

SIGN OF RAIN.

When the odour of flowers is unusually perceptible, rain may be anticipated, as the air when damp conveys the odour more effectually than when dry. Damp air being also a better conductor of sound than dry, bells and the sound of mills and railways are better heard before rain.

His faith is exceedingly limited who has no idea of any other miracles than those recorded in the Scriptures—who has no eye for the miracles that are continually going on within and around him, and make our life the witness of recorded Truth.

October.

Now is hushed the joyous minstrelsy
Of field and grove; save the lone redbreast—he
Sits on the naked branch, thrilling his lay,
Plaintive and querulous, the sear leaf's dirge.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	S	16th Sunday after Trinity	10 32	11 10
2	M	Admiral Keppel died, 1786	11 45	12 0
3	T	Sun rises 6h. 5m. Sets 5h. 32m.	0 12	0 36
4	W	Bishop Heber died, 1833	0 59	1 23
5	T	Hyde Park Riots, 1862	1 45	2 7
6	F	St. Faith	2 28	2 50
7	S	Zimmerman died, 1795	3 12	3 35
8	S	17th Sunday after Trinity	3 58	4 20
9	M	St. Denys	4 43	5 5
10	T	Oxford Mich. Term begins	5 29	5 53
11	W	Sun rises 6h. 9m. Sets 5h. 14m.	6 19	6 46
12	T	Battle of Warsaw, 1794	7 15	7 51
13	F	Bonaparte at St. Helena, 1815	8 32	9 13
14	S	Fire Insurance ceases	9 54	10 34
15	S	18th Sunday after Trinity	11 11	11 42
16	M	Quarter Sessions commence	12 0	0 10
17	T	Fox Hunting begins	0 32	0 52
18	W	St. Luke	1 13	1 31
19	T	Sir Godfrey Kneller died, 1723	1 48	2 2
20	F	Sun rises 6h. 34m. Sets 4h. 55m.	2 19	2 35
21	S	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	2 50	3 6
22	S	19th Sunday after Trinity	3 23	3 38
23	M	Irish Rebellion, 1641	3 53	4 8
24	T	Edict of Nantes revoked, 1635	4 23	4 39
25	W	St. Crispin	4 57	5 15
26	T	Revolution in Greece, 1862	5 35	5 56
27	F	Trial of Muller, 1864	6 21	6 47
28	S	St. Simon and St. Jude	7 18	7 54
29	S	20th Sunday after Trinity	8 34	9 17
30	M	Sun rises 6h. 52m. Sets 4h. 35m.	9 58	10 38
31	T	Lord Dundonald died, 1860	11 11	11 40

MOON'S CHANGES.

4 Full Moon	10h. 31m. P.M.	19 New Moon	4h. 27m. P.M.
11 Last Quarter	3h. 22m. P.M.	27 First Quarter	3h. 50m. P.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.		EVENING.	
	Ezek.		Ezek.	
Oct. 1. 16th aft. Trin.	Ezek. 2..Mark	4	Ezek. 13..1 Cor.	16
8. 17th aft. Trin.	Ezek. 14..Mark	11	Ezek. 18..2 Cor.	7
15. 18th aft. Trin.	Ezek. 20..Luke 1,v39		Ezek. 24..Galat.	1
22. 19th aft. Trin.	Daniel 3..Luke	8	Daniel 6..Ephes.	2
29. 20th aft. Trin.	Joel 2..Luke	15	Micah 6..Phillip	3

OCTOBER.



The heather was blooming, the meadows were warm,
Our lads gaed a hunting, æ day at the dawn,
O'er moors and o'er mosses and mony a glen ;
At length they discovered a bonnie moor-hen.
I red you beware at the hunting young men ;
I red you beware at the hunting young men ;
Tak some on the wing, and some on the spring,
But cannily steal on a bonnie moor-hen.—BURNS.

THE chief business of nature at this season, as far as concerns the vegetable world, appears to be dissemination. Plants having gone through the progressive stages of springing, flowering, and seeding, have at length brought to maturity the rudiments of a future progeny, which are now to be deposited in the fostering bosom of the earth. This being performed, the parent vegetable, if of the herbaceous kind, either totally perishes or dies down to the root ; if a tree or shrub, it casts all those tender leaves that the spring and summer had put forth. Seeds are scattered by the hand of nature in various manners. Those of them which are furnished with plumes, or wings, are dispersed far and wide by the high winds which rise about this time. Hence plants with such seeds are of all others the most generally to be met with ; as dandelion, groundsel, ragwort, thistles, &c. Others, by means of hooks with which they are furnished, lay hold of passing animals, and are thus carried to distant places.

The gloom of the declining year is, however, during this month enlivened by the variety of rich and bright colours exhibited by the fading leaves of shrubs and trees. To these fugitive colours are added the more durable ones of ripened berries, a variety of which now adorn our hedges. Among these are particularly distinguished the hip, the fruit of the wild rose ; the haw, of the hawthorn ; the sloe, of the blackthorn ; the black-berry, of the bramble ; and the berries of the bryony, privet, honeysuckle.

elder, holly, and the woody night-shade. These are a valuable supply for the birds during the cold weather; and it is said that they are most plentiful when the ensuing winter is to be most severe.

At the very close of the month a few flowers still cheer the eye; and there is a second blow of some kinds, particularly the woodbine. But the scent of all these late flowers is comparatively very faint.

The farmer continues to sow his corn during this month; and wheat is frequently not at all sown till the end of it.

At the beginning of this month, or latter end of September, some summer birds of passage, of which the swallow is the first, take their departure for warmer regions. The time of their leaving this country varies in different seasons; it is sometimes protracted till the end of October or the beginning of November, and swallows have been seen, in mild weather, to congregate, previously to taking their departure, so late as the middle of December. A great diversity of opinion has existed respecting the torpidity and migration of this bird: it is an established fact, that, although the greater part of the swallows that visit England quit the country before the approach of winter, many remain and continue in a state of torpidity till the enlivening sun of April wakes them from their long sleep. The thristle, the red-wing, and the field-fare, which migrated in March, now return; and the ring-ouzel arrives from the Welsh and Scottish Alps to winter in more sheltered situations. About the middle of the month the common martin disappears; and shortly afterwards the smallest kind of swallow, the sand-martin, and the stone-curlew migrate. The Royston or hooded crow arrives from Scotland and the northern parts of England, being driven thence by the severity of the season. The woodcock returns, and is found on our eastern coasts. Small birds now begin to congregate, and the common linnet is the first to lead the way. Various kinds of waterfowl make their appearance; and, about the middle of the month, wild geese quit the fens, and go to the rye and wheat lands to devour the young corn. Rooks sport and dive, in a playful manner, congregating in large numbers; the starling sings; and the hawk visits, for the purpose of incubation, some of the rocky isles of Britain in amazing numbers.

The nutwood now affords the means of some real enjoyment. There are few of our readers but will recollect some joyous October days, in which, with his or her companions, they threaded the mysteries of the wood, and rifled the hazel of its abundant but half-hidden produce.

POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

OCTOBER.

<p>Royally vested, o'er solemn wolds, When Nature rests, the great ingather- ing done, Sweeping in robes of heather-purple folds, Diademed with fire-red rays of setting sun, October hastens, swift on Summer's track, To touch her rose-flushed cheeks with hue embrowned, To gird her robes for Winter's coming wrack,</p>	<p>Whose earliest victims wither on the ground Then veils he her in frosted mist and white, And, quick of mood, begins a wanton chase, Spurns all the fallen glories out of sight, With frolic, north-blown song, and revelling face; Then shakes the branches, showers down the leaves, While for each dying flower some dryad grieves.</p>
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TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

LOVE-LETTERS IN COURT:

Read over the last great love case in the law reports, and you'll surely find that shrieks of laughter followed the putting in evidence of the letters of the poor wretch concerned. They were treated 'as quite new and exceptional matters, purely funny; it was as though nobody in court had heard before of such intensely comic things as love-letters; as though they were brilliant conundrums, or laughable verses from the last burlesque: as though the judge on the bench hadn't written such things himself in days gone by, or the counsel on either side, or the witnesses, or the jury, over and over again—everybody in court, down even to the lawyers' clerks leering in the gulf between the bar and the judgment-seat, not very loving or loveable-looking; they are not handsome men, as a rule, are lawyers' clerks, any more than are low-church curates. Are those poor love-letters, then, really such fit subjects for rude jesting? Granted that they are faded and crumpled and shabby-looking now, the passion that gave them precociousness and vitality clean gone from them; that they are as graceless and unattractive as a balloon with the gas out of it, as illumination lamps blown out at daybreak, as a bottle of hock a week without its cork, "stale, flat, and unprofitable;" but may we not reverence things typically—not for what they are, but what they represent—for their past value, not their present? Their love may be gone, but at least it was good and true while it lasted: let us gather up its relics with respectful hands, and lock them up safely, not toss them about with a snigger, nor hand them to Betty for the dustbin or the fireplace, or to wrap her curls in at bedtime.—*Once a Week.*

ENJOYMENTS.

All real and wholesome enjoyments possible to man have been just as possible to him since first he was made of the earth as they are now; and they are possible to him chiefly in peace. To watch the corn grow, and the blossom set, to draw hard breath over ploughshare and spade, to read, to think, to love, to hope, to pray,—these are the things to make man happy; they have always had the power of doing these—they never will have power to do more.

As well pass a kaleidoscope from hand to hand and expect no trembling touch will alter its aspect, as to think to hear a story from mouth to mouth, literally and truly repeated. ;]

ALPHABET OF PROVERBS.

- A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.
 B oasters are cousins to liars.
 C onfession of a fault makes half amends
 D enying a fault doubles it.
 E nvy shooteth at others and woundeth herself.
 F oolish fear doubles danger.
 G od reaches good things by our hands.
 H e has hard work who hath nothing to do.
 I t costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.
 K navery is the worst of trades.
 L earning makes a man fit company for himself.
 M odesty is a guard to virtue.
 N ot to hear conscience is not the way to silence it.
 O rder is the conservator of time.
 P roud looks make foul work in their faces.
 Q uiet conscience gives quiet sleep.
 R ichest is he that wants least.
 S mall faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater.
 T he boughs that bear most hang lowest
 U pright walking is sure walking.
 V irtue and happiness are mother and daughter
 W ise men make more opportunities than they find
 X pedition is the soul of business.
 Y ou never lose by doing a good turn.
 Z eal without knowledge is without light.

CHILDREN'S APPETITES.

Why should not a child's fancy in the way of food—we refer to its intense dislike of certain things—be regarded, as well as the repugnance of an adult? We consider it a great piece of cruelty to force a child to eat things that are repulsive to it, because somebody once wrote a wise saw to the effect "that children should eat whatever is set before them." We have often seen the poor little victims shudder and choke at the sight of a bit of fat meat, or a little scum of cream on boiled milk, toothsome enough to those who like them but in their case a purgatorial infliction. But whenever there is a decided antipathy, nature should be respected.

Censure is most effectual when mixed with praise. So, when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to bear it company.

CHIVALROUS ORIGIN OF SALUTATIONS.

Most modern forms of salutation and civility are derived from chivalry, or at least from war, and they all betoken some deference, as from a conquered person to the conqueror; just as in private life we still continue to sign ourselves the very humble servants of our correspondents. The uncovered head was simply the head unarmed; the helmet being removed, the party was at mercy. So the hand ungloved was the hand ungaunted; and to this day it is an incivility to shake hands with gloves on. Shaking hands itself was but a token of truce, in which the parties took hold of each other's weapon hand, to make sure against treachery. So also a gentleman's bow is but an offer of the neck to the stroke of the adversary; so the lady's curtsy is but the form of going on her knees for mercy. The general principle is marked, as it ought naturally to be, still more strongly in the case of military salutes. Why is a discharge of guns a salute? Because it leaves the guns empty, and at the mercy of the opponent. And this is so true, that the saluting with blank cartridge is a modern invention. Formerly, salutes were fired by discharging the cannon balls; and there have been instances in which the compliment has been nearly fatal to the visitor whom it meant to honour. When the officer salutes, he points the drawn sword to the ground; and the salute of the troops is, even at this day, called "presenting arms"—that is, presenting them to be taken.

UNKNOWN, YET WELL KNOWN.

Did you never meet persons whom your heart recognizes instantly? Not because they are handsome, or graceful, or well-dressed, or from these signal flags of disappointment you have often turned away, and they are more likely to repel than attract you. I allude to a spiritual, not a physical magnetism; a mournful soul, perhaps, looking from out the window of the eye, challenging your sympathy with mute eloquence as you pass. Or, if your own soul is unquiet and restless, and vexed with the world's fever, the soothing presence, in a crowd, of a strange face, placid and pure as that of infancy. Or you hear a voice, deep and heart-toned, and turn instinctively in the crowd to look for its owner, who, by that unmistakable token, you are sure has a soul; and, as you listen, the sound cheers you like the sunlight. And yet we ignorantly call such "strangers." Strangers! What though neither know the earthly name by which each is called; when, for that brief instant in some public place, both listening to some noble sentiment from a great souled speaker, one filling eye accidentally meets another, and the same heart-pulses are

stirred, or we smile simultaneously at what pleases each, without remembering that we have "not been introduced." What matters it if we never meet again? For that moment, at least, have not our souls spoken? Daily I meet faces in my walks, which move me to pity or love, as I read their whole histories; and sometimes, when I think how short is our life, I grow impatient at the fetters "propriety" has forged. When I move on at nightfall toward the glancing lights of "home," passing those of my own sex to whom that word, with all its sweet associations, is terrible as death, my heart aches, if they look at me, lest they should think there is no pity for them in it. I long to say, by so much as home is sacred to me, by just so much can I—a woman—measure your mocking present, and—alas for Christianity!—your despairing future. And so, though my unwilling feet "pass by on the other side," my sorrowful pity follows, and would fain redeem them. Sometimes as I pass along, I see the business man going to his home, and my heart moves toward him, if he hold between his fingers, with his cherished evening paper or book, a little bunch of flowers; because so well I know a woman's heart, and the power of "little things" to soothe or pain it. And when I see two little strange, toddling babies, meet on the pavement, run up to each other, and laughing a little musical laugh, touch lips and pass on, as if life were made for love and them, I am sorry that I ever grew up.—*Fanny Fern.*

THE SACRIFICE OF THE DOLL.

The great offering, the solemn sacrifice of the Roman virgins to Venus at the moment of marriage, was a doll. By this they hoped to propitiate the goddess, and obtain from her a fortunate marriage. By this also, adds Plautus, the commentator of Persius, they bade adieu to the past, dissolved for ever their connexion with childhood, and with its sportive and gay habits, and protested that in future, withdrawn into the sanctuaries of their families, they would devote themselves to grave occupations—to the serious business of life.

CONTENTMENT.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own discontented disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.

There is no lack of industry in the world—the lack is in making the right application of it.

WOMAN IN ADVERSITY.

Women should be more trusted and confided in as wives, mothers, and sisters. They have a quick perception of right and wrong, and, without always knowing why, read the present and future, read characters and acts, designs and probabilities, where man sees no letter or sign. What else do we mean by the adage "mother wit," save that woman has a quicker perception and readier invention than man? How often, when man abandons the helm in despair, woman seizes it, and carries the home-ship through the storm! Man often flies from home and family to avoid impending poverty or ruin. Woman seldom, if ever forsook home thus. Woman never evaded mere temporal calamity by suicide or desertion. The proud banker, rather than live to see his poverty gazetted may blow out his brains, and leave his wife and children to want, protectorless. Loving woman would have counselled him to accept poverty, and live to cherish his family and retrieve his fortune. Woman should be counselled and confided in. It is the beauty and glory of her nature that it instinctively grasps at and clings to the truth and right. Reason, man's greatest faculty, takes time to hesitate before it decides; but woman's instinct never hesitates in its decision, and is scarcely ever wrong where it has even chances with reason. Woman feels where man thinks, acts where he deliberates, hopes where he despairs, and triumphs where he falls.

TO MEASURE THE BREADTH OF AN OBJECT.

When the distance of the base is found, this operation is most simple. Take the apparent angle formed by a pair of compasses directed to the object, which lay down upon paper, and produce the sides till the base is reached, when the width will be that of the object upon the scale by which the distance has been found. Thus only one position is required.—*Mechanic's Magazine*.

THE WIFE'S RIGHT TO THE KEYS.

Among the Danes and Northmen, the wife had a right to her husband's keys, and might actually, if he refused to give them up, bring an action against him. Under Canute, this privilege was extended to England, and married women acquired a right to have a store-room, chest, and cupboard of their own, of which they kept the key.

None are so fond of secrets as those who don't mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money—for the purpose of circulation.

EXERCISE.

Exercise should not be continued after the effort has become at all painful. Our muscles, like the rest of our bodies, are made susceptible of pain for the beneficent purpose that we may know that they are in danger, and may thus be excited to do everything in our power to remove them from it. It is a mistaken notion that exercise of all kinds, and under all circumstances, is beneficial. Unless it is adapted to the condition of the muscles, it will prove the agent of death—not the giver of health.

RESIGNATION.

When troubles press around thee,
And thy bosom swells with grief;
When the ties to which love bound thee
Can give thee no relief:

When death itself o'ertakes thee,
And thine eyes are waxing dim;
As friend by friend forsakes thee,
Pour out thy soul to Him

Who sends thee tribulation,
And gives thee grace to bear;
Who hears thy supplication,
And grants beyond thy prayer,

The meanest buds that flower,
The sparrows as they fall,
Are treasured by that power
Who giveth thee thine all.

Let, then, thine heart in gladness
Thank the fullness of His grace,
And through dark clouds of sadness,
Some heavenly glories trace.

G. T. Thomason.

THE POTATO.

The history of the potato affords a strong illustration of the influence of authority. For more than two centuries the use of this invaluable plant was vehemently opposed: at last Louis XV. wore a bunch of its flowers in the midst of his courtiers, and the consumption of the root became universal in France.

False happiness is like false money, it passes for a time as well as the true, and serves some ordinary occasions; but when it is brought to the touch, we find the lightness and alloy, and feel the loss.

So vital a necessity to all men living is truth, that the vilest traitor feels amazed and wronged—feels the pillars of the world shaken when treason recoils on himself.

We do not lose our children when they die, but the living ones are often lost.

November.

Now does each sweeping, pond'rous bough
 Resist, when straight the whirlwind cleaves;
 Dashing in strengthening eddies through,
 A roaring wilderness of leaves!

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.†	P. M.
1	W	All Saints	12 0	0 7
2	T	All Souls. Mich. Term begins	0 33	0 57
3	F	Fall of Acre, 1840	1 20	1 44
4	S	Sun rises 7h. 1m. Sets 4h. 26m.	2 7	2 30
5	S	21st Sunday after Trinity	2 54	3 16
6	M	St. Leonard	3 38	4 1
7	T	First Gazette, 1665	4 25	4 48
8	W	Cambridge Term divides	5 13	5 36
9	T	Prince of Wales born, 1841	6 0	6 26
10	F	Schiller born, 1759	6 53	7 24
11	S	St. Martin	7 58	8 35
12	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity	9 10	9 46
13	M	Muller executed, 1864	10 21	10 56
14	T	Washington died, 1799	11 25	11 53
15	W	St. Machutus	12 0	0 18
16	T	Sun rises 7h. 22m. Sets 4h. 7m.	0 39	0 59
17	F	St. Hugh [1852]	1 20	1 37
18	S	Duke of Wellington's funeral,	1 54	2 9
19	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity	2 26	2 42
20	M	St. Edmund	2 58	3 14
21	T	Princess Royal born, 1840	3 30	3 48
22	W	St. Cecilia	4 5	4 21
23	T	St. Clement	4 40	4 59
24	F	Sun rises 7h. 35m. Sets 3h. 58m.	5 21	5 42
25	S	Michaelmas Term ends	6 6	6 31
26	S	24th Sunday after Trinity	6 59	7 29
27	M	Princess Mary born, 1833	8 3	8 40
28	T	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530	9 18	9 55
29	W	Nelson's Victory of the Nile, 1798	10 32	11 5
30	T	St. Andrew	11 37	12 0

MOON'S CHANGES.

3 Full Moon	8h. 3m. A. M.	18 New Moon	11h. 0m. A. M.
10 Last Quarter	5h. 45m. A. M.	26 First Quarter	2h. 59m. A. M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.			EVENING.		
	Nov. 5. 21st aft. Trin.	Habak.	2..Luke	21	Prov.	1..1 Thes.
12. 22nd aft. Trin.	Prov.	2..John	4	Prov.	3..2 Thes.	3
19. 23rd aft. Trin.	Prov.	11..John	11	Prov.	12..2 Tim.	2
26. 24th aft. Trin.	Prov.	13..John	18	Prov.	14..Heb.	2

NOVEMBER.



It is a fearful time ; the conquering blast
Riots in devastation, and doth urge
Tempestuous and wild his strong career,
In cloudy chariot through the sky o'ercast,
Scatt'ring the faded honours of the year.

As the maturing and dispersing of seeds was a striking character of the last month, so the fall of the leaf distinguishes the present. From this circumstance the whole declining season of the year is often in common language denominated the "fall." The loss of verdure, together with the shortened days, the diminished warmth, and frequent rains, justify the title of the gloomy month of November. Intervals, however, of clear and pleasant weather occasionally happen ; and in general the autumnal months are, in our island, softer and less variable than the corresponding ones in spring. In fair weather the mornings are sharp ; but the hoarfrost, or thin ice, soon vanishes before the rising sun, and a fine open day follows. There is a soothing mildness in these last "lingering looks" of Autumn, peculiarly grateful to the feelings, and possessing a melancholy but pleasing influence. The fields and inclosures are cleared of their harvest treasure, the web of the gossamer extends in unbroken and floating pathway over stubble and lea, and vegetation is everywhere passing rapidly into decay. Sudden storms of wind and rain frequently occur, which at once strip the trees of their faded leaves, and reduce them to their state of winter nakedness. One of the first trees that becomes naked is the walnut, which is quickly succeeded by the mulberry, horse-chesnut, sycamore, lime, and ash ; the elm retains its verdure for some time longer ; the beech and oak are the latest deciduous forest trees in casting their leaves ; apple and peach trees often remain green till the latter end of November : and pollard oaks, and young beeches, lose not

their withered leaves till they are pushed off by the new ones of the succeeding Spring.

That truly eminent sketcher of Nature, William Howitt, after dwelling upon the poverty and wretchedness around us during the winter months, says :—" Never is this state of things felt so much as at this season of the year. Who would not enjoy November if there were nothing but the clouds, and fogs, and storms of nature to dread? There are clouds, and fogs, and storms of social life that overwhelm us with sadness. True, the flowers are gone; the long grass stands amongst the woodland thickets withered, bleached, and sere; the fern is red and shrivelled amid the green gorse and broom; the plants which waved their broad white umbels to the summer breeze, like skeleton trophies of death, rattle their dry and hollow stalks to the autumnal winds. The brooks are brimful; the rivers, turbid and covered with masses of foam, hurry on in angry strength, or pour their waters over the champaign. Our very gardens are sad, damp, and desolate; their floral splendours are dead, and naked stems and decaying leaves have taken the place of verdure. But what of that? If the heart be strong and sound, all the light and heat, the joy and beauty of the whole seasons have retreated with it, and in the very gloom and silence, amid fogs and winds and whirling leaves, it finds the food of intensest life, and the power of poetry. In its sternest moods, the season presents solemn thoughts and awakens solemn feelings."

November leads in Winter. Snows often set in towards the end of the month; and the whole race of wild creatures have prepared for it. Moles have made up their nests for the winter. Frogs have sunk to the bottom of ponds and ditches, and buried themselves in mud and sleep. The lizard, the badger, the hedgehog, have crept into holes in the earth, and remain torpid till spring. The bats have hung themselves up by the heels in old barns, caves, and deserted buildings, and, wrapping themselves in the membranes of their fore-feet, doze winter away. Squirrels, rats, and mice, shut themselves up in their winter stores; and the dormouse has betaken itself to slumber.

Wood-clearing and gathering, hedge-chipping and ditch-clearing, are the principal out-door occupations of the month.

POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

LONELY.

Sitting lonely, ever lonely,
Waiting, waiting for one only,
Thus I count the weary moments pass-
ing by;
And the heavy evening gloom
Gathers slowly in the room.
And the chill November darkness dims
the sky.
Now the countless busy feet
Cross each other in the street,
And I watch the faces fitting past my
door;
But the step that lingered nightly,
And the hand that rapped so lightly,
And the face that beams so brightly,
Come no more.

By the fire-light's fitful gleaming,
I am dreaming, I am dreaming,
And the rain is slowly falling all
around;
And voices that are nearest,
Of friends the best and dearest,
Appear to have a strange and distant
sound.
Now the weary wind is sighing,
And the murky day is dying,
And the wither'd leaves lie scatter'd
round my door;
But that voice, whose gentle greeting,
Set this heart so wildly beating,
At each fond and frequent meeting,
Comes no more.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES:

AN OBSTINATE MAN.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him; for when he is once possessed of an error, it is like the devil, only cast out with great difficulty. Whatsoever he lays hold on, like a drowning man, he never looses, though it do but help to sink him the sooner. His ignorance is abrupt and inaccessible, impregnable both by heart and nature, and will hold out to the last, though it has nothing but rubbish to defend. It is as dark as pitch, and sticks as fast to anything it lays hold on. His skull is so thick, that it is proof against any reason, and never cracks but on a wrong side, just opposite to that against which the impression is made, which surgeons say does happen very frequently. The slighter and more inconsistent his opinions are, the faster he holds them, otherwise they would fall asunder of themselves; for opinions that are false ought to be held with more strictness and assurance than those that are true, otherwise they will be apt to betray their owner before they are aware. He delights most of all to differ in things indifferent; no matter how frivolous they are, they are weighty enough in proportion to his weak judgment; and he will rather suffer self-martyrdom than part with the least scruple of his freehold; for it is impossible to dye his dark ignorance into any lighter colour. He is resolved to understand no man's reason but his own, because he finds no man can understand his but himself. His wits are like a sack, which the French proverb says is tied faster before it is full than when it is; and his opinions are like plants that grow upon rocks, that stick fast though they have no rooting. His understanding is burdened like Plutarch's heart, and is proof against all sorts of judgments whatsoever.—*Butler*.

TEMPERATURE OF THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

Water will boil at 2,430 yards. Lead melts at the depth of 8,400 yards. There is red heat at the depth of 7 miles. Gold melts at 21 miles. Cast iron at 74 miles. Soft iron at 97 miles.

When the veil of death has been drawn between us and the objects of our regard, how quick-sighted do we become to their merits, and how bitterly do we remember words, or even looks of unkindness, which may have escaped us in our intercourse with them!

If we live according to nature, we can never be poor; if according to opinion, we can never be rich.

AN UNPLEASANT TRUTH.

It is not much to the credit of human nature, that it is generally so anxious to escape the proximity of those who are down in the world. There is a chill atmosphere about them, like a fireless or darkened room, which seems to need much moral sunshine to brighten. The world is apt to require an equivalent, in some shape, for its presence and its smiles; and they who have nothing but tears and sighs, and a down-cast eye, to offer, may wait a long while for any earthly invitation "to come up higher."—*Fanny Fern*.

GLAD HEARTED.

Are life and love such paltry gifts—
So little worth the taking,
That we in moody discontent
Such ceaseless complaints are making?
Is life so bright, that we should seek
Some fancied ill to borrow?
And sit in sackcloth all the day,
Lest grief should come to-morrow?
Doubt and distrust ne'er made one soul
To bear its crosses fitter;
Then lose not all life's pleasant sweets,
In searching for the bitter!
Quaff deep the brimming cup of love,
Young heart; and in your lightness,
Let no despondent spirit steal
Away your young life's brightness!
Tarry awhile, ye mid-day hours,
That richest gifts are lending;
Climb slowly life's meridian heights—
More slowly still descending!
Press lightly on each bonny brow,
O Time, thy tell-tale fingers;
Forget each glossy curl—each cheek
Where yet the rose-red lingers!
Enough of pain each life shall bear
In love God chastens kindly
For our best good, though our dim eyes
See now the good but blindly.
Creep slowly up the shelly strand,
Ye waves, white-capped with sorrow!
We'll drink the wine of joy to-day,
And trust Him for to-morrow.

Those who walk most are generally the healthiest; the road of perfect health is too narrow for wheels.

Riches are often thorns that pierce the head with cares in getting them and the heart with grief in parting with them.

December.

Now driving sleet and piercing whistling wind,
Through every cranny a rude entrance find;
Chilling the cottage hearth, whose stinted blaze,
Half warms the urchin who around it plays.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	F	Great Fire at Cornhill, 1776	0 5	0 23
2	S	Nap. III elected Emperor, 1852	1 1	1 26
3	S	1st Sunday in Advent	1 50	2 14
4	M	Sun rises 7h. 50m. Sets 3h. 51m.	2 39	3 3
5	T	Mozart died, 1792	3 26	3 49
6	W	St. Nicholas	4 11	4 34
7	T	Marshal Ney shot, 1815	4 55	5 17
8	F	Conception B. V. M.	5 39	6 2
9	S	Grouse shooting begins	6 26	6 50
10	S	2nd Sunday in Advent	7 15	7 41
11	M	Sun rises 7h. 58m. Sets 3h. 49m.	8 11	8 45
12	T	Cibber died, 1757	9 19	2 54
13	W	St. Lucy	10 27	11 0
14	T	Prince Consort died, 1861	11 29	11 56
15	F	Bonaparte interd. at Paris, 1840	12 0	0 22
16	S	Cambridge Mich. Term ends	0 45	1 5
17	S	3rd Sunday in Advent	1 25	1 44
18	M	Oxford Mich. Term ends	2 4	2 21
19	T	Sun rises 8h. 5m. Sets 3h. 50m.	2 40	2 58
20	W	Nap. III. elec. President, 1848	3 16	3 33
21	T	St. Thomas	3 51	4 10
22	F	Ismail taken by storm, 1790	4 30	4 50
23	S	Prince Consort buried, 1861	5 11	5 32
24	S	4th Sunday in Advent	5 55	6 17
25	M	CHRISTMAS DAY	6 42	7 8
26	T	St. Stephen	7 36	8 7
27	W	St. John	8 42	9 19
28	T	Innocents	9 56	10 34
29	F	Sun rises 8h. 8m. Sets 3h. 57m.	11 10	11 44
30	S	Royal Society instituted, 1660	12 0	0 15
31	S	1st Sunday after Christmas	0 44	1 11

MOON'S CHANGES.

2 Full Moon	6h. 44m. P.M.	18 New Moon	4h. 45m. A.M.
9 Last Quarter	12h. 13m. P.M.	25 First Quarter	12h. 31m. A.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.		EVENING.			
	1..Acts	4	Isaiah	2..Heb.		
Dec. 3. 1st in Advent	Isaiah	1..Acts	4	Isaiah	2..Heb.	9
10. 2nd in Advent	Isaiah	5..Acts	10	Isaiah	24..James	3
17. 3rd in Advent	Isaiah	25..Acts	17	Isaiah	26..1 Peter	5
24. 4th in Advent	Isaiah	30..Acts	24	Isaiah	32..1 John	4
31. 1st aft. Christ.	Isaiah	37..Acts	28	Isaiah	38..Jude	3

DECEMBER.



The wintry west extends his blast,
And hail and rain does blow ;
Or the stormy north sends driving forth
The blinding sleet and snow.
While tumbling broun, the burn comes down,
And roars frae bank to brae ;
And bird and beast in covert rest,
And pass the heartless day.—BURNS.

WINTER has its pleasures :—the frosty morning's walk, with its invigorating breezes—the long nights, devoted alternately to study and to society, with the enlivening blaze of a sea-coal fire—and the “glass that cheers but not inebriates”—are no small attractions, and peculiarly endear to us this festive season of the year.

The evergreen trees with their beautiful cones, such as firs and pines, are now particularly observed and valued : the different species of everlasting flowers, so pleasing an ornament to our parlours in winter, and indeed during the whole year, also attract our attention. The oak, the beech, and the hornbeam, in part retain their leaves : while other trees are entirely denuded of their beautiful dress, their “leafy honours” being strewed in the dust, and returned to their parent earth ; yet some attractions are still left as a promise of future beauty. The scarlet berries of the common holly, and the *Pyracanthus*, with its bunches of fiery berries on its dark green thorny sprays, solicit our attention—while numerous tribes of mosses will afford sufficient amusement and occupation for the inquiring botanist. In mild seasons, some few flowers may be culled from the waning stores of the garden, even in the dreary month of December.

Towards the end of the month, woodcocks and snipes become the prey of the fowler. The insect-swarms, which delighted us with their ceaseless

hum, their varied tints, and beautiful forms, during the summer and autumnal months, are retired to their winter quarters, and remain in a state of torpidity, till awakened by the enlivening warmth of spring.

Alas! the village carolling and Christmas waits are now almost amongst the things that were, and we can but regret that much old English hospitality dies out with her old customs.

POETRY FOR THE MONTH.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Come, melancholy moralizer, come
Gather with me the dark and wintry
wreath;
With me engarland now
The Sepulchre of Time!

Come, moralizer, to the funeral song!
I pour the dirge of the departed days;
For well the funeral song
Befits this funeral hour.

<p>But hark! even now the merry bells ring round, With clamorous joy to welcome in the day, The consecrated day, To mirth and indolence.</p> <p>Mortal! while Fortune with benignant hand, Fills to the brim thy cup of happiness, Whilst her unclouded sun Illumes thy Summer day.</p> <p>Canst thou rejoice—rejoice that time flies past, That Night shall shadow soon thy sum- mer sky? That swift the stream of years Rolls to Eternity?</p> <p>If thou hast <i>wealth</i> to gratify each wish, If power be thine, remember what thou art— Remember thou art man, And death thine heritage!</p> <p>Hast thou known <i>Love</i>? does beauty's better sun Cheer thy fond heart with no capricious smile, Her eye all eloquence, Her voice all harmony?</p> <p>Oh! state of happiness! hark how the gale Moans deep and hollow o'er the leafless grove: Winter is dark and cold— Where now the charms of Spring?</p>	<p>Sayest thou that fancy paints the future scene In hues too sombrous? that the dark- stoled maid With stern and frowning front, Appals the shuddering soul?</p> <p>And would'st thou bid me court her fairy form, When, as she sports her in some hap- pier mood, Her many-coloured robes Dance varying to the sun?</p> <p>Ah! vainly does the pilgrim, whose long road Leads o'er the barren mountain's storm vexed height, With anxious gaze survey The fruitful far-off vale.</p> <p>Oh! there are those who love the pen- sive song, To whom all sounds of Mirth are disso- nant! There are, who at this hour Will love to contemplate!</p> <p>For hopeless sorrows hail the lapse of Time, Rejoicing when the fading orb of day Is sunk again in night, That one day more is gone!</p> <p>And he who bears Affliction's heavy load, With patient piety, well pleased to know, The World a pilgrimage, The Grave the inn of rest.</p>
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Southey.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

THE MYSTERY OF KISSING.

The true mystery of kissing is just as little known now as it was six or seven thousand years ago, when Adam first waked up and saluted his new-made bride. What he thought at that moment Milton has tried to tell us; but oh! how feebly. The young man who plights his love to a "maiden fair," and seals the vows he has made with

"A long, long kiss, a kiss of youth and love."

cannot explain the mystery of this happiness. The mere act of kissing is nothing; we are all familiar with it. The emotions which the kiss of love and that of friendship occasions, as well as the fraternal, the filial, the social kiss, and so on, have been descanted upon times out of mind. But there is no mystery in all that. What we seek to know is, why the mere impress of the lips produces so much mental and physical disturbance, and in what subtle manner it effects such marvels as the innocent young maid sings of her lips—

"Why are they red, then?

White lips would have answered for speaking as well;

Why is it said, then,

That lips are for speaking alone?

Can you tell a poor little innocent girl like me
For what, but to speak with, my lips can be?"

Kissing is a mystery, and that is the reason why it is so universally admired and practised. If it were less of a mystery, nobody would care for it. Kissing is the outward symbol of two souls' secret communion; and hence, after that sacred pledge of faith is a betrayal deemed so perfidious. It is "eating salt" with your guest to kiss him or her; and even among the nomadic Arabs that act is still a guarantee of truth and sworn integrity. Kissing is the blank verse of the affections. The lip that once kisses has tasted the essence of poetry though its owner never knew the difference between a poem and a pudding-bag—that's the mystery.

It is the acquisition of no contemptible science to know how to bear with the ignorance of fools.

There is no vice or folly that requires so much nicety and skill to manage as vanity; nor any which by ill-management makes so contemptible a figure.

INTEGRITY.

The term integrity can only be applied to those persons who, accustomed to practise every part of social justice, are conscientiously accurate in all their dealings, faithful to every trust, tenacious of every promise, disdaining to dissemble or prevaricate, and who would regard every act of injustice as a meanness to which they would scorn to stoop.

TRUTH.

How beautiful is Truth! In this world, where there is so much falsehood and deceit, whereby hearts are estranged and recriminations, assaults, and crimes engendered, how beautiful are the true thought, word, and deed. Like the sun smiling out amid the angry storm—like the bright stars shining through the heavy night-cloud—like friend clasping the hand of friend—like right rebutting wrong—like the lance of virtue ringing on the shield of vice—like heaven upon earth, and God in man, is Truth! Precious and priceless. Dearer than smile of friend, love of parent, or pomp, or fame. Truth is all. By this we know the nature and value of things. Falsehood is a craven, a dastard. Truth is bold, noble, and God-given, beyond every other attribute of the human soul.

AFFECTATION.

The affected of every country nearly resemble each other. Paltry affectation, strained allusions, and disgusting finery are easily attained by those who choose to wear them; they are but too frequently the badges of ignorance or stupidity, whenever it would endeavour to please.

Thistles, though noxious things in themselves, are usually signs of an excellent ground whereon they grow; so bashfulness, though it be a weakness and betrayer of the mind, is yet generally an argument of a soul ingeniously and virtuously inclined.

A clear stream reflects all objects that are upon its shore, but is unsullied by them. So it should be with our hearts—they should show the effect of all objects, and yet remain unharmed by any.

Every day well spent lessens the task God has sent us.

FRUITS OF VIRTUE.

If you should see a man digging in a snow drift with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seeds upon the rolling billows, you would say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, while you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will be a good constitution, elevated affections, and holy principles! If you desire a virtuous and happy life, in youth you must shape your character by the word of unerring wisdom, and plant in your bosom the seeds of virtue.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

It came upon the midnight clear,

That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth,

To touch their harps of gold :
"Peace on the earth—good-will to men
From Heaven's all gracious King"—
The world in solemn stillness lay,
To hear the angels sing.

Still through the cloven skies they come

With peaceful wings unfurled ;
And still their heavenly music floats
O'er all the weary world.

Above its sad and lowly plains
They bend on heavenly wing ;
And ever o'er its Babel sounds,
The blessed angels sing !

Yet with the woes of sin and strife,
The world hath suffer'd long ;
Beneath the angel strain have roll'd
Two thousand years of wrong.

And man, at war with man, hears not
The love-song which they bring :—
Oh hush the noise, ye men of strife,
And hear the angels sing !

And ye, beneath life's crushing load,
Whose forms are bending low,
Who toil along the climbing way
With painful steps and slow :—
Look now! for glad and golden hours
Come swiftly on the wing ;
Oh rest beside the weary road,
And hear the angels sing !

For lo! the days are hastening on,
By prophet bards foretold,
When with the ever-circling year
Comes round the age of gold ;
When peace shall over all the earth
Its ancient splendours fling,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing !

To reduce a debt is by far the best way
of contracting it.

HOME AFTER BUSINESS HOURS.

The road along which the man of business travels in pursuit of competence or wealth is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pit-falls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After each day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road, the wayfarer needs something more than rest. He requires solace, and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings and loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it, these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men. Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications, and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes; and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own fire-side.

Little faults, no less than great crimes, can hide the light of heaven from the soul. Just breathe upon the glasses of a telescope, and the dew of your breath will shut out all the stars.

THE ENDLESS REST.

There are no weary heads or weary hearts on the other side of "the dark valley." The rest of heaven will be the sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. It will be a rest from sin; a rest from suffering; a rest from conflict; a rest from toil; a rest from sorrow; an undisturbed rest. Here the rest of the body is disturbed by dreams, and sometimes by alarms; but no troublesome dreams or alarming occurrences are there. Wearied one, look away from the cause of thy present suffering, and remember there is a rest remaining for thee. A little while, and thou shalt enter into endless rest.

The Almanack Story.

BROOK LANE COTTAGE :

A FEW PASSAGES FROM EVERY DAY LIFE.

BY G. T. T.

Be free—not chiefly from the iron chain,
But from the one which passion forges; be
The master of thyself! If lost, regain
The rule o'er chance, sense, circumstance. Be free.
Trample thy proud lusts proudly 'neath thy feet,
And stand erect, as for a heaven-born one is meet.

I.



VEN at the present time Brook Lane is a quiet, secluded locality; but at the period we speak of, there was but one house in it, and that was almost deserted. The small stream from which the place took its name, ran past this cottage lazily, and, winding round the church-yard which was close by, flowed on to old Tom Melford's paper-mill; here it came to a head of water, and then winding in and out, as if

awaiting courage to make a fall to the level below, at length descended, suddenly, foaming and splashing, exciting alternately the timidity and the delight of a large number of trout, who were sporting under the shadows of the pollards on either side of the stream; then calmly pursuing its way through wood and valley, over tumbling bays, through locks and round other obstacles, until it found rest at last in its home,

the ocean. Thus, like the career of a good man, overcoming all difficulties by patient striving and endurance, finding peace and security in the end.

Old Tom Melford had been a very thrifty man; the desire of his life had been to obtain a competency, and he pursued this one idea of his existence to a successful issue. As soon, however, as he had succeeded, he found that Death was stronger than Wealth, and he left a large fortune and an only son to carry out the remembrance of his name. He died somewhat suddenly, and without a will, thereby becoming, like many others under similar circumstances, a great friend to the lawyer who is engaged to "settle" the intestate's affairs; and although old Kempston was considered a very upright man "for a lawyer," the townspeople were somewhat surprised when, at the decease of the old papermaker, the names of "Kempston and Melford" were painted up in large capitals on the old mill.

We have said that the dwelling in Brook Lane was almost deserted—that was not always the case. It had been a religious house up to the time of Oliver Cromwell, by whom its antiquated fittings and remains were confiscated. It had been a vicarage since, when laughing, merry, ringleted children shouted through its halls, and then stood timidly waiting the echoes of their voices. Afterwards, when the church was better endowed, and the vicar took up his abode at a more costly residence, Harry Kempston, having taken to himself a wife, became the occupier of this commodious, prettily-situated, and comfortable home.

II.

YOUNG Kempston had been engaged in the mill during the time of the elder Melford, and at all times formed a striking contrast to his master's only son. Cunning, quick-witted, and money-making, he was, withal, fond of gambling, but he somehow managed to keep this propensity within limits when it was not profitable; and scarcely or never ventured on a speculation in which he was not all but sure of a successful result. If he entered into anything doubtful, young Melford was made the test by which the value of the game or wager was arrived at, and this state of things was maintained from youth upwards.

The marriage of Kempston with the pretty daughter of Jerry Long, the fellmonger, stayed for awhile the nightly pursuits in which these young men were engaged; but the poison had entered the soul of Melford, and he was ever in vain attempting to allay his thirst in every sort of dissipation. So, while the comforts of a bright, cheerful home kept, for a time, the natural passions of Kempston within bounds, the expensive profligacies of young Melford grew stronger with his years. The solemn thoughts which his father's death had induced gradually died away, and, as time went on, he grew from bad to worse, and as long as he could obtain money for his purposes, even by the sale of every morsel of interest in the old establishment, he pursued his exciting and ruinous career. Steeple-chasing, tooling four-in-hand at dangerous speed for heavy wagers, cock-fighting, bull-baiting, and every low pursuit that admitted of gaming, soon brought him to so low a level that Master Thomas Melford, of fast and flash society—dashing, witty, and courteous—sunk into the low and familiar "Tom," the sottish loungee of public-houses, and the obsequious dependant on casual bounty. Such changes have been, and will transpire until the end of the last chapter in the history of life.

Facing Brook Lane there was a snug little hostelry called "The Royal Oak," old-fashioned in everything, even its comforts, and possessing that peculiar attractiveness which few of the frequenters of such

houses of public resort can explain the meaning of, although they are gradually led to become practically influenced by their allurements. Here, at least once a week, the fellmonger and a neighbour or two met Kempston and Melford for a hand at whist, and sometimes other games. Melford had become a dependant on the young papermaker, and had sunk almost as low as it is possible for man to sink in vice to retain the slightest show of respectability. He now held a menial appointment in the business of which he should have been sole owner.

The marriage we have referred to had for some few weeks put a stop to the regular attendance of Kempston at the meetings at "The Royal Oak"; but the novelty of his wedding wearing off, he again resorted thither, and became a more infatuated frequenter than hitherto.

III.

"It is very cold to-night," said Harry Kempston, drawing up to the fire in his pretty, well-furnished dining-room.

"'Tis nice and warm *here*," said his wife, looking up with affection from her employment—the manipulation of the tiniest, prettiest, head-dress ever fabricated by delicate hands, and which evidently was to form the crowning portion of an infantile wardrobe. "I wish you would not go out this evening, dear Harry!" she continued.

"Why!" said he. "Is my foolish little girl afraid of being run away with?"

"It is not that," she said, faintly; "but I wish you were not going: I feel as if something would happen to you—and—I am not very well."

"Oh! nonsense, my pet!" he said, kissing her on the forehead. "I have promised your father and old Rickards their revenge for the punishment Tom and I gave them the other night, and I *must* go."

"And you will not be late?" she said, looking anxiously.

"That I will not," he replied. "As you seem so fretful and timid to-night, I'll only stop just for a rubber and be back to supper."

He seated her gently in the chair by the fire, as he said playfully, "But, there, if my little queen demands it, I'll not go at all."

"Oh, no! I would not have you stay at home on my account; but pray do not be late."

The husband gave her another kiss, and was soon on his way to "The Royal Oak."

When the outer door closed, a cold shiver ran through the frame of Mabel Kempston. She tried to shake off the oppressive feeling which pervaded her, but in vain. At length the servant entered, and obtained leave to go up the town upon some trifling errand, leaving her mistress alone with her wretchedness.

The time which the errand should have occupied was but a few minutes: but hour after hour passed, and the girl did not return! What could it mean? thought Mabel; and all manner of vague suspicions took possession, one after the other, of her mind, which for a moment were encouraged, and then discarded as unworthy of herself and her husband. Next she took down a book from the shelves, and turned over the pages listlessly, looking at a few of the pictures, then closed and replaced it. After which, she engaged herself in little domestic matters, and then came back to the table and took out the numerous baby vestments we have referred to, one by one, and folded and refolded

them, but to nothing could she apply herself. At length some steps approached—

Could it be *he*? He had promised to be home early!

Her eyes brightened at the thought. The footsteps came closer towards the door. She rose to meet him; and then the sound passed and gradually died away in the distance.

Hark! What noise is that? Somebody at the door!

Yes. Somebody at the lock. They have turned it and are coming in! Now comes a tap at the inner door, followed by the ruddy face of her truant servant, who exclaimed, with the utmost effrontery—

“Oh! if you please, mum, I didn’t mean to stop, mum—but it was so delightful, and so beautiful!”

“What was delightful?” said her mistress, somewhat sternly.

“Oh, the dancing and the music, mum—and, mum, my Thomas—he wouldn’t let me come away before.”

Ascertaining that there had been a dance at one of the low beershops of the adjoining town, which had been the inducement for her servant to go out and stay so long, she simply told her not to repeat such conduct, and that she thought she had been a cruel girl to leave her as she had done, and concluded by saying—

“I feel so very weak, I cannot sit up for your master;” and then, in an undertone to herself, she said, “It is twelve now, I hope he will not be long.”

To bed—not to sleep—to turn restlessly from side to side: to be filled with vague apprehensions of every possible evil, and yet to feel through all her misgivings how fondly her husband loved her, and how she hoped soon to have a greater attraction than herself to induce him to spend his evenings at home—to wind up her feverish state of excitement with a feeble struggle, as if fainting, and then to remain in total forgetfulness of all.

As it generally happens with illiterate servants when they are in the wrong, the more kindly they are treated the more they assume, and the urbanity of Mrs. Kempston had met with this adverse return on more occasions than the present.

After slamming a door or two, and making as much noise as it was possible, the unruly attendant started off to fetch her master, and “to tell *him* a little bit of her mind, for *she* couldn’t understand being kept up such hours.” So she passed out of the house, leaving the doors unfastened—her mistress, the while, lying insensible in her bed-room.

IV.

WE can form but a very poor idea of what may be advanced in favour of the amusements coming under the denomination of card-playing, but he must be a bold man who has the hardihood to tell us that it influences for good either the temper or morals of its votaries; and we would say to every young man who studies his health, character, and future prospects, avoid gaming of all kinds, but especially, on account of its specious attractions, that which attaches to card-playing. The novelty which belongs to such pursuits quickly wears away; and then comes the temptation to obtain money other than by legitimate means; the risk of losses beyond that which your position will allow of; the breaking of rest; the inevitable failures which you must meet with; the deadening of all the finer emotions; and the growing passion for

gambling, which absorbs all nobler motives, until abject and irremediable misery relentlessly pursues and eventually destroys its victim.

We return to Harry Kempston, just after he had given his wife the promise to be at home early.

A cold, shivering feeling came over him as he passed down the lane, and he half determined to return home at once; but he had so accustomed himself of late to the associations he had met with abroad, that all-powerful habit destroyed his better impulses on this occasion.

When he arrived at the "Royal Oak," he found his companions awaiting him, and they scarcely gave each other time to pass the ordinary social compliments before they were busily engaged, as if it had been a matter of life and death, in a game of whist, the first of a series which were to be played for heavier stakes than usual.

Now began that Babel of tongues which modern players seem to think absolutely necessary for the true enjoyment of this *quiet* game.

As usual, Kempston and Tom were partners; but they played without their usual success. The first game was won in two deals, and the second in one; and, notwithstanding those played subsequently were of much longer duration, they all had a similar termination.

This irritated Kempston, who with the loss of every fresh trick got more and more excited, and he became heedless of the lapse of time, as he played on with similar untoward results.

As for Tom, whichever way he played he was found fault with.

"You fool!" Kempston exclaimed on one occasion, "to play the Queen, with the Jack in your hand."

"Hoyle says," timidly suggested Tom, "third player play highest."

Kempston, after expressing his opinion of that learned authority on whist, using a stronger adjective than was either commendable or necessary, condescended to explain to his partner that where cards were of equal value, the third hand should always play the lowest of a sequence.

Kempston was, no doubt, right on most occasions, but when his opinion was given with rude violence, one might as well be in Bedlam as near a card-table at which he was present. He was rapidly losing the character which he had attained as a quiet, sound player, by which means he had made large sums of money at various times, even exciting the suspicion, on more occasions than one, of his honesty; but his successful occupancy at the mill gave him fewer necessities to employ any palpably dishonest means.

Time passed quickly on, and, as the clock was striking twelve, the young man's temper had grown so intolerable that the players came to an open eruption. At this juncture the landlord interfered, and declared that the noise was a disgrace to his house; he cared not what money they spent nor how his determination might affect his trade, but he'd have no more card-playing that night, nor any other, if he knew it; and, snatching hold of the two packs of cards that were on the table, threw them into the fire. It was useless for Kempston to plead or threaten, and so, finding that the landlord was inflexible, he cooled down a little, and persuaded his friends to adjourn home with him, to finish the prescribed number of rubbers.

As he left the inn he was met by his servant, and, without making any enquiry, at once came to the conclusion that his wife had sent for him, and ordered the girl home peremptorily.

V.

KEMPSTON and his associates passed out of the comfortable old inn, and crossed over into the bleak, cold lane. The clear, sharp frost seemed to cool, for the moment, their excitement—an excitement induced as much by imbibing strong drink and inhaling the fumes of tobacco, as by the irritation of play.

The fellmonger thought it was time they were at home; but the taunts of the young men of the party, that "they wouldn't have thought about the time if they had not won," and other cogent persuasions, in the shape of offers of advantageous wagers, eventually overcame his scruples.

They reached Kempston's house just after the girl had returned, and entered the lower room. There was no preparation for supper, and no one to welcome the master of the house; although it had been usual for Mabel to wait for him, whatever time he came home.

He called for lights, and the girl emerged from the kitchen, wearing a sullen and defiant expression of feature.

"Get me your mistress's keys," said Kempston, and ordered her upstairs to obtain them.

The girl did as she was bid, and ascended to the bedroom; but, not knowing that her mistress was in a swoon, came down again, and said, doggedly, "She won't answer me."

"Oh! she won't, won't she!" and he lifted his foot and smashed in the sideboard with a loud crash, and obtained some playing cards and some decanters of spirits, which he placed upon the table.

"Now, gentlemen," said he, "we'll have a night of it."

The noise appeared to awaken the wife from her stupor, and uttering a violent scream, she exclaimed, "Where is *he*? Help! help!"

"Oh! you have found your senses, have you?" he said mockingly.

The next moment there was a faint, wailing cry, immediately succeeded by the sound as if a heavy weight had fallen to the ground.

A thrill of terror for a moment seemed to transfix the group. They looked inquiringly from one to the other, and no one spoke.

The fellmonger was the first to recover himself, and he ascended the staircase to find out the cause of the disturbance, quickly followed by Kempston. The full, pale moon threw its cold light into every corner of the room, and shone strangely upon a heap curled up upon the floor, which till then had been a warm, living being; but now, the dead mother of that dear babe whose wails they had but just before heard, above the louder noise which they had created.

Rickards had sneaked out of the house as soon as he could; he was an old bachelor, and he had never exercised any of the social feelings, except when they tended to his own amusement—a cold, calculating gambler, from whom Kempston had originally obtained the knowledge of the various games he played.

Tom, thoroughly sobered by the sudden shock, sent the girl in search of a nurse, while he ran for medical assistance, and it took all the force of the able-bodied fellmonger to restrain the violence of Harry Kempston. This induced a reaction on his brain, and he threw himself down upon the bed and commenced a series of incoherent expressions.

Upon the arrival of medical and proper aid, the immediate wants of the fevered man, and his baby boy, were provided for. As day by day passed on, Kempston appeared to the ordinary observer as if only suffering from temporary debility; he made arrangements for the funeral of

his wife, and gave directions to Tom, to whom he entrusted the whole of his business and the care of his child, with a clearness of perception truly remarkable.

But in a few weeks he gave unmistakeable signs of deep, mental pressure, and this period of his existence was for ever after a total blank to him.

VI.

Now came the time that we have previously spoken of, when the cottage was all but deserted. The motherless child was sent to the fellmongers and placed under the care of Jessie, a younger sister of Mabel's.

Tom Melford was a strange contradiction, for, thoughtless as he was, whatever his avocations, he never permitted a day to pass without making personal enquiries for his little charge. Sometimes, we are compelled to record the truth, these visits were accompanied by an unsteady gait and a plethoric enunciation; and at all times they were a source of great annoyance to Jessie, who looked upon indolence as a sin, and upon Tom as the personification of it; for to her mind every one of his associations and amusements presented a criminal aspect. Her own father, indeed, in a lesser degree, was looked upon from a similar point of view.

Since the absence of Kempston, the monetary transactions of the mill had been managed by his father, and Melford was engaged to direct the labour employed. He received a weekly stipend, and expended it as lavishly and carelessly as ever—he literally had “no thought for the morrow.” There was no cock-fight, badger-hunt, rat-killing, or other match, at which he was not present. There was not a horse-race upon which he did not invest all the money he could scrape together. But, with all this, he had never been tempted to expend any other than his own money.

He had been appointed specially to receive some cottage rents, which were intended to grow into a fund to supply the present wants of little Kempston, and for an investment for his future, which had now amounted to a comparatively large sum; and, although frequently tempted to touch these moneys when he heard of anything “good,” he had hitherto cautiously resisted the temptation.

In the cottage he was his own cook and servant of all work; he grew more neglectful and careless of everything, and seemed lost to all self-respect. Thus matters went on until little Harry was nearly five years old, when an event happened which resulted in a total change in his guardian's character.

Melford had received “intelligence upon which he could rely,” that a certain horse “must win;” and he was induced to back it, not only with his own money, but with a large sum he had hoarded up belonging to young Harry. The race came off, and the horse that was “sure to win” never started.

This was a heavy blow for Tom; and, for the first time in his life probably, he had some compunction of conscience, rendered the more violent from the effects of his dissipated mode of existence.

He had grown up to love the boy, and now what had he done to prove his affection!

He had sacrificed nearly a hundred pounds of the child's money Idiot that he was

His thoughts culminated in one view—He would destroy himself. Till now he did not know how great a coward he was. He examined his razors—but in a moment threw them away from him with fearful impetuosity. He thought of burning the house about his ears—then of poison;—but eventually a more pleasant plan of terminating his existence presented itself. He would jump head-foremost into the water at the mill tail: and he started to put the project into execution.

As he went through the churchyard towards the mill, he, of necessity, passed by the tomb beneath which the remains of his parents rested. Thoughts of the dear, delicate mother, who had humoured and spoiled him, brought the emotion welling up into his throat, and presently, as he leaned against the stone which told their virtues, a copious flood of tears relieved his sad, heavy heart. He was alone in the world, with none to direct or console him, but he suddenly felt contending with this feeling of loneliness, there was one of self-reliance, which directly placed the path of duty plainly before him; and with one of those early prayers upon his lips which his mother taught him when a child, he started off in the direction of the fellmongers, determined to make a clean breast of the racing misadventure.

As he turned towards the town, he noticed that the sky presented an unusual appearance, it being lighted up with a series of brilliant corruscations. Presently there came a rush of men and boys; they were shouting "Fire!" and running in the direction of the engine-house. Amidst the confusion, a familiar name fell upon his ears, and without waiting for further information, he darted off in the direction of the market-hill, where the fellmonger resided.

True enough, that was the scene of the conflagration. The flames were issuing from every window except from the top casement. Consternation was depicted on the features of the bystanders, for it had been ascertained that little Kempston was in bed in one of the upper rooms of the building. A ladder had been procured, but no one would risk his life by ascending it.

"Bring it here," screamed Tom.

In a moment his wishes were obeyed. In the meanwhile he had turned up the collar of his coat, slouched his hat over his eyes, and, amid murmurs of applause, he darted up the ladder through the flames and reached the room in safety.

The solitary engine was by this time at work, and directed its feeble energies towards the window at which Tom had made his ingress, where he presently re-appeared, bearing the boy with him. The flames were rapidly reaching the room; for a moment he looked out of the window, and then, seeing the ladder in flames, as quickly withdrew. Then came a fearful scream from the multitude, as with a loud crash the roof fell in.

There was terror depicted on the faces of all around, lit up as they were by that unearthly light. Although Tom had made few friends, he had fewer enemies; and to see a young, handsome fellow, thus thrust himself into the jaws of Death in endeavouring to save a fellow-creature, raised in the breast of every one present that love of heroism which is an inherent feeling in the human heart, civilized or uncivilized.

The flames ascended higher and higher, and the total destruction of the house was quickly accomplished.

VII.

THE fire at length subsided, and a column formed of smoke and vapor from the damp embers, alone indicated the scene of the conflagration.

The fate of Melford and his charge had by this time been discovered. Finding that escape from the window was hopeless, on account of the increased volume of flame which enveloped it, he rushed to the back attic, and had reached the outside of the lean-to thatch when the roof fell in; fortunately he and the lad were thrown outwardly, and were both precipitated into a row of thickly-grown shrubs.

With bruised limbs and broken bones, how he crawled, still bearing the boy in his arms, to the remote corner of the garden, out of reach of the flames, will ever remain a mystery; for on being discovered he was insensible, and remained so for some hours. It was with difficulty that he was conveyed home, and it was a still more difficult matter for the combined efforts of art and nature to restore him to health. For weeks his occasional returns to consciousness were painful to witness. He started convulsively, tossed himself about restlessly, then, exhausted, dozed off spasmodically, as he was again and again disturbed by frightful visions.

It was a long time before a crisis terminated favourably, and then it required patient and unwearied nursing to restore him to health and vigour.

Jessie Long had proved herself in every way capable of administering to the necessities of the sick man. She exercised that essential of a good nurse, so rarely to be met with—quietude.

As soon as practicable, the little Kempston was allowed to visit the patient, and upon being admitted to the sick-room, the poor little fellow ran to the bedside and hugged and fondled Melford with wild delight, and he had eventually to be taken away by absolute force.

Where there is no amiability children never love: Jessie felt this, and began to think that Tom was not so bad as he had seemed to be.

During his long illness, with every return of mental wandering, the sick man made allusion to a great loss he had sustained, and Jessie for a long time failed to discover to what his incoherent expressions alluded.

It was full four months from the night of the conflagration, when one evening a visitor was announced. It was no other than Rickards, the systematic old gambler, whom we have before met with. Even he had a conscience, and it had been troubling him for some time past. He had paid this visit with the view to relieve it, and had succeeded admirably. He walked cautiously into the room, and taking the attenuated, outstretched hand of Tom in his, said—

“I could not come before, I have been unwell—very unwell.”

Tom thought he did not care if he had not come then. After a pause Rickards continued,

“I must have caught cold on the night of the fire.”

Tom turned his head away from his visitor, for all allusions to that night were painful to him.

Rickards hesitated, stammered out he hoped he'd soon be better, and passed some unmeaning remarks on the weather and other commonplace topics; to all of which Tom listened with indifference. Rickards at length said—

“You know the money you sent me to back Upas?”

“Yes,” replied Tom, languidly.

"I—I—I never did it."

Tom started up, and caught hold of his friend's arm, and said, with vehemence—"Say that again!"

Rickards explained to him that the horse was "scratched" at the time the bet was made, and that the bet was, therefore, unfair. He returned the money to Melford, which the latter clutched energetically, as an expression of earnest joy pervaded his features.

Rickards, before he had got out of the lane on his return home, called himself a fool for his honesty.

"He would never have found it out," he said.

Tom was, not long afterwards, explaining to Jessie the object of his late visitor, and then what kind, sensible advice she gave him for his future guidance!

The young man listened patiently, and raising her hand to his lips, reverently kissed it, with an expression of regard and gratitude.

She was like a sunbeam, filling up with warm light every corner of Brook Lane Cottage.

The return of the money exercised a wonderful influence on the sick man, and seemed at once to place him on the high road to health.

VIII.

BRIGHT sunbeams danced in the moted rays which fell obliquely through every crevice and glazed casement in Brook Lane Cottage. They seemed like playful truants from the great world of sunshine, which everywhere was doing homage to the awakened Spring. Bright, beautiful, gushing light, played round the tombs in the churchyard, and came through the leafy trees, over the bright meadows, which darted off into the secluded courts and alleys of cities, and filled with hope and health the poor man's cottage, and the sick chamber; and then stretching for miles away, sought repose in the far recesses of the dim forest, to be aroused by the feathered songsters of the early morning.

Sunbeams lighted up the features of little Harry Kempston, and then fell, warm and glowing, into the full, deep heart of Melford.

They were out for their morning's walk; the elder to receive a daily addition to his strength, and the younger to have his mind filled with a description of the wonders which were bursting into life and beauty on every hand.

The long illness had brought down one unruly element in Melford's character—excessive vanity had no longer a place in his heart. His six months' prostration had brought him to the condition of a "little child;" but he had yet much to learn. It was surprising how the simple enquiries of little Harry aroused him from the listless, lethargic state in which he had been for so many years; and how, while teaching him, he was adding up a store of knowledge for himself.

As they walked along on this occasion, they were talking about the habits and characteristics of the birds—where the swallow came from, the confiding nature of the flycatcher, the busy idleness of the fickle blackcap, how the wryneck was the herald of the cuckoo, how the wren was Spring's little harbinger, and how the redstart, swift, and white-throat had their times for coming and going—and all the little stories about this portion of animated nature. By this means the convalescent found something to do. This is the great secret of human happiness.

Jessie watched a growing bloom upon the face of Melford, a healthy bloom which had not been there for many years. Her loathing of him

had first turned to pity, then regard, and now to love: the latter she knew nothing about until it was excited by the affection he was daily and hourly shewing to the little boy.

Tom knew nothing of Jessie's altered feelings towards him, and, to do him justice, he never thought himself worthy of her.

He and the boy were returning home one day, and the former had obtained, with great difficulty, a nest of birds, which he gave to his young charge.

"Oh! they are pretty!" said Harry; "but I had rather not have them."

"Why?" inquired Melford.

"Their mother would fret so," replied the boy; and he stood, imploring Melford to replace them, nor could he be induced to move from the spot until his request was complied with.

Melford was daily receiving lessons from this child.

This little episode presented two—self-denial and decision.

They passed on. Harry was more than usually thoughtful; presently he said—

"I never had a mother."

The young man made no answer, but stooped down and kissed him. The boy continued, his eyes brightening as he spoke,

"Will you ask Jessie to be my mother; and you will be my father always, won't you? and then we should all be so happy!"

Tom pressed the boy's hand, but made no reply, and passed on homewards.

The fellmonger had taken up his abode with his family at the cottage until his house was re-built.

When the family were assembled that evening, after Tom had been unusually silent, he mentioned some of the "clever" things Harry had said to him during the day, and inquired—

"And what do you think he asked me? Why! would I ask Miss Jessie to be his mother, eh?"

A dead silence followed this remark. The fellmonger puffed away furiously at his pipe; the old dame lifted her spectacles off her eyes, and fixed her gaze enquiringly on Jessie; and she, poor girl, became confused, and purposely dropped the ball of worsted with which she was working, that she might stoop and pick it up to hide her blushes; while little Harry left his artistic occupation—that of colouring a picture farm, in which gamboge and Indian red were the prominent colours—forgetful that he had been making a palette of the back of his hand, rushed to Jessie, threw his arms round her neck, kissed her, much to her relief, and said—

"And you will, won't you?"

Tom understood at once what Jessie's blushing meant, and although there was nothing more said on the subject, then or afterwards, from that evening forward Tom and Jessie seemed to blend their hearts together, and there was more sunshine than ever in Brook Lane Cottage.

IX.

THERE is no telling how long the courtship of Melford and Jessie Long might have lasted, but for the concurrence of some fortuitous circumstances, as he had made up his mind never to take a wife without he could make ample provision for her.

Kempston was now staying in Germany, where he had been cured of his mind disease. After an absence of some three years, he had come to an open eruption with his father; expressed his hatred of every association connected with the place of his birth; refused to see his boy; and, dissatisfied with the moneys his father sent him periodically, instituted legal proceedings against him, and sacrificed a large portion of his wealth in obtaining a considerably less sum, as an annuity, than that which had been apportioned to him. He seemed to have taken the place of his early companion, Melford. The dreadful lesson of that fearful night had frightened him, but had exercised no lasting sanitary influence upon his character. When he was last heard of, he was filling the office of croupier and interpreter at a German gambling and lodging house.

Melford, on the other hand, set himself vigorously to work to restore the fortunes of the mill. Backed by the experience of the elder Kempston, he became rapidly successful, and not only was the experience of the old solicitor brought to bear, but much legal business was performed, which, under other circumstances, might have incurred a devastating expense.

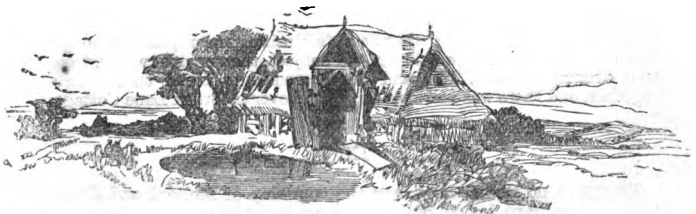
With the first return of prosperity the banns were published in the dear old church hard by, and, without ostentation or display, Jessie took up her abode in the cottage, to become a mother to little Harry.

The wedding-day was kept with primitive simplicity, but the feast was provided of good old English fare, the best ingredient at the board of which is the hearty welcome that is given to all that partake of it. And although by a previous arrangement of Jessie, fully subscribed to by her husband, there were "No Cards," the fellmonger and old Rickards, who were of the party, found means thoroughly to enjoy themselves.

No announcement of the happy occurrence was made in the local paper. There was plenty of rational amusement, which more than supplied the usual games at whist, loo, and the various other modes presented by means of these fifty-two pieces of printed pasteboard for losing time, temper and money.

Melford has become a man of sterling character. His home is a model of domestic felicity; and there are noisy children growing up to fill the vacant space, which must be made when Harry Kempston, grown to manhood, leaves his loved and loving foster-parents.

The railway has not yet disturbed this beautiful spot, and "even at the present time Brook Lane is a quiet, secluded locality."



OFFICERS OF THE CITY CORPORATION.

LORD MAYOR.

The Right Honourable W. S. HALE,
Coleman-street; Mansion House.

Elected September 29th.—Sworn in November 8th.

SHERIFFS.

Ald. R. Besley, Esq., 2, Fann-street, Aldersgate-street;
Ald. Thomas Dakin, Esq., 23, Abchurch-lane.]

Elected June 24th.—Sworn in September 28th.

UNDER-SHERIFFS.

Septimus Davidson, Esq., Basinghall-st.; Henry De Jersey, Esq., 13a, Gresham-st.

CHAMBERLAIN—B. Scott, Esq.

RECORDER—Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., Kensington Palace Gardens.

CORONER—William Payne, Esq., Serj.-at-Law.

TOWN CLERK—Frederick Woodthorpe, Esq.

ALDERMEN.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

	Elected
Phillips, Benjamin Samuel, Esq., Farringdon Within; 40, Newgate-street	1857
Gabriel, Thomas, Esq., Vintry; Commercial road, Lambeth	1857
Allen, W. F., Esq., Cheap; 6, Petersham-terrace, Queen's Gate, W.	1858
Mechi, John Joseph, Esq., Lime-street; 4, Leadenhall-street	1858
Abbiss, J., Esq., Bridge Within; 61, Gracechurch-street	1859
Lawrence, J. C., Esq., Walbrook; 18, Cannon-street	1860
Dakin, Thomas, Esq., Candlewick; 23, Abchurch-lane	1861
Besley, R., Esq., Aldersgate; 2, Fann-street, Aldersgate-street	1862
Gibbons, Sills, John, Esq., Castle Baynard; 18, St. Andrew's-hill	1862
Waterlow, Sydney Hedley, Esq., Langbourn; London-wall	1863
Lusk, Andrew, Esq., Aldgate; 62, Fenchurch-street	1863
Stone, David Henry, Esq., Bassishaw;	1864

Years of
Mayoralty.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

1835 Copeland, W. T., Esq., M.P., Bishopsgate; 160, New Bond-street	1829
1838 Wilson, Samuel, Esq., Bridge Without; Head Quarters, City-road	1831
1848 Duke, Sir James, M.P., Farringdon Without; 43, Portland-place	1840
1850 Musgrove, Sir John, Bart., Broad-street; 32, Russell-square	1842
1852 Challis, Thomas Esq., Cripplegate; 32, Wilson-street, Finsbury	1843
1853 Sidney, Thomas, Esq., M.P., Billingsgate; 8, Ludgate-Hill	1844
1854 Moon, Sir F. G., Bart., F.S.A., Porksoken; 35, Portman-square	1844
1855 Salomons, D., Esq., M.P., Cordwainer; 26, Cumberland-st., Hyde-pk.	1847
1856 Finnis, Thomas Quested, Esq., Tower; 79, Great Tower-street	1848
1857 Carden, Sir R. Walter, Knt., Dowgate; 2, Royal Exchange Buildings	1849
1859 Carter, J., Esq., F.A.S., F.R.A.S., Cornhill; 61, Cornhill	1851
1862 Rose, William Anderson, Esq., Queenhithe; Queenhithe	1855
1863 Lawrence, William, Esq., Bread-street;	1856

LONDON BANKERS.

- Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited) 35, Nicholas-lane
- Albion Bank (Limited) Moorgate-street
- Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited) 5, Lothbury
- Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street
- Bank of British North America, 7, St. Helen's-place
- Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad-street, City
- Bank of England, Threadneedle-street and Burlington-gardens
- Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, 16, Cornhill
- Bank of London, 52, Threadneedle-st. and 450, West Strand
- Bank of New South Wales, 37, Cannon-street
- Bank of Victoria, 3, Threadneedle-st.
- Barclay and Co, 54, Lombard-street
- Barnett and Co, 62, Lombard-st.
- Bennett, W., 5, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market
- Biddulph and Co., 43, Charing Cross
- Biggerstaff, 63, West Smithfield; and 6, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington
- Bosanquet and Co, 73, Lombard-st
- Brown, Janson and Co, 32, Abchurch-lane
- Call and Co, 25, Old Bond-st
- Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 20, Threadneedle-street
- Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 52, Threadneedle street
- Child and Co, 1, Fleet-street
- City Bank, Threadneedle-street, and 34, Old Bond-street
- Colonial, 13, Bishopsgate-st. within
- Commercial Bank of India, 64, Moorgate-street
- Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 33, Cornhill
- Consolidated Bank (Limited) 76, Lombard street
- Continental Bank (Limited) 67, Cornhill
- Coutts and Co, 59, Strand
- Cunliffes and Co, 24, Lombard-st
- Cunliffe, Son, & Co, 24, Bucklersbury
- Dimsdale and Co, 50, Cornhill
- Drummond, 49, Charing-cross
- East London Bank, 124, Fenchurch-st.
- English & Swedish Bank, 103, Gresham House
- English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 73, Cornhill
- European Bank, 85, King William-st.
- Fuller and Co, 77, Lombard-street
- Glyn and Co, 67, Lombard-street
- Goslings and Co, 19, Fleet-street
- Hanburys and Co, 60, Lombard-st
- Herries and Co, 16, St. James's-st
- Heywood and Co, 4, Lombard-st
- Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield, and 2, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington
- Hoares', 37, Fleet-street
- Hopkinson and Co, 3, Regent-street
- Imperial Bank, 6, Lothbury
- Imperial Ottoman Bank, 4, Bank-buildings, Lothbury
- Ionian, 6, Great Winchester-street
- Johnston, H., J. and Co., 28, Cannon-st
- Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield, and 11, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle-market
- London Chartered Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-st
- London and County Banking Company, 21, Lombard-street; Albert Gate, Knightsbridge; 6, Berkeley-place; Edgware-road; 441, Oxford-street; 201, High-street, Borough; 21, Hanover-square; High-street, Kensington; 19, High-street, Islington; 187, High-street, Shoreditch; 27, James-street, Covent-garden; and Westbourne-grove, Bayswater
- London Joint Stock, 5, Princes-street, Bank, and 69, Pall Mall
- London & Westminster, 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's-square; 213, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Borough, 87, High-st, Whitechapel; 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street; and 217 Strand
- London and South African Bank, 10, King William-street
- London Bank of Scotland, 24, Old Jewry
- Martin and Co, 63, Lombard-st
- Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill

LONDON BANKERS—CONTINUED.

National Bank, 13, Old Broad-street, and 19, Gloucester-gardens, Bishops road, Bayswater	Smith, Elder and Co., 45, Pall Mall
National Provincial, 112, Bishopsgate	South Australian, 54, Old Broad street
New Zealand Bank, 38, New Broad-st.	Spielmann and Co. 79, Lombard-street
North Western Bank of India, Gresham House, Old Broad-street	Spooner and Co. 27, Gracechurch-st
Olding, Osborne & Co., Clement's-lane	Standard Bank of British South Africa, 90, Cannon-street
Oriental Bank Corporation, South Sea House, Threadneedle-street	Stevenson and Co, 20, Lombard-street
Praeds and Co, 189, Fleet-street	Stride, J. and W. S., 41, West Smithfield, and 8, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington
Prescott and Co, 62, Threadneedle-st	Twining and Co., 215, Strand
Price and Co. 3, King William-street	Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad Street
Provincial of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street	Union Bank of Ireland, (Limited) 52, Moorgate-street
Puget and Co, St. Paul's-churchyard	Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-st., Bank; 14, Argyll-place; 4, Pall Mall East; and 200, Fleet-street
Ransom and Co, 1, Pall Mall East	Williams, Deacon, Labouchere and Co, 20, Birchin Lane
Robarts and Co., 15, Lombard-st	Willis, and Co, 76, Lombard-st
Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank (Limited) 80, King William-street	
Scott and Co. 1, Cavendish-square	
Smith and Co, 1, Lombard-st	

TRANSFER DAYS AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

3 per Cent. Consols	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 1854 ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto
New 2½ per Cent. Annuities ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto
New 5 per Cent. Annuities ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto

Dividends on the above are due January 5, and July 5; and payable four or five days after, from 9 until 3 'clock.

3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities ..	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
New 3 per Cent. Annuities ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto
Annuities for terms of years ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto
Annuities for 30 years from April 5, 1855	Ditto Ditto Ditto
Bank Stock	Ditto Ditto Ditto

Dividends due April 5, October 10, and payable as above. Private days—Monday until 3, and Saturday until 1.

India Stock (Div. 10¼ per cent.) ..	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
India 5 per Cent.	Ditto Ditto Ditto

Dividends due January 5 and July 5.

India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs. and Friday.
Dividends due 25th April and 25th October.	

India Bonds (Div. 4 per Cent.) ..	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
..	Dividends due, March 31 and September 30.

ARMY AGENTS.

Addison and Co., 33, Pall Mall
 Atkinson, John, Ely-place, Dublin
 Barron and Smith, 26, Duke-street,
 Westminster
 Borough, Sir Edward R., Bt., Armit
 and Co. Leinster-street, Dublin
 Cane, Richard, and Sons, Dawson-street
 Dublin
 Clack, Henry Tucker, 50, Leicester-
 square
 Codd & Co., 35, Craven-street
 Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing
 Cross
 Croft, Douglas and Co., 11, Craven-
 street, Strand
 Downes and Son, 14, Warwick-st, Char-
 ing Cross
 Gorer, Lewis, 2, Somerset-place, New-
 road, Commercial-road, East
 Hopkinson, and Co., 33, Regent-street
 Hunt, Charles, 44, Leicester-square
 Kirkland, Sir John, 17, Whitehall-place
 Lawrie, A., 10, Charles-st., St. James's
 Looker, William Robert, and Co., 12,
 Pall Mall, East
 M'Grigor, Sir C. R., Bart., and W., 17,
 Charles-street, St. James's-square
 Maynard, Harris, & Grice, 126, Leaden-
 hall-street
 Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-street,
 Strand
 Richardson and Co., 23, Corahill, and
 13, Pall Mall

Riddell, W., 12, Crosby Hall-chambers
 Ridgway & Son, 40, Leicester-square
 Saunders, Otley, and Co., 66, Brook-
 street, Hanovers-square
 Scarborough, John Royston, 28, 29, and
 30 Crosby Hall Chambers, 2 Crosby-
 square, and 14½, Great St. Helens
 Suter and Alexander, 32, Cheapside
 Teat, L. W. (*for Royal Marines*), 44,
 Hatton Garden
 Thacker and Co., Newgate street
 Tull, Antoine, 48, Duke-street, St.
 James's
 Walker and Wilson, 33, St. James's-
 square

—
*General Agent for the Recruiting
 Service.*

Sir J. Kirkland and Co., 17, Whitehall-
 place, S. W.

—
East India Army Agents.

Barber, James, and Co., 136, Leaden-
 hall-street
 Grindlay and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-
 street, Within, and 58, Parliament-
 street, S. W.
 Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill,
 4, White Lion Court, and 45, Pall
 Mall

NAVY AGENTS.

Banton and Mackrell, 33, Abchurch-lane
 Burnett and Co., 17, Surrey-street,
 Strand
 Case and Loudonsack, 1, James-street,
 Adelphi
 Chard, William and Edwd., 3, Clifford's
 Inn, Fleet-street
 Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand
 Cory, Henry, 9, Dyer's-buildings, Hol-
 born
 Dufaur, F., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand
 Hallett, Ommanney, and Co., 14, Great
 George Street, Westminster]

Looker, W. and Co., 12, Pall Mall East
 O'Bryne, Brothers, 9, Adelphi-terrace
 Pike, Frederick, 44, Charing Cross
 Stilwell, J. G. and T., 22, Arundel-
 street, Strand
 Tear, L. W. (*for R. Marines*) 44, Hatton
 Garden
 Tory and Hildreth, 41, Norfolk-street,
 Strand
 Vernon, Henry Charles, 6, New-Inn,
 Strand
 Woodhead and Co., 44, Charing Cross

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

BLOOMSBURY, MIDDLESEX.—Corner of Portland Road.

BOW, MIDDLESEX.—Fairfield Road, Bow Road.

BROMPTON.—3, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea.

CITY OF LONDON.—Sheriff's Court, Guildhall.

CLERKENWELL, MIDDLESEX.—83, Duncan Terrace, Islington.

LAMBETH, SURREY.—Camberwell New Road.

MARYLEBONE, MIDDLESEX.—179, Marylebone Road.

SHOREDITCH, MIDDLESEX.—2, Sarah Place, Old Street Road.

SOUTHWARK, SURREY.—Swan Street, Southwark.

WESTMINSTER, MIDDLESEX.—82 St. Martin's Lane.

WHITECHAPEL, MIDDLESEX.—Great Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields,

The Clerks' Offices are open from 10 till 4.

On Entering Plaintiff, when the demand does not exceed £1—10d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 10d. (In Plaintiffs for recovery of Possession of Tenements, the poundage to be estimated on the weekly, monthly or yearly rent of Tenement.)

Judgment by Consent, when the demand does not exceed £1—1s.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 1s.

Every Hearing, with or without Jury, when the demand does not exceed £1—2s.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 2s.

Judgment by Default, when the demand does not exceed £1—1s.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 1s.

Summons for Commitment, when the amount of the original demand remaining due shall not exceed £1—3d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 3d.

Hearing of Summons for Commitment, when the amount of the original demand remaining due shall not exceed £1—6d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 6d.

Warrant of Execution, or Commitment, or to Recover Possession, when the amount for which the Warrant issues shall not exceed £1—1s. 6d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 1s. 6d. (Warrants for Recovery of Possession of Tenements, to be charged on the weekly, monthly quarterly, or yearly rent of Tenement.)

If the Plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim, so as to reduce the scale of costs, the Plaintiff to pay the difference, unless the reduction be caused by a set-off.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—All letters from one part of Great Britain to another (including the Local Penny Posts and the London Twopenny Post), are charged, Not exceeding half an ounce .. 1d.

One ounce..... 2d.
and so on, at the rate of 2d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce; and double such amounts if not prepaid.

Unstamped Letters are charged double postage on delivery. If coin be inclosed in a letter, the letter will be charged double the fee of a Registered Letter.

HOURS OF POSTING FOR THE EVENING MAILS.—The Receiving-houses close at 5 30 P.M.; but letters are received for the evening's dispatch until 6 P.M., if an extra penny stamp is affixed. The Chief District Offices receive letters until 6 P.M., and until $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 P.M. by affixing an additional penny stamp; at the Branch Offices before 6, or with an additional stamp before $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 P.M. At the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand until 6 free; and until 7 by paying 1d. extra; and from 7 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 by paying 6d. extra.

Newspapers for the evening mails must be put into the Receiving Houses before 4-45 P.M., the Branch offices before 5 30, or General Post Office before 6 P.M., or till 7 30 with a fee of 1d. each; except newspapers for foreign parts, which must be posted at the General Post Office and Branch Offices before 6 P.M., and at the Receiving Houses before 5 P.M.

Within the Town limits there are eleven deliveries daily; the first or general despatch is made from St. Martin's-le-Grand at about 7.80 A.M., and the delivery is generally completed throughout London by 9. The last despatch is made at 7 P.M., and all letters for this delivery should bear the district initials to ensure delivery.

MORNING MAILS must be posted at the Receiving Houses before 9 p.m. the previous evening, and at the Chief District Offices until 7-15 A.M.; and at Lombard Street and the Chief Office until $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 A.M. Newspapers must be posted at the Receiving Houses before 9 P.M. the previous evening; and at the Chief District Offices before 6-45 A.M.; and at Chief Office only on payment of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, up to 7-45 A.M.

THE BOOK POST.—A book, unstamped newspaper, (or stamped newspaper more than fifteen days old,) or any number of books or printed letters from one Post Town to another within the United Kingdom, in a cover open at the ends,

not exceeding two feet 'in length, and not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 2d.; exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz., 4d.; exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 6d.; and so on, 2d. being charged for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or any less weight. A Book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed letters and printed matter of every kind); but no written letter is allowed in any case.

NEWSPAPERS.—Stamped Newspapers from one Post Town to another within the United Kingdom, free, provided that they are posted within fifteen days of publication.

MONEY ORDERS are granted and paid at every Post Town in the United Kingdom:—3d. for sums not exceeding £2; and 6d. not exceeding £5; not exceeding £7, 9d., and £10, 1s.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS are now open at certain of the Money Order Offices, during the usual business hours for money orders. Sums may be deposited from one shilling upwards, and the total sum deposited in any year may not exceed £30, or £150 in all. Interest is allowed yearly at the rate of £2 10s. per cent. per annum on every complete £1 deposited. A book is provided for entering all deposits, and the same will be acknowledged from the Head Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, within ten days from the day of deposit. No expenses are incurred in opening an account or withdrawing money.

PATTERN POST.—Between England and France.—1st. The Pattern must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, wearing apparel, medicines, keys, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, whether a money value or other, apart from its mere use as a Pattern. 2nd. The Patterns must bear only the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles. 3rd. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen, paper, or other material, tied at the neck with string. 4th. Articles such as the following are prohibited:—Metal boxes, porcelain and china, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp-pointed instruments, acids of all kinds, &c.

LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS.

Agar-town	NW	Drury-lane	WC	Park-lane	W
Albany-road	S	Dulwich	S	Parliament-street	SW
Aldersgate-street	E C	Eastcheap	E C	Peckham	SE
Alldgate	E	East Smithfield	E	Piccadilly	E
Auction Mart	E C	Edgware-road	W	Pimlico	SW
Bagnigge Well's-road	WC	Euston-square	NW	Poplar	E
Baker-street	W	Farringdon-street	E C	Portland-place	W
Balls-pond	N	Fenchurch-street	E C	Queenhithe	E C
Bank, The	E C	Finbury	E C	Ratcliffe	E
Bankside	SE	Fleet-street	E C	Regent's-park	NW
Barbican	E C	Fulham	SW	Rotherhithe	SE
Barnsbury	N	Gordon-square	WC	Russell-square	WC
Basinghall-street	E C	Gray's Inn-lane & rd.	WC	St. Giles's	WC
Battersea	SW	Greenwich	SE	St. James-street	SW
Bayswater	W	Grosvenor-square	W	St. John's Wood	NW
Bedford-square	WC	Guildhall	E C	St. Katherine's Docks	E
Belgravia	SW	Hackney	NE	St. Luke's	E C
Bermondsey	SE	Hampstead	NW	St. Martin's-le-Grand	E C
Bevis Marks	E C	Haymarket	SW	St. Martin's-lane	WC
Billingsgate	E C	Highbury	N	St. Mary Axe	E C
Billiter-street	E C	Highgate	N	St. Paul's	E C
Billiter-square	E C	High Holborn	WC	Shadwell	E
Bishopsgate-street	E C	Holborn-hill	E C	Shoreditch	NE
Blackheath	SE	Holloway	N	Shorter's-court	E C
Blackfriars	E C	Homerton	NE	Smithfield	E C
Blackfriars-road	S	Horseshdown	SE	Soho	W
Blackwall	E	Houndsditch	NE	Somer's-town	NW
Bloomsbury	WC	Hoxton	N	Southwark	SE
Bond-street	W	Islington	N	Spa-road	SE
Borough	SE	Kennington	S	Stangate	S
Bow	E	Kensington	W	Stepney	E
Bread-street	E C	Kentish-town	NW	Stockwell	S
Brixton	S	King's-cross	N	Stoke Newington	N
Brompton	SW	Kingsland-road	NE	Strand	WC
Bucklersbury	E C	Knightsbridge	SW	Tavistock-square	WC
Bunhill-row	E C	Lambeth	S	Thames-street	E C
Camberwell	S	Leather-lane	E C	Thames Bank	SW
Camden-town	NW	Leicester-square	WC	Throgmorton-street	E C
Cannon-street	E C	Limehouse	E	Tottenham-court-ri	W
Chancery-lane	WC	Lincoln's Inn	WC	Tower	E C
Charing-cross	WC	Lisson grove	NW	Tower-hill	E
Cheapside	E C	Liverpool-road	N	Trinity-square	E C
Chelsea	SW	London Docks	E	Vauxhall	S
Chiswell-street	E C	Lothbury	E C	Victoria Docks	E
City-road	E C	Mark-lane	E C	Victoria Park	NE
Clapham	S	Mile End-road	E	Victoria-street	E C
Clapton	NE	Millbank	SW	Wallbrook	E C
Clerkenwell	E C	Mincing-lane	E C	Walworth	S
Coleman-street	E C	Minorities	E	Wandsworth	SW
Commercial Docks	SE	Moorgate-street	E C	Wapping	E
" road	E	NewingtonCauseway	SE	Waterloo-place	SW
Coppice-row	E C	Newgate-street	E C	Waterloo-road	S
Copthall-court	E C	New Cross	SE	Wellclose-square	E
Cornhill	E C	New North-road	N	Westbourne-terrace	W
Covent Garden	WC	New-road	NW	Westminster	SW
Cripplegate	E C	New Oxford-street	WC	" road	S
Crutched Friars	E C	Old Broad-street	E C	Whitechapel	E
Denmark-hill	S	Old Kent-road	SE	Whitehall	SW
Deptford	SE	Oxford-street	W	Wimpole-street	W
Dockhead	SE	Pall Mall	SW		

ASSESSED TAXES.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

For every inhabited Dwelling-house, which, with the Household and other Offices, Yards, and Gardens therewith occupied and charged, is or shall be worth the Rent of Twenty Pounds, or upwards, by the year.

Where any such Dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person in Trade, who shall expose to sale and sell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, in any Shop or Warehouse, being part of the same Dwelling-house, and in the Front, and on the Ground, or Basement Story thereof;

And also where any such Dwelling-house shall be occupied by any Person who shall be duly licensed by the laws in force to sell therein, by retail, Beer, Ale, Wine, or other Liquors, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such Liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drunk, or consumed, shall not be such Shop or Warehouse as aforesaid;

And also where any such Dwelling-house shall be a Farm-house, occupied by a Tenant or Farm-servant, and *bona fide* used for the purposes of Husbandry only.

There shall be charged for every such Twenty Shillings of such annual value of any such Dwelling-house, the sum of Sixpence;

And where any such Dwelling-house shall not be occupied or used for any such purpose, and in manner aforesaid, there shall be charged for every Twenty Shillings of such annual value the sum of Ninepence.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

For every male servant of the age of 18 years and upwards	£1 1 0
And for every servant under the age of 15 years	0 10 6
Under-gardener or under-gamekeeper	0 10 6

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules ..	£3 10 0
And where the same shall be drawn by one horse or mule only	2 0 0
For every carriage with 4 wheels, each being of less diameter than 30 inches, drawn by 2 or more ponies or mules, neither exceeding 13 hands in height.. . . .	1 15 0
And where the same shall be drawn by 1 such pony or mule only	1 0 0
For every carriage with less than 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules	2 0 0
And where the same shall be drawn by 1 horse or mule only	0 15 0
And where the same shall be drawn by 1 pony or mule only, not exceeding 13 hands in height	0 10 0
And where any such carriage as aforesaid shall be kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, <i>one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.</i>	
For every carriage with 4 wheels, used by any common carrier for carrying goods, whereby he shall seek a livelihood—where such carriage shall be only occasionally used in conveying passengers for hire, and in such a manner that the Stage Carriage Duty shall not be payable under any licence by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue	2 6 8
And such carriage with less than 4 wheels	1 6 0

Exemptions.—Any waggon, van, cart, or other carriage, to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.]

DUTIES ON HORSES.

For every horse or mule, above 13 hands height, of 4 inches to each hand, for riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	1	1	0
For every horse and mule exceeding that height	0	10	6
For every pony or mule, not exceeding the height of 13 hands, for riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	0	10	6
For every such pony or mule as last mentioned, kept for any other purpose	0	5	3
One horse, used by a farmer for riding or drawing a carriage	0	10	6
One horse, used by any clergyman, dissenting minister, physician, surgeon or apothecary, for riding or drawing a carriage	0	10	6
One horse, used by a bailiff for the concerns of a farm; or shepherd, or herdsman, in tending sheep or cattle	0	10	6

DUTY ON RACE HORSES.

For every horse, mare, or gelding, which shall be kept or used for the purpose of racing or running for any plate, prize, or sum of money, or other thing, or kept in training for any of those purposes	3	17	0
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DUTIES OF EXCISE.

Duties on Licences to let Horses for Hire.

Where the person taking out annual licence shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only	7	10	0
Not above 2 horses or 2 carriages	12	10	0
Not above 4 horses or 3 carriages	20	0	0
Not above 8 horses or 6 carriages	30	0	0
Above 20 horses, then for every additional number of 10 horses, and for any additional number less than 10 over and above 20, or any other multiple of 10 horses, the further additional duty of.. .. .	10	0	0

(Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)

DUTIES ON DOGS.

For every dog, of whatever description or denomination the same may be	0	12	0
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The said duty to be paid by the person keeping any dog, whether the same be his property or not, such person not discovering the owner thereof. Provided always that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than 39*l.* 12*s.* for any number of hounds, or 9*l.* for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.

Exemptions.—Shepherds' dogs, and dogs under six months old.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS DUTY.

Persons chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2	12	9
Persons not so chargeable	0	13	2

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

£100 and not exceeding £150 per annum, for every £1	0	0	6
£200 and upwards	0	0	6

GAME LICENSES.

Granted by Commissioners of Inland Revenue for year ending 5th April	3	0	0
After 1st November	2	0	0
For a Gamekeeper assessed as a servant	2	0	0
To Deal in Game	2	0	0

STAMP DUTIES.

INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Draft, or Order for the Payment to the Bearer, or to Order, at any time otherwise than on Demand, of any Sum of money :—

Not exceeding	.. .. .	£5	.. 0 0 1
Exceeding	£5 and not exceeding	.. .. .	10 . 0 0 2
—	10	—	.. .. . 25 .. 0 0 3
—	25	—	.. .. . 50 .. 0 0 6
—	50	—	.. .. . 75 .. 0 0 9
—	75	—	.. .. . 100 .. 0 1 0
—	100	—	.. .. . 200 .. 0 2 0
—	200	—	.. .. . 300 .. 0 3 0
—	300	—	.. .. . 400 .. 0 4 0
—	400	—	.. .. . 500 .. 0 5 0
—	500	—	.. .. . 750 .. 0 7 6
—	750	—	.. .. . 1,000 .. 0 10 0
—	1,000	—	.. .. . 1,500 .. 0 15 0
—	1,500	—	.. .. . 2,000 .. 1 0 0
—	2,000	—	.. .. . 3,000 .. 1 10 0
—	3,000	—	.. .. . 4,000 .. 2 0 0

£4,000 and upwards, *ad valorem* duty of 10s. per £1,000.

OREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom. If drawn singly or otherwise than in a Set of Three or more, the same Duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor. If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall

Not exceed	.. .. .	£25	.. 0 0 1
Exceeding	£25 and not exceeding..	.. .. .	50 .. 0 0 2
—	50	—	.. .. . 75 .. 0 0
—	75	—	.. .. . 100 .. 0 0 4
—	100	—	.. .. . 220 .. 0 0 8
—	200	—	.. .. . 300 .. 0 1 0
—	300	—	.. .. . 400 .. 0 1 4
—	400	—	.. .. . 500 .. 0 1 8
—	500	—	.. .. . 750 .. 0 2 6
—	750	—	.. .. . 1,000 .. 0 3 4
—	1,000	—	.. .. . 1,500 .. 0 5 0
—	1,500	—	.. .. . 2,000 .. 0 6 8
—	2,000	—	.. .. . 3,000 .. 0 10 0
—	3,000	—	.. .. . 4,000 . 0 13 4

Exceeding £4,000, for every £1,000 or fraction, 3s. 4d.

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable within the United Kingdom, not exceeding £500, the same Duty as on an Inland Bill.

• Ditto, exceeding £500, 1s. per £100.

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom, but endorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom, the same duty as on a Foreign Bill drawn within the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom.

Duty on **FOREIGN BILLS** drawn-out of the United Kingdom to be denoted by adhesive stamps.

PROMISSORY NOTE for the Payment in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand of any sum of Money :—

Not exceeding	£5 ..	£0 0 1
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding.. .. .	10 ..	0 0 2
— 10 —	25 ..	0 0 3
— 25 —	50 ..	0 0 6
— 50 —	75 ..	0 0 9
— 75 —	100 ..	0 1 0

PROMISSORY NOTE for the Payment, either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, of any Sum of Money :—

Exceeding £100 and not exceeding	200 ..	0 2 0
— 200 —	300 ..	0 3 0
— 300 —	400 ..	0 4 0
— 400 —	500 ..	0 5 0
— 500 —	750 ..	0 7 0
— 750 —	1,000 ..	0 10 0
— 1,000 —	1,500 ..	0 15 0
— 1,500 —	2,000 ..	1 0 0
— 2,000 —	3,000 ..	1 10 0
— 3,000 —	4,000 ..	2 0 0

£4,000 and upwards, 10s. per £1,000.

APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES :

Without Premium	0 2 6
Under £30	1 0 0
For 30 and under £50	2 0 0
50 .. 100	3 0 0
100 .. 200	6 0 0
200 .. 300	12 0 0
300 .. 400	20 0 0
Counterpart on Premium.. .. .	0 5 0
Attorneys' Clerks	80 0 0

Contracts to serve as artificers, servants, clerks, mechanics, or labourers, in the British Colonies, are exempted from stamp duty.

RECEIPTS, for £2 and upwards 0 0 1

N.B.—Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.

CHARTER PARTY 0 5 0

Charter Parties may be stamped within 14 days after they are executed, and upon payment of a penalty of £10 within one calendar month after they are executed.

AGREEMENT, value £5 and upwards £0 0 6
Ditto, to let a furnished house for less than a year, and rent above £25 0 2 6

To give in evidence any number of letters on the same subject, it is sufficient if one be stamped with 1s.

AGREEMENT for a LEASE, or containing the terms upon which any premises are held, for a term not exceeding 7 years, the same duty as on a Lease.

The Penalty on stamping an Agreement of 6d. duty, the subject matter of which is under 20l., after the 14 days allowed by the Act, is 20s. 23 Vic., c. 15,
 Above £20 after 14 days, £10.

APPRAISEMENTS :

Any sum not exceeding	£50 ..	0 2 6
Above 50l. and not exceeding	100 ..	0 5 0
— 100 —	200 ..	0 10 0
— 200 —	300 ..	0 15 0

POLICIES—FIRE, Duty 0 1 0
 And for every 100l. 0 2 0

POLICIES—LIFE :

Not exceeding £500, for every £50 and for any part of £50] ..	0 0 6
Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000, then for every £100 and for any part of £100	0 1 0
Exceeding £1,000, then for every £1,000 and any part of £1,000	0 10 0

LEASE or TACK of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at or for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum :

		Term not exceeding 100 Years.	Term exceeding 100 Years.
Where the yearly rent shall not exceed	£5 ..	0 3 0	0 6 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding ..	10 ..	0 6 0	0 12 0
— 10 —	15 ..	0 9 0	0 18 0
— 15 —	20 ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
— 20 —	25 ..	0 15 0	1 10 0
— 25 —	50 ..	1 10 0	3 0 0
— 50 —	75 ..	2 5 0	10 0
— 75 —	100 ..	3 0 0	6 0 0
Same exceeding 100l., then for every 50l., and also for any fractional part of 50l.	1 10 0	3 0 0	

LICENSE TO DEMISE Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or the Memorandum thereof if granted out of Court, and the Copy of Court Roll of any such Licence if granted in Court :

Where the clear yearly Value of the Estate to be demised shall be expressed in such Licence and shall not exceed £75	} The same Duty on a Lease at a yearly Rent equal to such yearly Value, under the Act of the 13 & 14 Vic. c. 97.	
And in all other Cases		0 10 0

BILLS OF LADING 0 0 6
BILLS OF CUSTOMS 0 1 6
CHEQUES 0 0 1

WEATHER TABLE,

FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER, THROUGH ALL THE LUNATIONS OF EACH
YEAR FOR EVER, BY

DR. HERSHELL,

With alterations founded on the experience of

DR. ADAM CLARKE.

This Table, and the accompanying remarks, are the results of many years' actual observations, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth. By simple inspection it will show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new, first quarter, full moon, or last quarter, happens,	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER,
Between midnight and 2 in the morning,	Fair	{ Hard frost, unless the wind be S. or W.
Between 2 and 4 A. M.	Cold with frequent showers	Snowy and stormy
— 4 and 6, ,,	Rain	Rain
— 6 and 8, ,,	Wind and Rain	Stormy
— 8 and 10, ,,	Changeable	{ Cold rain, if Wind be W. Snow, if E.
— 10 and 12, ,,	Frequent Showers	Cold and high wind
At 12, M, and 2, P. M.	Very rainy	Snow or rain
Between 2 and 4, ,,	Changeable	Fair and mild
— 4 and 6, ,,	Fair	Fair
— 6 and 8, ,,	Fair, if Wind N W. } Rainy, if S. or S. W }	{ Fair and frosty, if the Wind be N. or N. E.
— 8 and 10, ,,	Ditto	Rain or snow if S or SW
— 10 and 12, ,,	Fair	Ditto
		Fair and frosty

Observations.—1. The nearer the moon's changes, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will it be during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 at night till two next morning.

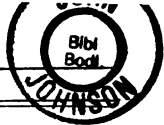
3. The nearer to *mid-day*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring yet in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.



A TABLE OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

	<i>Began Reigning.</i>	<i>Reign ended.</i>	<i>Buried at</i>
William Conqueror	1066 December 25	1087 September 9	Caen, Normandy
William Rufus....	1087 September 27	1100 August 2	Winchester
Henry I.....	1100 August 5	1135 December 2	Reading
Stephen.....	1135 December 26	1154 October 25	Faversham
Henry II.....	1154 December 19	1189 July 6	Fontevraud
Richard I.....	1189 September 3	1199 April 6	Fontevraud
John.....	1199 March 27	1216 October 19	Worcester
Henry III.....	1216 October 28	1272 November 16	Westminster
Edward I.....	1272 November 18	1307 July 7	Westminster
Edward II.....	1308 July 7	1327 January 13	Gloucester
Edward III.....	1327 January 13	1377 June 21	Westminster
Richard II.....	1377 June 22	1399 September 29	Westminster
Henry IV.....	1399 September 30	1413 March 20	Canterbury
Henry V.....	1413 March 20	1422 August 31	Westminster
Henry VI.....	1422 September	1461 March 2	Windsor
Edward IV.....	1461 March 3	1483 April 9	Windsor
Edward V.....	1483 April 9	1483 June 20	Unknown
Richard III.....	1483 June 20	1485 Aug. 22	Leicester
Henry VII.....	1485 August 22	1509 April 21	Westminster
Henry VIII.....	1509 April 21	1547 January 23	Windsor
Edward VI.....	1547 January 28	1553 July 6	Westminster
Mary.....	1553 July 9	1558 November 17	Westminster
Elizabeth.....	1558 November 17	1603 March 24	Westminster
James I.....	1603 March 24	1625 March 27	Westminster
Charles I.....	1625 March 27	1649 January 30	Windsor
Charles II.....	1649 January 30	1685 February 6	Westminster
James II.....	1685 February 6	1688 December 10	Paris
William and Mary	1689 February 13	1702 March 8	Westminster
Anne.....	1702 March 8	1714 August 1	Westminster
George I.....	1714 August 1	1727 June 11	Hanover
George II.....	1727 June 11	1760 October 25	Westminster
George III.....	1760 October 25	1820 January 29	Windsor
George IV.....	1820 January 29	1830 June 26	Windsor
William IV.....	1830 June 26	1837 June 20	Windsor
Victoria.....	1837 June 20	Whom God preserve.	

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

		AGE.	ACCESSION.
Great Britain	VICTORIA	1865	1837
Austria	Francis Joseph I.	46	1848
Bavaria	Louis II.	35	1864
Belgium	Leopold I.	20	1831
Denmark	Christian IX.	75	1863
France	Napoleon III.	47	1852
Greece	George	57	1863
Hanover	George V., D. of Cumb.	20	1851
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II.	46	1862
Netherlands	William III.	45	1849
Portugal	Louis	48	1861
Prussia	William	27	1861
Rome	Pius IX.	68	1861
Russia	Alexander II.	73	1846
Saxony	John Nepomucene	47	1855
Spain	Isabella II.	64	1854
Sweden	Charles XV.	35	1833
Turkey	Abdul Aziz Khan	39	1859
Wurtemberg	William	35	1861
		84	1816

Deane's Illustrated Almanack.

PART II.



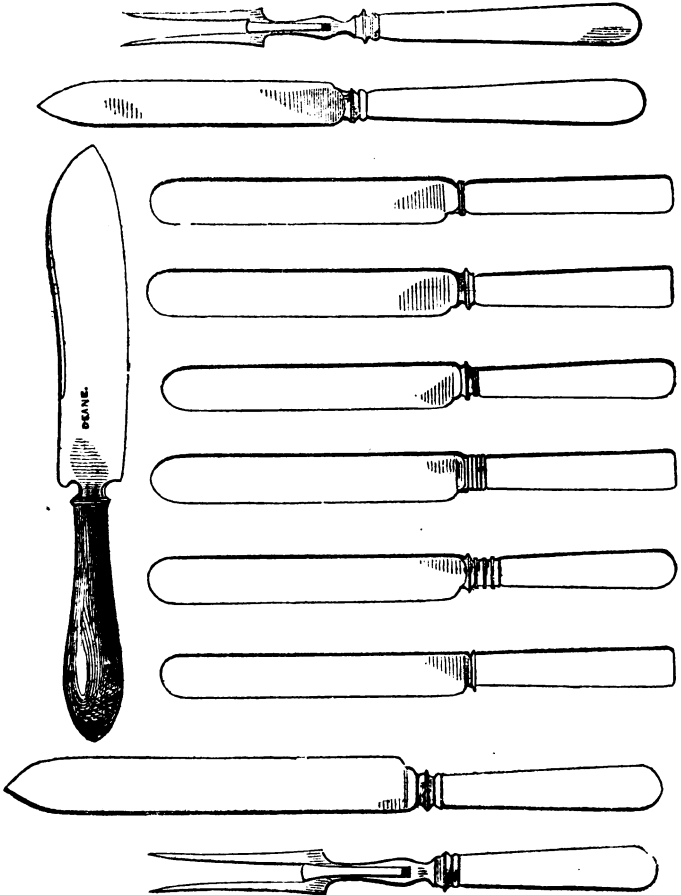
IN these days of imitation, when, in the midst of our own city, street after street of houses is levelled to the ground—no matter how great their value or important their position—when not only old and familiar places, but new localities, with as yet unoccupied tenements, are remorselessly obliterated; and when in their place spring up, with a rapidity only equalled by the magic of the Genii, palace-hotels, huge bridges, and formidable railway termini, we feel grateful to think that we have been enabled to maintain our own; and that, while on the right hand and on the left these operations have been extensive and general, our business premises are permitted to remain within two hundred yards of the spot where our business was first established, more than One Hundred and Sixty Years ago. We hope long to maintain our standing, both as to locality and reputation, and to preserve that confidence, and merit that favourable recognition of the Public, which is exhibited in our steadily increasing trade, and to be as careful as ever to supply our customers with none but the best articles, and to carry out that principle which has raised our house to eminence,—selling the most durable goods at the most economical prices.

DEANE & Co.

7

CUTLERY.

Deane's Table Cutlery has been celebrated for more than 150 years, and maintains an unrivalled reputation for quality and cheapness. The stock is of an extensive and complete character, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.



Prices of Deane and Co.'s Cutlery.

DESCRIPTION.	Table.	Dessert	Carvers	Game
	per dz.	per dz.	per pr.	per pr.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
IVORY HANDLED :				
1. Balance Ivory Handled Knives.....	14 0	12 0	5 0	
2. Ditto ditto	19 0	15 0	6 6	6 6
3. Ditto ditto	23 0	18 0	7 6	7 6
4. Ditto ditto	25 0	20 0	8 0	8 0
5. Ditto ditto	29 0	23 0	9 0	9 0
6. Ditto ditto	33 0	28 0	11 0	11 0
BONE HANDLED :				
7. Octagon Bone Knives and Forks....	8 0			
8. Ditto ditto	10 0			
9. Ditto ditto	12 0	10 0	2 6	
10. Pin Bone ditto	12 0	10 0	2 6	
11. Plain Bone ditto	16 0	14 0	3 6	
12. Balance Bone ditto	19 0	16 0	3 6	
13. Ditto Waterloo ditto	19 0	16 0	4 0	
TIPPED HANDLES :				
14. Octagon Tipped Knives and Forks..	10 0	8 0	2 6	
15. Pin Tipped ditto ..	10 0	8 0	2 6	
16. Tipped Rim ditto ..	14 0	12 0	3 6	
17. Balance Waterloo ditto ..	19 0	16 0	4 0	
18. Self Tipped ditto ..	21 0	19 0	4 6	
STAG HANDLED :				
Stag Horn Knives and Forks ..	16 0	14 0	5 6	
Small ditto	14 0	12 0	4 6	

DEANE AND COMPANY,
 AGENTS FOR
JOSEPH RODGERS AND SONS' CUTLERY.

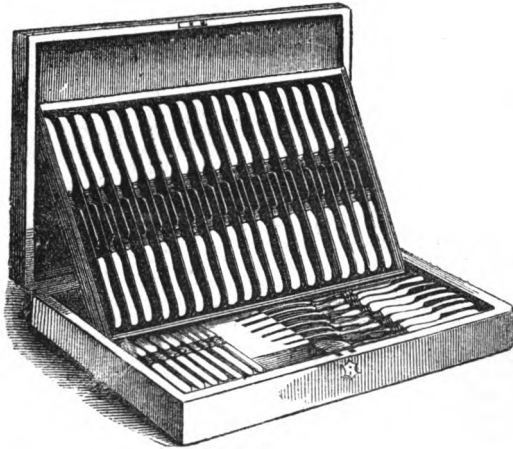


Deane and Co. have been, for nearly seventy years, agents for the sale of the distinguished manufactures of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Cutlers to Her Majesty.

	TABLE KNIVES.	DESSERT KNIVES.	CARVERS.	GAME.
54	24s.	20s.	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
97	34s.	29s.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
98	36s.	31s.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.
99	38s.	33s.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.

Ivory Sideboard Carvers - - - 9s. 0d.
 Stag Joint Carvers, 9 inch, 6s. 6d. 10 inch - 7s. 6d.
 F 2

MAHOGANY CASES—IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.



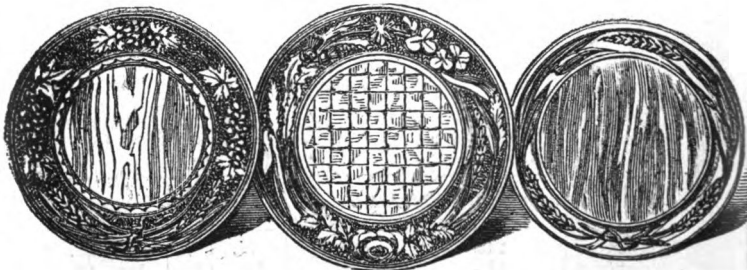
Containing 1 dozen each, Table and Dessert Knives; 1 pair each Joint and Game Carvers and Steel:

Prices, £3 4s. 6d. £3 13s. 6d. £4 8s. 6d.

Containing 2 dozen each, Table and Dessert Knives; 2 pairs Joint Carvers; 1 pair Game Carvers and Steel:

Prices, £5 13s. 0d. £6 2s. 0d. £7 17s. 6d.

BREAD PLATTERS.



15s.

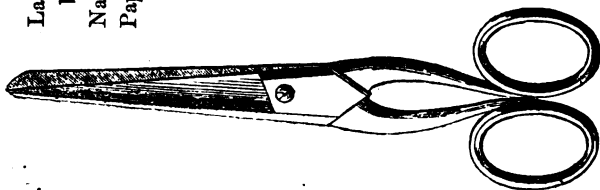
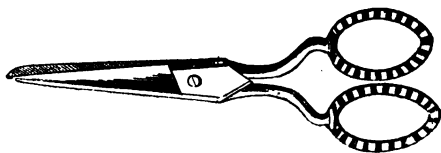
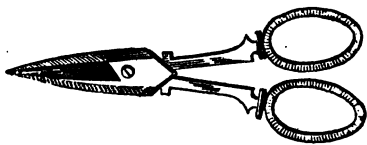
25s.

4s. 6d.

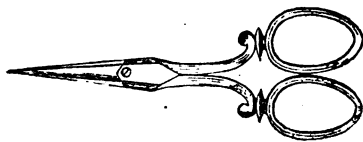
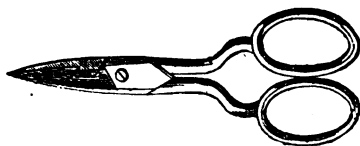
Butter Plates to match the above, from 3s. 6d. each.

Bread Knives, Wood Handles, from .. .. .	..	..	..	2s. 6d.
" Ivory ditto, from .. .. .	..	..	..	5s. 6d.
Butter Knives, Wood Handles, from .. .. .	..	..	..	3s. 0d.
" Ivory ditto, from .. .. .	..	..	..	5s. 0d.

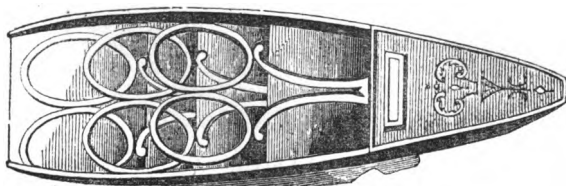
Ladies' Fine Scissors, with chased bows, 2s. and 2s. 6d.
 Nail Scissors, from 1s.
 Paper and Tailors' Scissors.



Embroidery Scissors, 1s. to 2s. 6d.
 Button Hole ditto, 1s. and 1s. 6d.
 Cutting out ditto, from 1s
 Drapers' Scissors, from 1s.



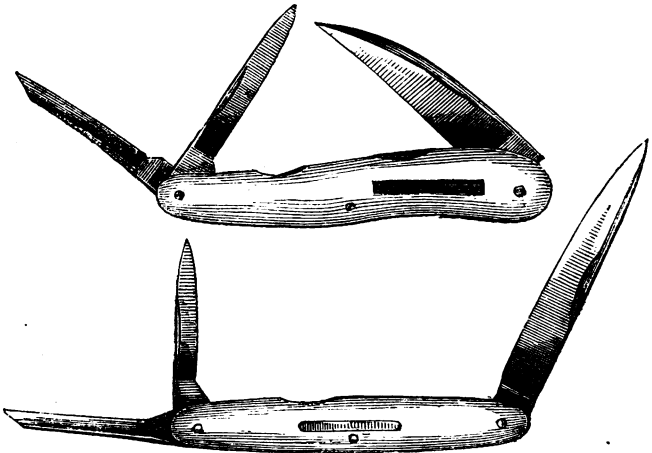
CASES OF SCISSORS.



Containing 3 pairs, from 5s. 6d. | Containing 4 pairs, from 6s. 6d.
 Containing 6 pairs, from 16s.

POCKET CUTLERY.

Deane & Co. have an extensive assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives of the best quality and finish.

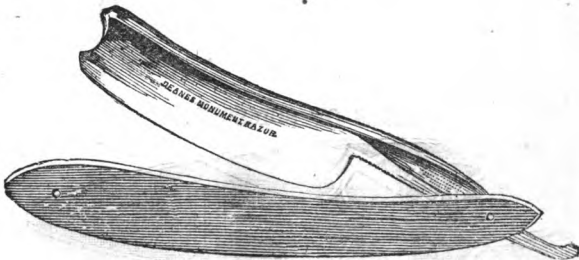


Ladies' Pen Knives in Ivory, Pearl, and Shell Handles, from 6d. each.
Gentlemen's Pen and Pocket Knives, in Ivory, Stag, Wood, and Buffalo Handles, from 1s. to 5s. 6d.

Boys' Sixpenny Buck-horn Handle Pen and Pocket Knives.

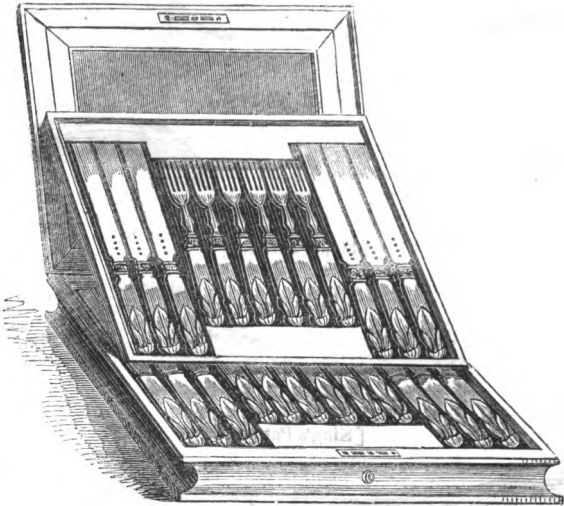
Knives for Sailors. Masticating Knives. Desk and Erasing Knives.
Knives for Corn-cutting, &c. Pocket Knives with various instruments attached, suitable for the Farmer, Sportsman, Camp Officer, or the Emigrant.

DEANE'S MONUMENT RAZOR, WARRANTED.



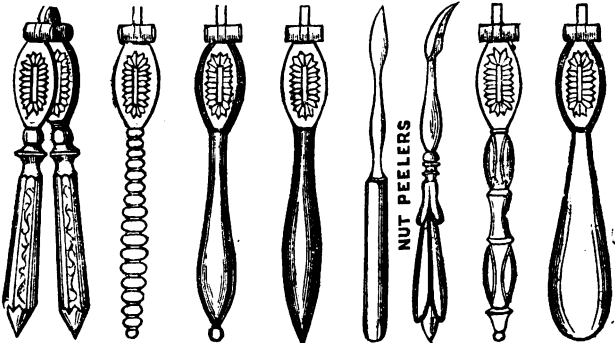
Razors with Black Handles, 2s. 6d. | Razors with Ivory Handles, 3s. 6d.
Razors from 6s. per dozen.

PLATED DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.



Plain Ivory Handles, 42s. per doz.	Carved Pearl Handles, 84s. to 168s
Carved Ivory ditto, 55s. "	12 Pair Mahogany Cases, 8s. to 14s.
" " " 70s. to 100s.	18 " " " 12s. to 20s.
Plain Pearl Handles, 70s.	24 " " " 20s. to 24s

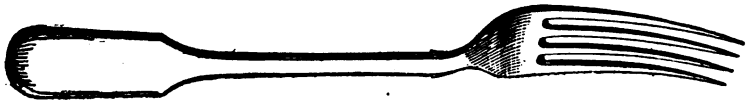
NUTCRACKERS.



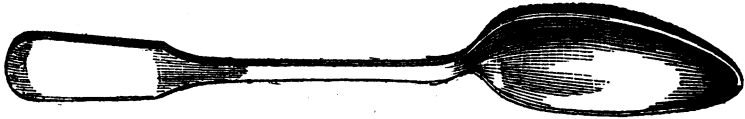
From 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. each.

Nut Peelers, 2s. and 3s. each.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.



[Fiddle Pattern.]



[Fiddle Pattern.]



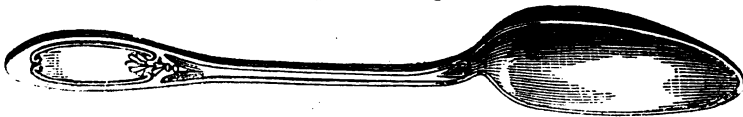
[King's Pattern.]



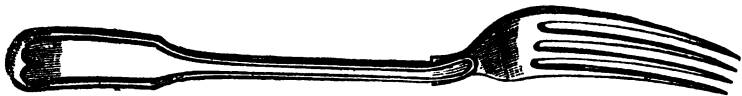
[King's Pattern.]



[Lily Pattern]



[Brunswick Pattern.]



Reeded Pattern.]

PRICES OF ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

DESCRIPTION.	FIDDLE PATTERN.		REEDED PATTERN.		KING'S PATTERN.		BRUNSWICK AND LILY PATTERNS.	
	Light Plating.	Best Plating.	Light Plating.	Best Plating.	Light Plating.	Best Plating.	Light Plating.	Best Plating.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons ..	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 18 0	2 14 0	3 6 0	2 18 0	3 6 0
12 " Forks ..	1 11 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	2 16 0	3 4 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	1 3 0	1 9 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 17 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	2 6 0
12 " Spoons ..	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	1 17 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 8 0
12 Tea "	0 14 6	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
4 Salt "	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1 Mustard "	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 3
6 Egg "	0 7 9	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
2 Gravy "	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
1 Sugar "	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Caddy "	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
4 Sauce Ladles ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Soup "	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
1 Sugar Bow ..	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 " Sifter ..	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 4 6
1 Butter Knife ..	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ..	0 16 0	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
Total ..	10 4 9	12 9 6	14 2 6	17 12 6	16 18 3	20 9 6	17 12 9	17 12 9

ELECTRO-PLATED FISH CARVERS.



In Case, 36s.



In Case, 32s.

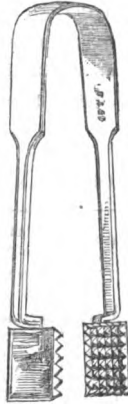
Fish Carvers in Cases, from 16s. to £3 3s. per pair.
 Silver ditto ditto, from 84s. to 130s. „

FISH KNIVES.



Ivory Handles from 45s. to 90s. per doz. | Plated Handles from 42s. to 70s. per dz.
 Pearl Handles from 90s. to 120s. „ | Mahogany Cases for ditto, 8s. to 18s.

ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES.



In the Candlesticks, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, the figures are plated, and the other portions lacquered. Price per pair, 50s; They can also be had plated throughout at 90s. per pair.

Cheese Scoops, 5s, 7s, 10s each
 ,, with Slide, 14s each
 Marrow Spoons, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s each
 Toddy Ladles, 3s 6d per dozen
 Knife Rests, 2s 6d, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s,
 9s per pair
 Butter Knives, 3s 6d to 8s 6d
 Cases of Electro Knife, Fork, and
 Spoon, 7s to 20s
 Lobster Pickers, 4s 6d to 6s 6d
 Lobster Crackers, 12s 6d, 14s
 Ice Tongs, 9s, 10s 6d
 Ring or Ball Top Corks, 9s 6d per
 dozen
 Bone Holders, 14s and 16s each |

Asparagus Holders, 16s, 18s, 21s,
 24s, 26s, 31s, 38s per pair
 Melon Carvers, in Case, 30s, 35s
 per pair
 Grape Scissors, 9s 6d, 10s 6d,
 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s, 15s per pair
 Bottle Lables, Engraved, 2s each
 Skewers, any size, 6d per inch
 Fancy Bird Skewers, 3s 6d each
 Best Improved Ring Top Corks, 2s,
 Engraved, 3s each
 Pickle Forks, 2s 6d each
 Pie Knives, 4s, 5s, 6s each
 Sugar Nippers, 4s 6d per pair

DEANEAN PLATE.

The Deanean Plate is manufactured of a Pure White Metal, approaching nearer to the colour, sound, and durability of Silver than any other. If ordinary care is taken in the use of articles manufactured in this composition, instead of becoming duller, and less like silver, they will, year by year, approach nearer to it. It is of the same metal throughout, and will not show any noticeable wear though in constant use for years.

PRICES OF DEANEAN PLATE.

Description.	STRONG.		EXTRA STRONG.		KING'S.		REDED.		BRUNSWICK.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Table Spoons, per doz ..	12	0	17	0	25	0	22	0	21	0
" Forks " ..	12	0	17	0	25	0	22	0	21	0
Dessert " ..	8	6	12	0	17	0	15	0	15	0
" Spoons " ..	8	6	12	0	17	0	15	0	15	0
Tea " ..	4	6	6	6	9	6	8	6	8	6
Salt " per pair ..			1	0	2	0	1	6	1	6
Mustard " each ..			0	6	1	0	1	0	0	9
Egg " per doz ..			5	0	9	6	8	6	8	6
Sugar " each ..			1	0	1	6	1	6	1	6
Caddy " ..			1	0	1	6	1	6	1	6
Gravy " ..			3	0	6	0	5	6	5	6
Soup Ladles " ..			5	0	8	6	7	6	7	6
Sauce " ..			1	6	2	6	2	0	2	0
Sugar Bows " ..			1	6	2	6	2	0	2	0
" Sifters " ..			2	0	2	6	2	6	2	6
Butter Knives ..			1	3	2	0	1	6	1	6

Fish Carvers per pair, from 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF REPLATING—BEST QUALITY.

DESCRIPTION.					FIDDLE.	THREAD.	KINGS.
Table Spoons	..	..	..	..	25s.	36s.	42s.
" Forks	..	..	..	..	23s.	34s.	40s.
Dessert "	..	..	..	..	19s.	26s.	33s.
" Spoons	..	..	..	..	20s.	27s.	34s.
Tea "	..	..	..	..	12s.	19s.	23s.

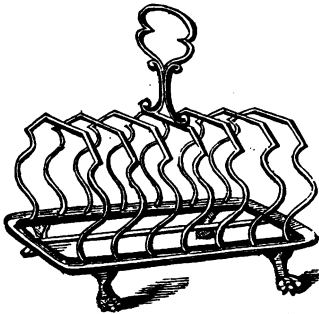
PLATE DEPARTMENT.

DEANE AND Co. have collected into this Department some of the choicest specimens of Deanean, Sheffield, and Electro-Silvered Deanean Plate.

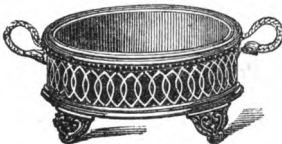
BREAKFAST SETS.



No. 176—6 Cup, 63s.



No. 291—14s.]



No. 67—14s.



No. 73—27s.



No. 221—7s.



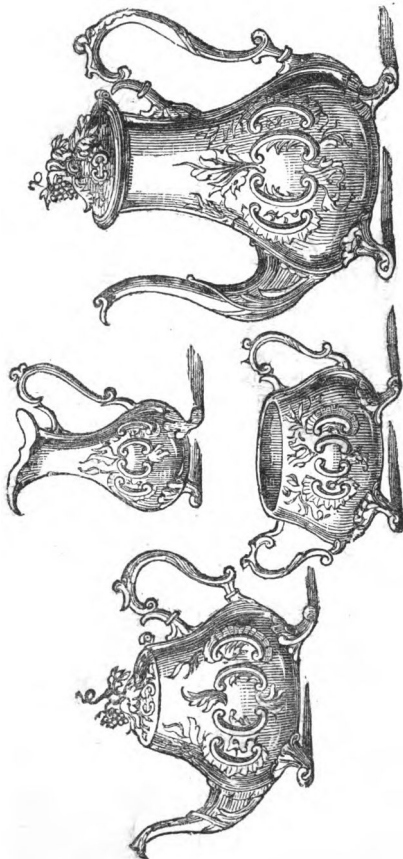
[No. 22—24s.



No. 642—12s.

TEA AND COFFEE SET.

No. 75.



Tea Pot....	£3 18 0	|	Cream Jug ..	£2 5 0	|	Coffee Pot	£4 4 0
			Sugar Basin..	2 15 0	|		

[For a series of New Patterns and Prices, see "Deane's Illustrated Catalogue," to be had on application.]

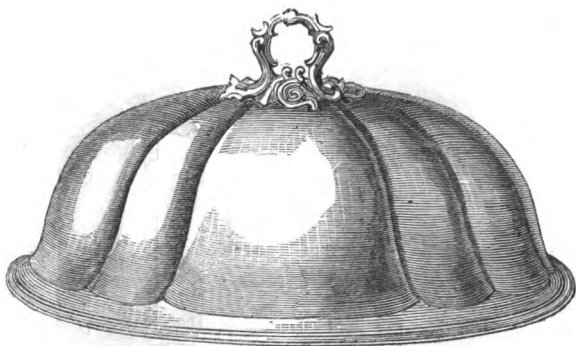
PLATED DISH COVERS.

No. 986.



No. 986—1, 20 inch	..	..	..	96s.
„ 1, 18 inch	..	..	..	86s.
„ 2, 14 inch	..	..	..	133s.

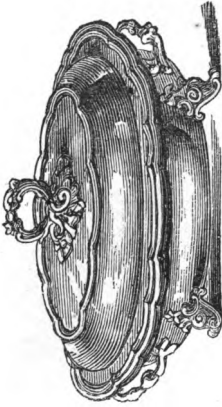
No. 892.



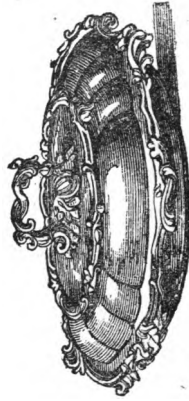
No. 892—1, 20 inch	..	..	..	96s.
„ 1, 18 inch	..	..	..	78s.
„ 2, 14 inch	..	..	..	106s.

PLATED SIDE DISHES.

No. 158.

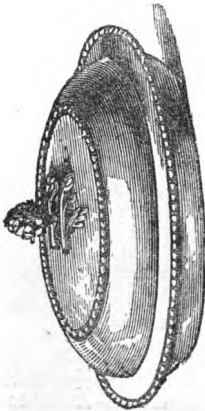


Set 4 Dishes and Cover £7 10 0
 Warmers for ditto 7 0 0
 No. 110.



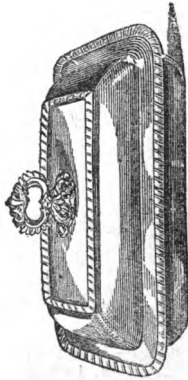
Set 4 Dishes and Cover £15 0 0

No. 962.



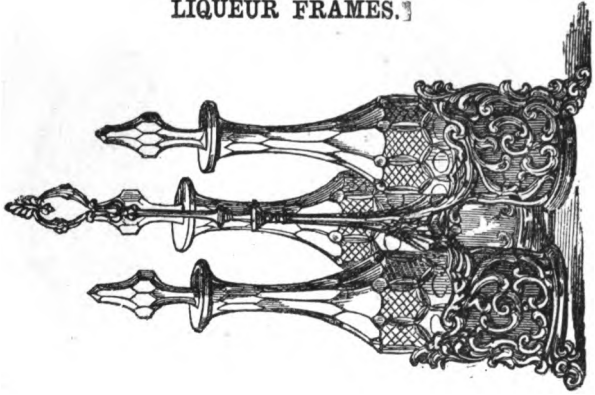
Set 4 Dishes and Cover £13 13 0

No. 533.

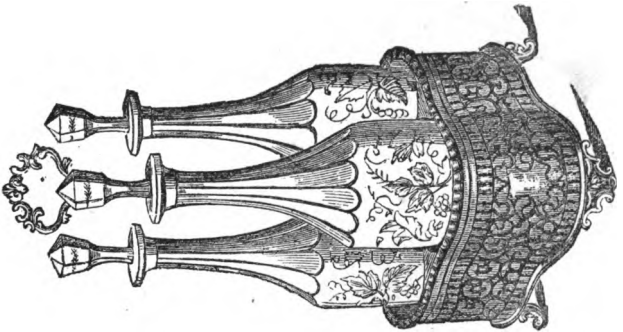


Set 4 Dishes and Cover .. £10 0 0
 Warmers for Ditto .. £9 0 0

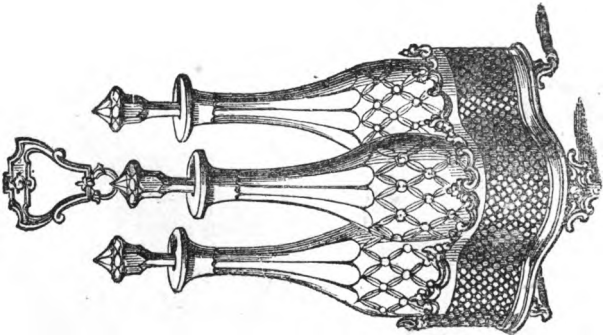
LIQUEUR FRAMES.]



No. 22—126s.



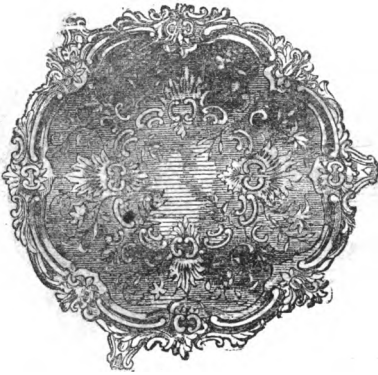
No. 420—92s.



No. 97—58s.

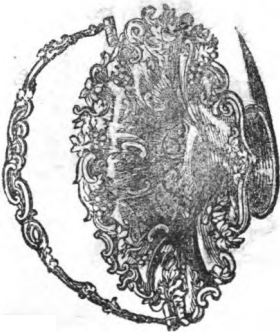
WAITERS AND CAKE BASKETS

No. 76.

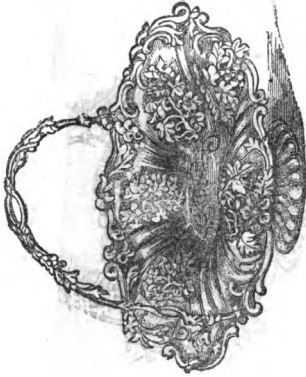
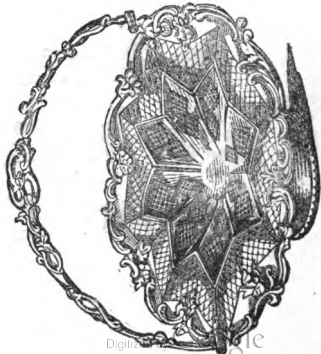


- 8 inch 34s.
- 10 inch 40s.
- 12 inch 52s.
- 14 inch 68s.
- 16 inch 90s.

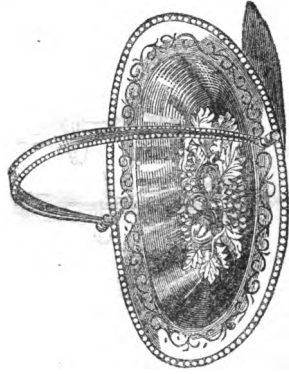
No. 331—45s.



No. 317—75s.



No. 31—115s.



No. 532—63s.

PLATED CANDLESTICKS.



No. 66—9s. each.



No. 935—11s. each.



No. 719—10in. 16s. | No. 78—10½in. 34s. | No. 557—10in. 52s.



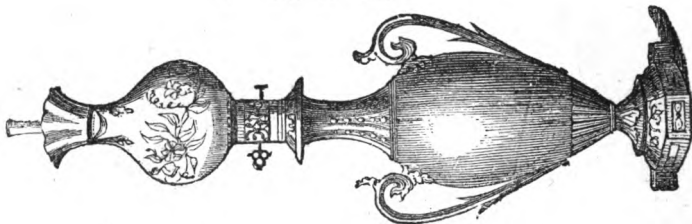
No. 25—18s. each.



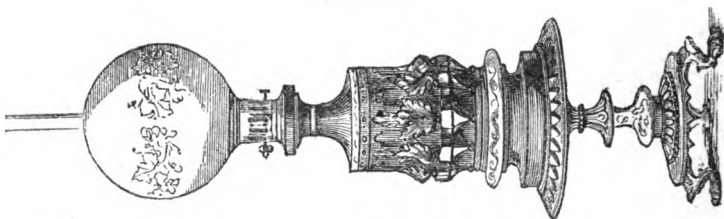
No. 71—11s. each.

MODERATOR LAMPS.

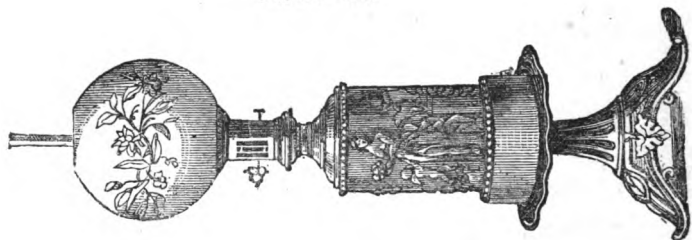
No. 137—50s.



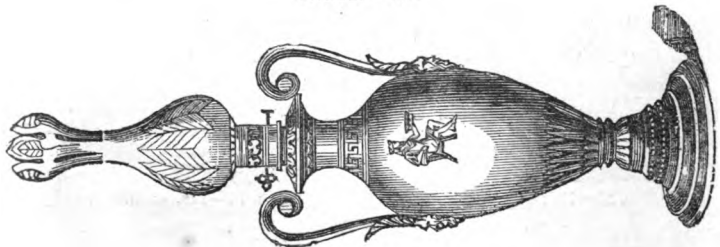
No. 624—32s.



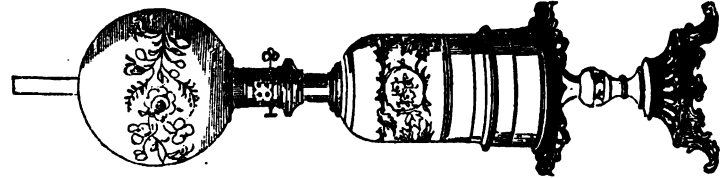
No. 135—21s.



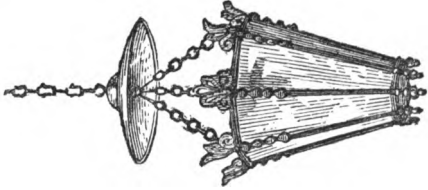
No. 140—90s.



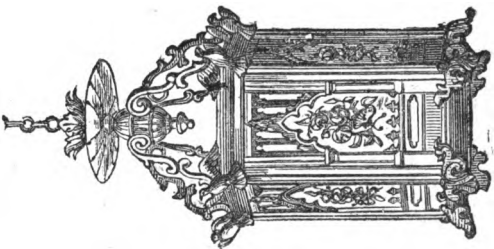
MODERATOR AND SUSPENDING LAMPS.



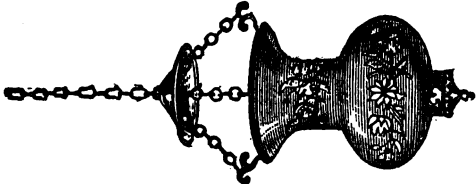
No. 827—28s.



30s.



105s.



15s.

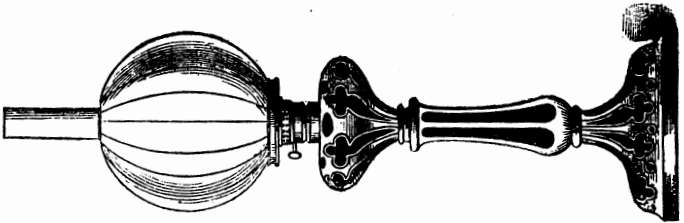


No. 422—45s.

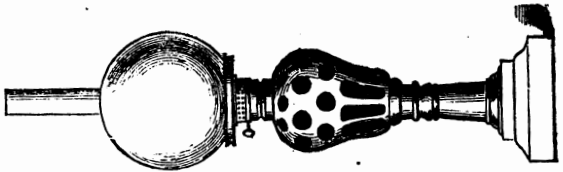
The several descriptions of Lamps in this Department of their Show Rooms are of the best quality. Deane and Co. have paid particular attention to the various modes of domestic illumination, the result of which is, that their stock of Lamps is replete with every valuable sort.

AMERICAN ROCK OIL LAMPS.

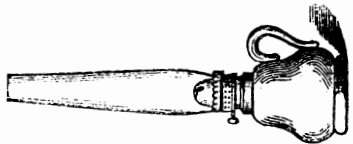
No. 6—from 50s.



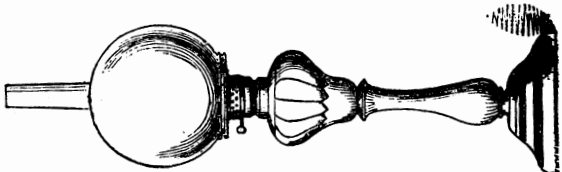
No. 4—from 12s. 6d.



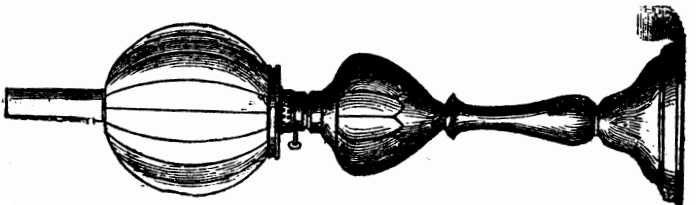
No. 1—Glass 2s and 2s 6d. Opal 5s 6d.



No.—2 from 9s 6d.



No. 5—from 21s.



A BRILLIANT LIGHT AT A TRIFLING COST.

The introduction of the AMERICAN ROCK OIL into this country is destined to effect a revolution in Domestic Illumination. It combines three essential qualities:—Brilliantly of Light, Cheapness, and Cleanliness.

These Lamps are made as per illustrations, and of a variety of similar patterns.

Analyses have been made by celebrated chemists, with very favourable results.

BRONZED TEA URNS.



No. 462—78s.



No. 466—105s.



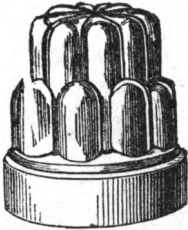
No. 622—60s.



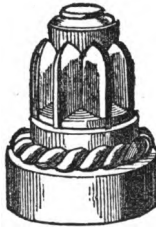
No 306—55s.

[In the article of Urns, Deane and Co. are continually introducing every valuable novelty.]

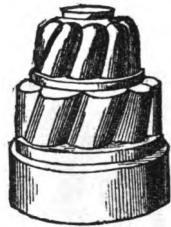
BRASS, AND COPPER GOODS.



No. 926—19s.



No. 920—17s.



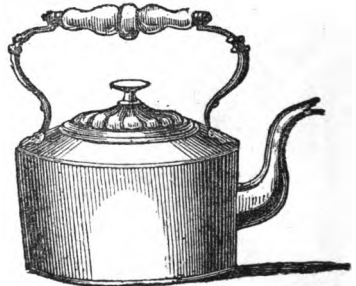
No. 930—17s 6d.

- Beer Pots
- Brazing Pans
- Cake Moulds
- Chamber Candlesticks
- Chamber Pails
- Crimping Machines
- Coffee Pots
- Confectioner's Bowls
- Coal Hods
- Coal Scuttles and Scoops
- Cutlet Pans
- Dinner Bells
- Fish Kettles
- Fender Footmen
- French Stewpans
- Frying Pans
- Funnels
- Furnaces
- Grog Kettles
- Hand Bowls
- Jonathan Footmen

- Omelet Pans
- Oval Boilers
- Pestals and Mortars
- Preserving Pans
- Saucepans
- Sauté Pans
- Spencer Footmen
- Spirit Measures
- Stills
- Stock Pots
- Soup Pots
- Table Bells
- Table Candlesticks
- Tea Kettles
- Tobacco Magazines
- Turbot Pans
- Ventilators
- Warming Pans
- Water Boilers
- Wine Measures
- Weights



3 pints..... 9s, Brass
4 pints..... 10s ,,



2 quarts..... 10s 6d
3 quarts..... 12s 0d

■ COAL SCUTTLES.

JAPANNED.

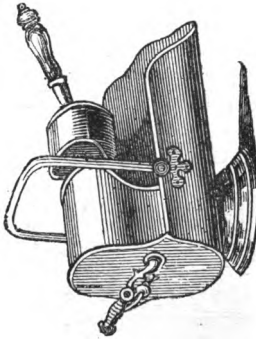


No. 96—10s. to 30s.

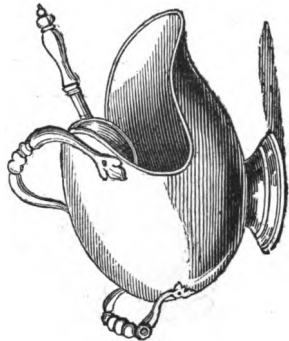


No. 98—9s. 6d. to 14s.

COPPER.

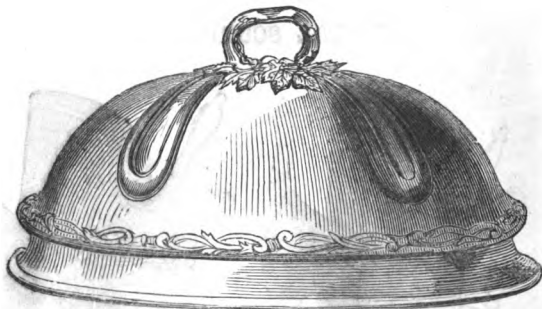


No. 18—36s.



No. 17—With Opal or Glass Handles, 46s.

BRITANNIA METAL DISH COVERS.

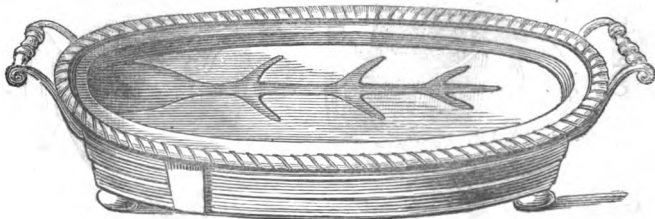


No. 360—Price £5 11s. Set of 5.



No. 126—Price £3 6s. Set of 5.

BRITANNIA METAL WATER DISHES.



16 in.—45s. 18 in.—50s. 20 in.—55s. 22 in.—63s. 24 in.—72s.

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS.

WATER JUGS,



No. 62—5s 6d.

No. 66—6s 6d.

No. 70—5s.

No. 68—7s.



Steak Dish and Cover.



TEA POTS—No. 5108, 8s.

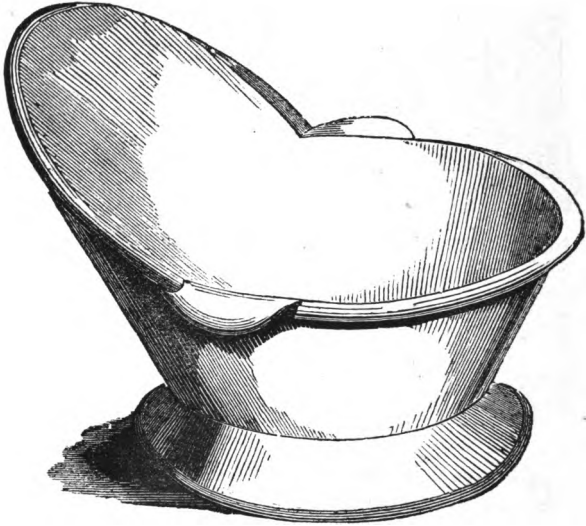


No. 9631, 5s.

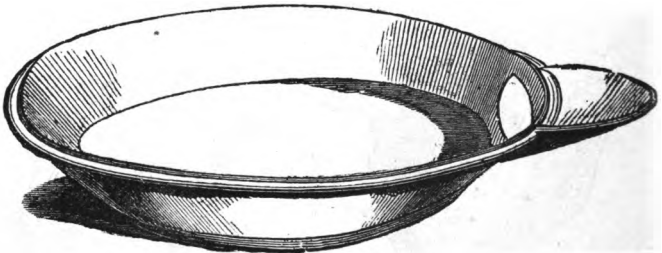
BATHS.

Deane and Co. manufacture and supply every description of **BATHS** or **DOMESTIC USE**.

For more copious illustrations, see their Pamphlet on "Baths and Bathing, to be had *gratuitously* on application.



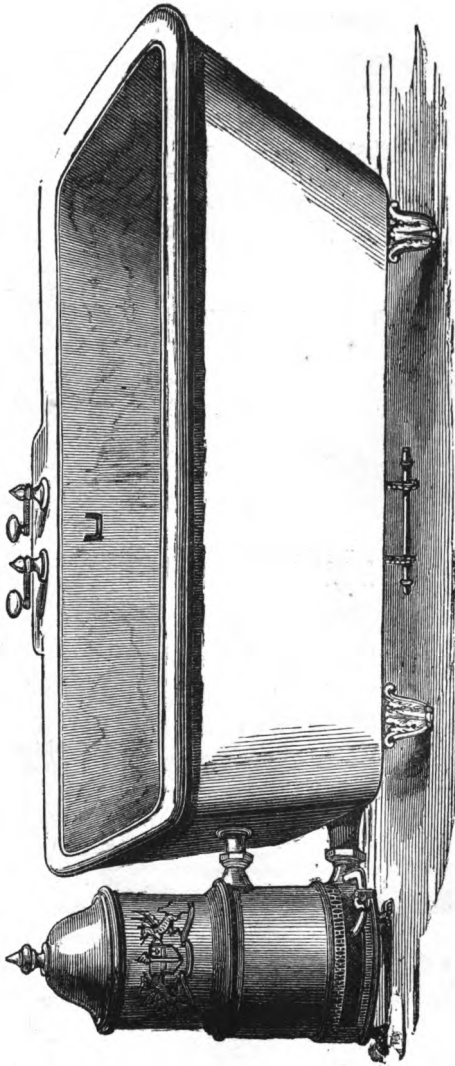
Hip Bath—from 20s. to 34s.



Sponge Bath—Six sizes, from 14s. to 34s.

Pillar Shower Bath, from £3 8s. to £5 5s. Hip and Shower Bath from £4 10s. Vapour Baths, 24s. and 65s.

IMPROVED GAS BATH.



A HOT BATH IN THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES.—This Improved Gas Bath requires no fire and emits no smell. Price complete, with Linen Warmer, and fitted with Brass Levers, Waste-Pipe, and Unions, £14 14s.

Baths for all domestic purposes, well finished, strong, and durable. Drawings and Prices post free

JAPANED GOODS.



Toilet Set Complete, 24s.

Bill Head Cases

Bottle Carriers

Jacks

Bread Baskets

Bull's-eye Lanterns

Butter Coolers

Candlesticks

Candle Shades

Card Racks

Cash Boxes

Cheese Trays

Coal Vases

Coffee Pots

Dressing Cases

Foot Baths

Hearing Trumpets

Hyacinth Stands

Inkstands

Knife Trays

Letter Cases

Muff Boxes

Nursery Lamps

Pepper Boxes

Percolators

Pipe Trays

Pot Waiters

Rushlight Shades

Snuffer Trays

Socket Lamps

Spoon Trays

Taper Boxes

Tea Pots

Trays

Telescope Toasting

Forks

Toast Racks

Tobacco Kanisters

Magazines

Toilet Pails

Waiters

Wax Boxes

Wine Coolers



Toilet Pail—5s. 6d.

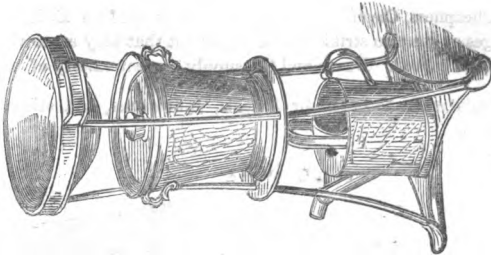


Foot Bath—5s. 6d.

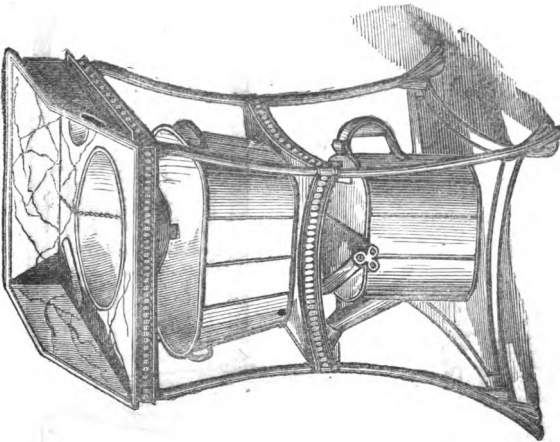


Toilet Can—4s. 6d.

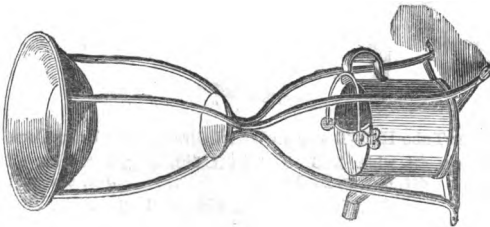
PORTABLE WASHSTANDS.



No. 3, Japanned Oak and White.
Price 21s.



No. 4, Japanned Green and Striped and White.
Price 28s.



No. 1, Japanned Oak and White.
Price 10s.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS.

The Cheapness, Cleanliness, and Durability of Iron Bedsteads are advantages at once so striking and important that they are now almost universally adopted. Deane and Co. supply a great variety of patterns.

Bedsteads made to order for Schools, Infirmaries, and other public Institutions.

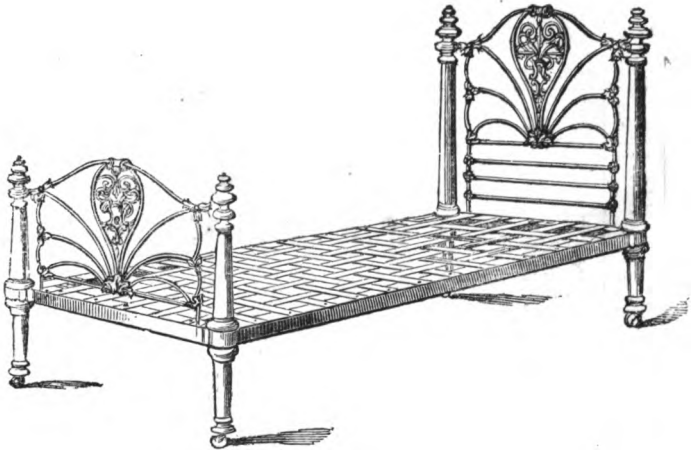
No. 71.



Taper Tube Half-Tester Bedstead, Brass, with Brass Cornice.

6ft. 6in. long, 4ft. wide	£23 0 0	|	6ft. 6in. long, 5 ft. wide	£24 0 0
" 4ft. 6in. w.	23 10 0	|	" 5 ft. 6in. w.	25 0 0
			6ft. 6in. long, 6 ft. wide,	£26 0 0

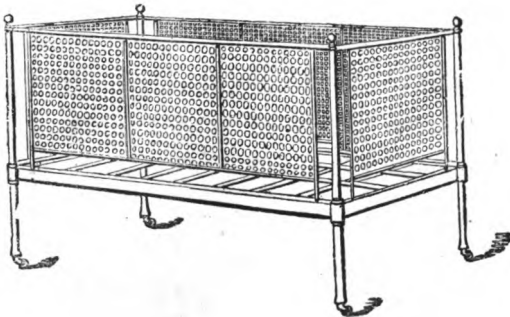
No. 76.



Iron French Taper-Tube Bedstead.

6ft. 6in. long, 3ft. wide	£3 12 6	|	6ft. 6in. long, 4ft. wide	£3 19 6
„ 3ft. 6in. w.	3 16 0	|	„ 4ft. 6in. w.	4 3 0
			6ft. 6in. long, 5ft. wide,	£4 10 0

No. 86.



Child's Cots, with straight or sloping moveable perforated zinc sides,
4ft. long, from £1 15 0

Solid Iron Cots, straight or sloping sides, from £1 0 0

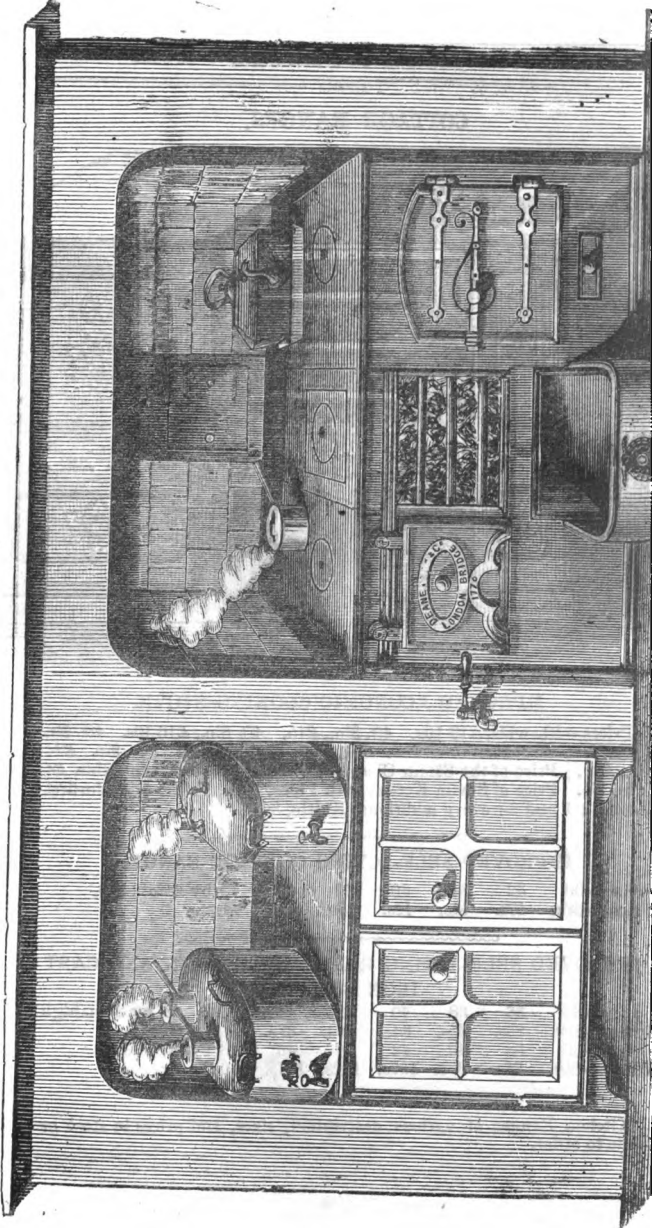
Detailed Illustrated Price List of Bedsteads free on application.

PRICES OF BEDDING.—Two Pillows in each Set for 4ft. 0in., 4ft. 6in., and 5ft. 0in.

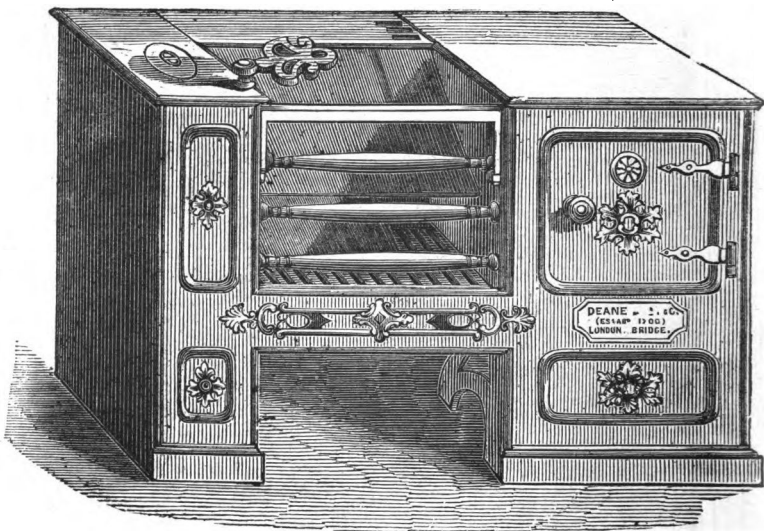
	3 feet.		3 ft. 6 in.		4 feet.		4 feet 6 in.		5 feet.	
	wght.	Price.	wght.	Price.	wght.	Price.	wght.	Price.	wght.	Price.
<i>Dressed Poultry Feathers.</i>										
Bed	22	£ 1 8 0	26	£ 1 13 6	31	£ 2 0 0	34	£ 2 3 0	37	£ 3 7 0
Bolster	4	0 5 6	5	0 6 3	5½	0 7 6	6	0 8 0	7	0 12 6
Pillow	2	0 3 0	2	0 3 0	4	0 6 3	4	0 6 3	4½	0 10 0
Set complete										
<i>Grey Goose Unbordered Beds.</i>										
Bed	18	£ 1 12 0	23	£ 2 1 0	28	£ 2 10 0	32	£ 2 17 0	39	£ 3 7 0
Bolster	3½	0 6 9	4½	0 8 9	5	0 10 0	6	0 11 0	7	0 12 6
Pillow	2	0 5 0	2	0 5 0	4	0 10 0	4½	0 10 0	4½	0 10 0
Set complete										
<i>Super Grey Bordered Beds.</i>										
Bed	20	£ 3 3 0	24	£ 3 10 0	28	£ 4 0 0	33	£ 5 0 0	39	£ 5 15 0
Bolster	3½	0 10 0	4	0 11 0	4½	0 13 6	5	0 15 0	6	0 17 6
Pillow	2	0 6 3	2	0 6 3	4	0 12 6	4	0 12 6	5	0 15 0
Set complete										
<i>White Goose Beds, Bordered Linen Ticks.</i>										
Bed	20	£ 3 3 0	24	£ 4 4 0	28	£ 5 0 0	33	£ 5 15 0	39	£ 6 6 0
Bolster	3½	0 11 0	4	0 13 6	4½	0 15 6	5	0 17 6	6	0 17 6
Pillow	2	0 7 6	2	0 7 6	4	0 15 0	4	0 16 0	4½	0 17 6
Set complete										
<i>Best Superior White Goose, fine Linen Ticks, Bordered & Welled.</i>										
Bed	20	£ 4 4 0	24	£ 5 0 0	28	£ 6 0 0	33	£ 7 0 0	39	£ 7 15 0
Bolster	3½	0 12 6	4	0 15 0	4½	0 17 6	5	1 0 0	6	1 2 0
Pillow	2	0 10 0	2	0 10 0	5	1 12 0	5	1 2 0	5	1 2 0
Set complete										

For detailed Prices of Palliasses, Mattrasses, Cleaning and re-making Bed Ticks, &c., see Catalogue.

IMPROVED ECONOMIC COOKING STOVE.



COTTAGE RANGES.



IMPROVED ECONOMIC COOKING STOVE.

Prices—4ft. wide, £13 10s. 4ft. 3in., £15. 4ft. 6in., £16 10s. 4ft. 9in. £18. 5ft., £19 10s. 5ft. 3in., £21. 5ft. 6in., £22 10s. 5ft. 9in., £24 6ft., £25. Price of the Steam Closet with Copper Bottom, 24in. wide, £4 30in., £5. Price of Steam Kettles with Pipes, Taps, Valve, &c.—the first Kettle, £3, and for every additional Kettle, 30s.

IMPROVED SELF-ACTING COTTAGE RANGE.

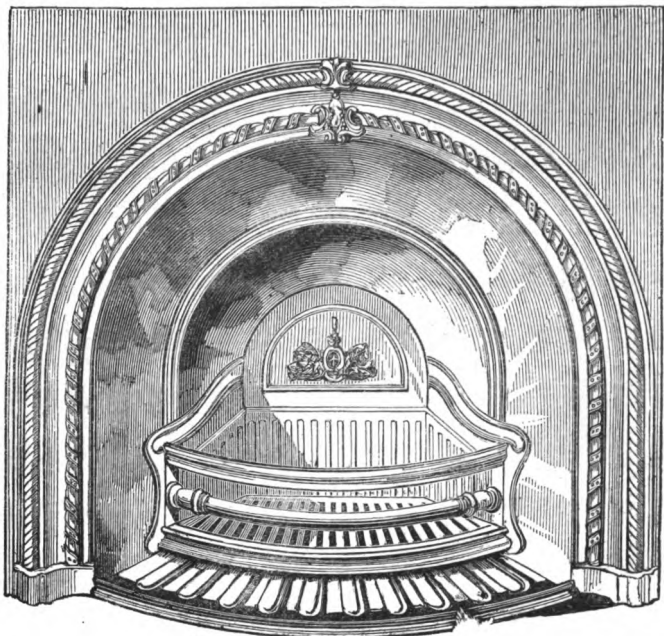
Sizes—30 32 34 36 38 40 42 by 24in. high.
Prices—38s. 40s. 41s. 42s. 43s. 44s. 45s.

IMPROVED SELF-ACTING RANGE WITH OVEN AND CAST IRON BOILER.

Sizes—34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 by 24in. high
Prices—78s. 80s. 82s. 84s. 86s. 87s. 88s. 90s.
Sizes—36 38 40 42 44 46 48 by 26in. high.
Prices—95s. 96s. 98s. 100s. 102s. 104s. 106s.

Kitchen Ranges of various description, sizes, and prices in stock or made to order,

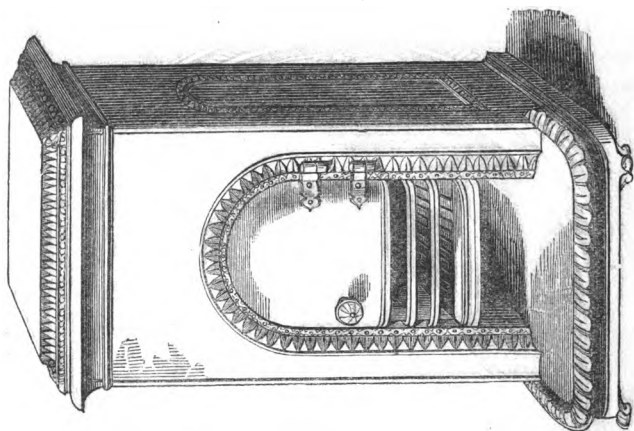
DRAWING AND DINING ROOM STOVES.



- No. 151.—Stephens' Patent Bright Drawing Room Stove, with Steel and Ormolu Mouldings.
- No. 155.—Bright and Ormolu Drawing Room Register Stove, 2 Sets of Bars. Price £6 10 0
- No. 156.—Bright Register Stove, 2 Sets of Bars. Price £5 10 0
Berlin Black Register Stove, 1 ditto Price £3 10 0
- No. 157.—Berlin Black Register Stove, with Burnished Steel Mouldings. Price £4 12 0
- No. 158.—Berlin Black Register Stove, with Burnished Steel Mouldings. Price £4 4 0
- No. 159.—Berlin Black Register Stove, with Steel Mouldings. Price £4 10
- No. 160.—Black Register Stove. Sizes: 24 to 38in. wide, by 36in. high, at 8d. per inch wide.
- No. 161.—Black Register Stove. Sizes: 24 to 38in. wide, by 36in. high, at 8d. per inch wide.

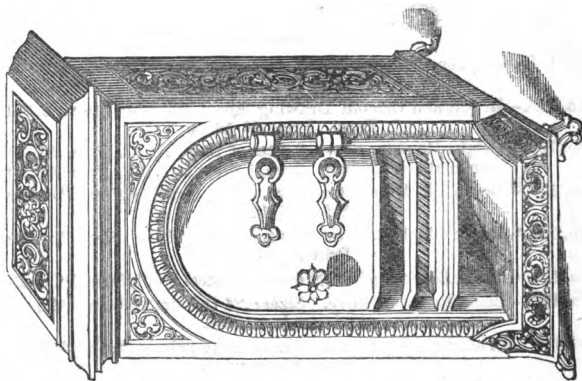
And a variety of others, for description and engravings of which see "Deane's Illustrated Catalogue," post free on application.

HOT AIR STOVES,
For Churches, Warehouses, Entrance Halls, &c.



Ornamental Shop Stove, with Fire-Brick Sides and Back, and Flue on Top or at the Back. 16in. wide. Price £3 10s.

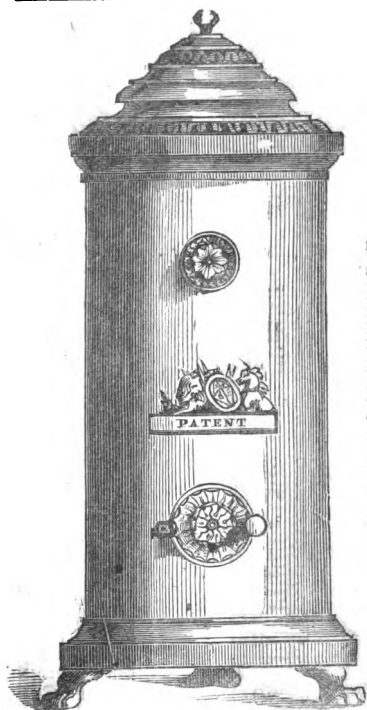
~~~~~  
No. 167A.



Ornamental Office Stove, with Fire-Brick Sides and Back.  
Price—16in., £2 10s.; 18in., £3 10s.

## DEANE & CO.'S IMPROVED VENTI- LATING STOVES,

For Churches, Halls, &c.



This Stove is much admired for the simplicity of its construction, the facility afforded for lighting and supplying the fire, cleanliness, economy, the regularity of its combustion, and the impossibility of explosion. It is strong, powerful, and durable, and will burn from eight to fifteen hours without attention, varying according to the size and the quantity of air admitted.

### Prices:

|          |    |         |
|----------|----|---------|
| No. 1 .. | .. | £2 10 0 |
| „ 2 ..   | .. | 3 0 0   |
| „ 3 ..   | .. | 3 10 0  |
| „ 4 ..   | .. | 4 10 0  |
| „ 5 ..   | .. | 6 0 0   |

## PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSION STOVES,

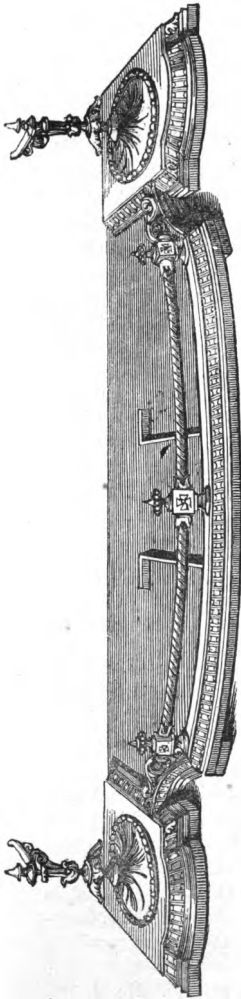
Plain and Ornamental.

The top of this Stove is made either Conical or with a Dome, and is supported by standards fixed to an ornamental Base. The Fire-pail is portable, and can be removed at pleasure; it stands immediately under the Cone leaving just sufficient space between the two to allow a free passage of air, from the apartment into the flue: and thus is secured, in connection with the greatest economy, a perfect *ventilation*, which, carrying off all injurious gases, renders the surrounding atmosphere peculiarly *pure and genial*.

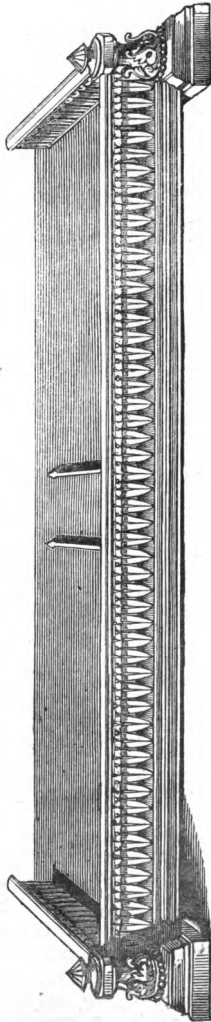
Prices.—Plain—No. 2, 16s. No. 3, 20s. No. 3½, 30s. No. 4, 38s. No. 5, 120s. No. 6, 180s. No. 7, 250s. Ornamental—No. 2, 20s. No. 3, 25s. No. 4, 80s.

# FENDERS.

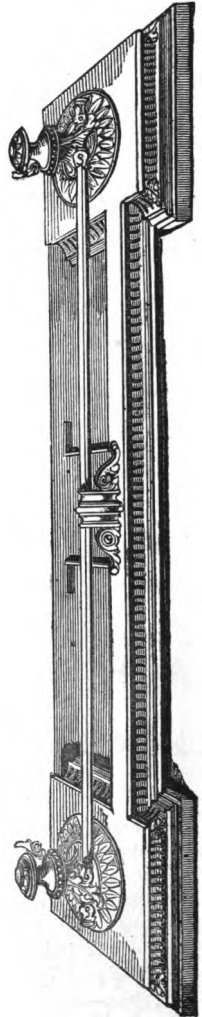
No. 107.



No. 105.

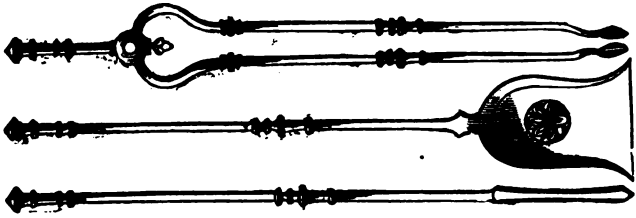


No. 106.

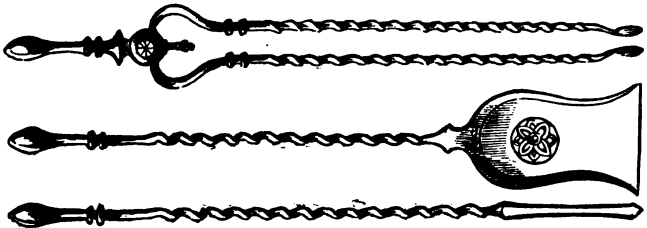


|                                                                                  |    |    |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| No. 105—Handsome Steel and Ormolu Fender, with Electro-Bronzed Mouldings .. .. . | £6 | 5  | 0 |
| No. 106—Very Handsome Steel and Ormolu Fender .. .. .                            | 7  | 10 | 0 |
| No. 107—Bronze Fender with Steel Twisted Bar .. .. .                             | 8  | 0  | 0 |

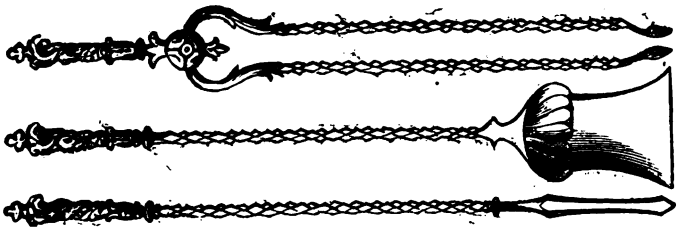
**FIREIRONS, &c.**



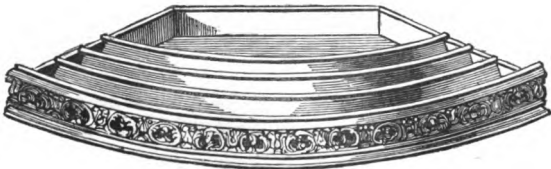
No. 279—10s. 6d.



No. 228—31s. 6d.

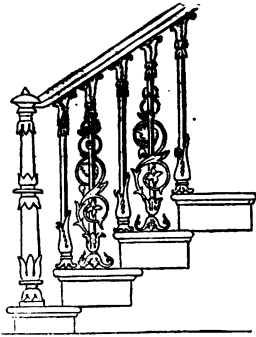


No. 253—90s.

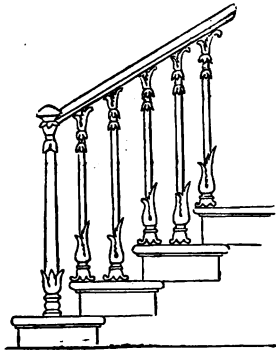


Ash Pans with Moveable Blinds, made to measure. Price—Black with Bright Mouldings, £1 1s. All Bright, £1 10s.

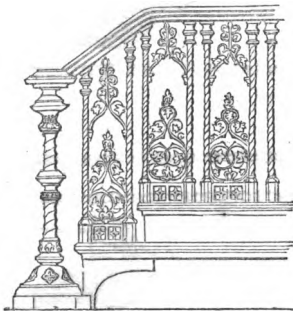
## STAIRCASE BALUSTRADES, &c.



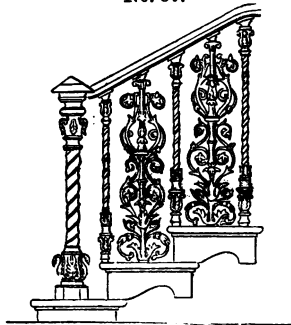
No. 29.



No. 30.

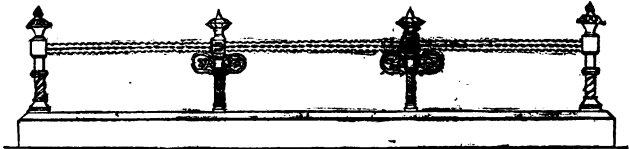


No. 27.



No. 28.

## ORNAMENTAL BALCONET OR WINDOW GUARD



No. 31.

Garden Hurdles, Iron Gates, Ornamental Palisading, Wall Fencing and Tomb Railing, of various patterns and prices.



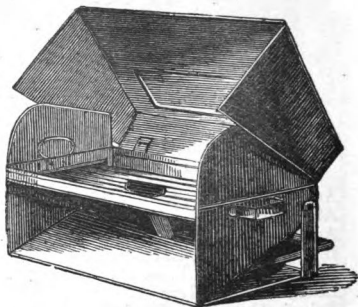
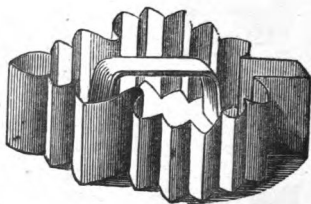
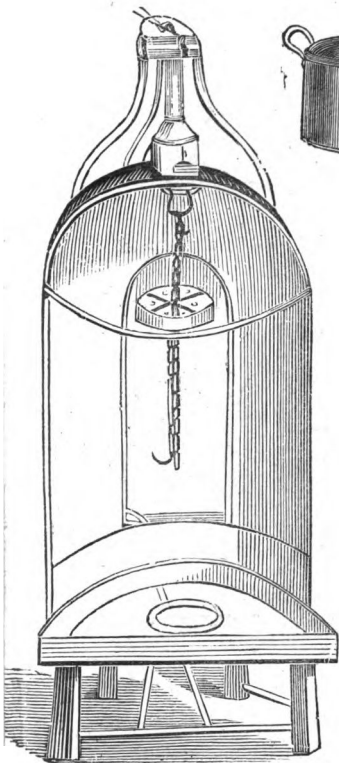
No. 206—Umbrella Stand, 17s.

A Stock of the above from 8s. 6d. to £1 6s.

Ash Grates and Frames  
 Air Bricks  
 Aquarium Stands  
 Backs for Stoves, Ranges, &c.  
 Book Cases, Fire Proof  
 Brackets for Shelves  
 Baker's Oven Iron Work in parts  
 and complete sets, &c.  
 Boat Hearths and Stoves  
 Cattle Troughs  
 Camp Ovens  
 Cisterns, or Water Tanks  
 Chimney Pieces in Iron, Marble,  
 Slate, &c.  
 Door Scrapers of various patterns  
 Damper and Frames  
 Emigrants' Stoves  
 Fire Dog Grates  
 Forge Backs and Fire Irons  
 False Bottoms for Stoves  
 Garden Gratings

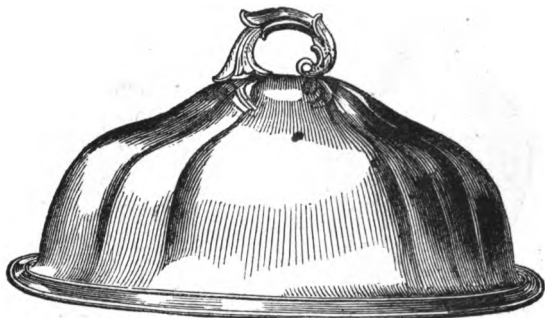
Hot Air Stoves for Churches, &c.  
 Hot Water apparatus for warming  
 Churches, Warehouses, and Re-  
 sidences, &c.  
 Iron Fencing, in various patterns  
 Jewel and Deed Boxes, Fire-Proof  
 Kent Grates  
 Nursery Stoves with Boilers  
 Oxford College Grates  
 Pumps Fitted Complete, various  
 Rain Water Pipe and Guttering  
 Staircase Ballustrades  
 Staircases, Plain and Circular  
 Sinks for Cottages  
 Sinks for Butler's Pantries  
 Soot Doors and Frames  
 Sussex Grates  
 Tombs, in Cast Iron  
 Tomb Fencing, various patterns  
 Vases  
 Ventilators in Iron and Brass

## TIN GOODS.

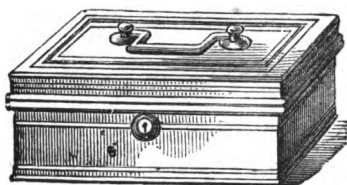


- American Ovens, 10s 6d 12s 6d 16s  
 Bachelor's Broilers, 2s 3d 3s 6d  
 Kettles, 2s 6d 4s 6d  
 Bacon Boilers, 3s 6d 5s 6d  
 Baking Dishes, 10d 1s 6d 2s 6d  
 Basting Ladles, 1s 1s 6d  
 Bed Pans, from 10s 6d  
 Bed Airers, 10s 6d 25s  
 Biscuit Boxes, 1s 2s 3s 6d  
 Biscuit Cutters, from 2s 6d  
 Bonnet Boxes, 5s 6d to 25s  
 Butter Forcers, 1s 1s 6d 2s 6d  
 Boilers, 5s to 10s 6d  
 Boiler Fillers, 4s 9d to 7s 6d  
 Bread Graters, 6d to 1s  
 Bread Tins, 10d 1s 2s,  
 Cake Tins, 6d 1s 2s  
 Candle Boxes, 1s 1s 6d  
 Candlesticks, 9d 1s 9d 2s  
 Carriage Warmers, 6s 6d to 15s  
 Cheese Toasters, 3s 6d 5s 6d 8s 6d  
 Chocolate Pots, 1s 6d 2s 6d 3s 6d  
 Churns, 18s 25s 33s  
 Candle Moulds, 6s 6d to 10s 6d  
 Coffee Canisters, 1s 1s 6d 10s 6d  
 Conic Warmers, 9d 1s 1s 6d  
 Cullenders, 1s 3d to 3s 6d  
 Deed Boxes, 8s to 35s

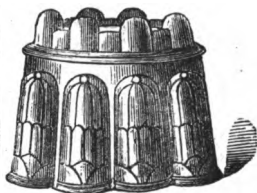




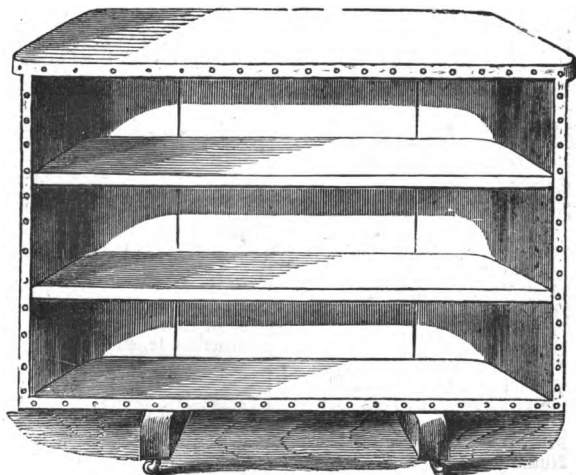
Block Tin Dish Cover. No. 491—Price £3 14s. Set of 7.



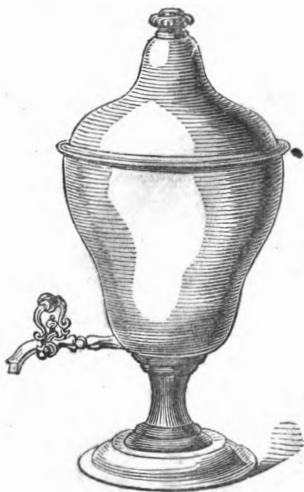
Cash Boxes.



Jelly Moulds, 3s., 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d



Meat Screens, from 3ft. to 4ft. 6in., 32s., 50s., 95s.



Coffee Urns, Loysell's  
Deane's "Expedient" Stomach  
Warmer, 2s 9d

Deane and Co's Registered Potato  
Cooker, 5s 6d 6s 6d 7s 6d

Dish Covers, 24s to 70s

Dripping Pans, 3s to 6s

Dutch Ovens, 2s 3d to 5s 6d

Dust Pans, 7d to 1s 6d

Egg Ladles, 4d, 6d

Etnas, 1s 3d to 3s 6d

Fish Slices, 1s, 1s 6d

Flour Dredgers, 9d, 1s

Foot Warmers, 5s, 6s 6d

Funnels, 2d, 4d, 6d

French Roll Tins, 2s 6d, 4s 6d

Gravy Strainers, 1s 2d, 1s 9d, 2s 6d

Ham Stands, 1s, 2s

Hash Dishes, 5s 6d to 12s 6d

Harvest Cans, 2s, 4s, 6s 6d

Hook Pots, 1s 4d, 1s 9d, 2s 6d

Horn Lanterns, 1s 6d, 4s

Hot Closets, 105s to 210s

Hand Bowls, 1s 3d, 1s 9d, 2s 6d

Inhalers, 4s, 6s 6d

Knife Trays, 1s, 2s 6d, 6s 6d

Muffin Covers, 2s, 5s 6d

Mackerel Saucepans, 3s 9d, 5s 6d

Milk Cans, 1s, 2s 6d, 6s 6d

Nutmeg Graters, 2d, 9d, 1s 6d

Oil Pumps, 6s 6d to 10s 6d

Paste Cutters, 2s 6d, 6s 6d

Patty Pans, 6d, 1s dozen

Pepper Boxes, 4d, 6d

Plate Baskets, 5s, 8s 6d

Pie Mould, Raised

Punched Lanterns, 2s, 4s 6d

Percolators, 5s to 12s 6d

Pudding Moulds, 1s 9d to 2s 6d

Salad Strainers, 3s, 3s 6d

Saucepans, 6d, 2s 6d, 5s 6d

Stewpans, 2s, 4s 6d

Scollop Shells, 3d, 5d, 8d

Shaving Pots, 6d, 1s

Spirit Measures, 6d 1s 2s 6d

Stomach Warmer, 2s 6d, 3s 9d

Tart Tins, 6d, 1s, 1s 6d

Tea Canisters, 1s, 1s 6d, 10s 6d

Kettles, 1s 10d, 2s 6d, 5s 6d

Pots, 1s to 6s 6d

Treacle Pots, 1s 9d to 5s 6d

Trimming Trays, 5s 6d to 7s 6d

Turbot Kettles, 14s to 35s

Valenches, 1s, 2s

Vegetable Cutters, 6d, 1s, 1s 6d

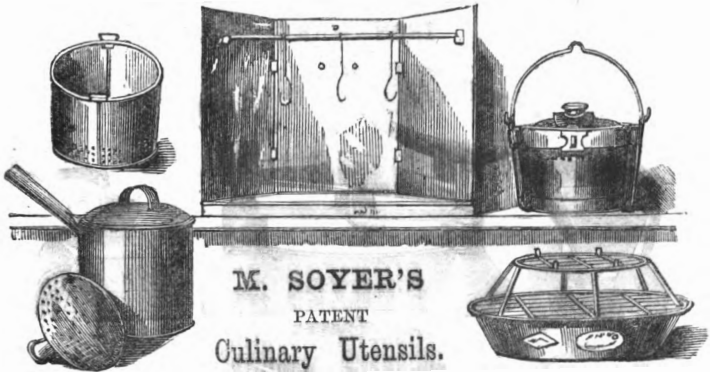
Vegetable Moulds, 3s, 5s

Vegetable Pressers

Wash Hand Bowls, 1s 6d, 2s

Wine Mullers, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s

York Tins, 6d, 9d, 1s 6d



Soyer's Vegetable Drainer possesses two great qualities, inasmuch as it saves time, and supersedes the necessity of fishing the greens out of the saucepan; besides other advantages.

Prices: 2qts 8s 0d 3qts 3s 9d.  
4qts 4s 8d. 6qts 5s 0d. 8qts  
5s 9d. 10qts 7s 6d.

Pressers 7d 8d 9d

See "*Soyer's Shilling Cookery for the People.*"

Soyer's Baking Stewing Pan gives hardly any trouble; retains all the nutriment; cooks in one third less time than by the ordinary mode: and there is no part of any animal, however tough, that may not be cooked tender by it.

Prices: No 1, 6s. No 2, 7s. No 3, 9s. Insides for do. 2s, 2s 4d. 2s 10d

Soyer's Improved Baking Dish—

On the rim of the Dish is a moveable false grating of wire to the middle of which is fixed a trivet. The pudding is put at the bottom of the dish, then the grating, on which place the potatoes, and the meat on the trivet. By this means the surplus fat descends on the potatoes, making them delicate and crisp. This is applicable to any joint and the meat partakes of the flavour of a roast joint.

Prices: 12in 3s 6d. 14in 3s 9d.  
16in 4s 8d. 18in 5s 0d.

Ditto with partition 3s 6d. 4s 0d.  
4s 6d. 5s 3d.

Soyer's Portfolio Meat Screens possess all the properties of the Kitchen Meat Screen, in so small a compass as to be all but incredible, as it will take to pieces and fold up in the smallest conceivable space—Price 4s & 5s.

#### CULINARY UTENSILS.

Deane and Company are sole agents for the Patent Culinary Utensils of M. Soyer. Further particulars of these are forwarded on application post free.

## IRON WARE



Box Irons, 2s to 3s 6d  
 Beef Forks, 1s 6d to 2s  
 Camp Ovens, 5s 6d to 12s 6d  
 Coffee Mills, 3s to 30s  
 Cinder Shovels, 1s to 2s 6d  
 Copper Hole Shovels, 1s to 2s  
 Cook's Knives, 1s to 4s  
 Cook Holds  
 Crimping Machines, 20s to 30s  
 Copying Presses, various  
 Digesters, 3s 6d, 6s 6d, 12s 6d  
 Dust Pans, 1s to 2s 6d  
 Dripping Pan Stands, 2s 6d, 3s 6d  
 Egg Irons, 1s to 2s  
 Frying Pans, 9d to 3s 6d  
 Fluting Irons, 1s 4d to 2s  
 Gridirons, 1s to 4s 6d  
 Goffering Machines, 25s to 38s  
 Italian Irons, 8d, 1s, 1s 6d  
 Iron Hangers, 1s to 2s  
     Girdles, 4s 6d., 6s 6d  
 Kitchen Footmen, 3s 6d, 4s 6d

Meat Stands, 4d, 6d  
 Milk Pans, 3s 6d to 7s 6d  
 Mincing Knives, 1s to 2s  
 Oval Boilers, 3s 9d to 14s  
 Omelet Pans, 9d to 2s  
 Preserving Pans, 5s 6d to 10s 6d  
 Potato Steamers, 4s 6d to 8s 6d  
 Pestle and Mortars, 1s 6d to 6s 6d  
 Puffing Irons, 1s 4d to 1s 9d  
 Sad Irons, 9d to 2s  
 Salamanders, 2s 6d to 10s 6d  
 Steak Tongs, 1s 3d to 2s 6d  
 Skewers, 1s to 2s 6d  
 Spoons, 6d to 1s  
 Spittoons, 9d to 1s 6d  
 Stewpans, 1s 10d, 3s 6d, 6s 6d  
 Saucepans, assorted, 8d to 5s 6d  
 Tea Kettles, 2s 6d to 9s 6d  
 Toasting Forks, 9d to 2s  
 Trivets, 1s to 3s 6d  
 Wash Hand Basins, 1s to 3s 6d  
 Weight and Scales, 20s to 38s

**Chamber Candlesticks**



**Cups and Saucers, from 1s. 6d. to 2s.**



**Dinner and Soup Plates. Sizes, from 6in. to 10in. Prices, from 6d. to 1s. 2d.**



**Drinking Cups**



**Enamelled Baking Dishes. Sizes, from 9in. to 16in. Prices, from 1s. 2d. to 3s.**



**Meat Dishes. Sizes, from 10in. to 18in. Prices, from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.**



**Wine Mullers**

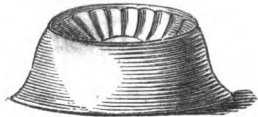


**Milk Pails. Sizes, from 14in. to 24in. Prices, from 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.**



**Slop Pails and Covers, from 6s. 6d to 8s. 6d.**

**Soup Basons. Sizes, from 4½in. to 7½in. Prices, from 8d. to 1s. 3d**



**Spittoons**



**Stewpans and Kettles**



**Wash Hand Basons. Sizes, from 10in. to 18in. Prices, from 2s. to 6s.**

H

## TURNERY GOODS.



Bagatelle Boards, 63s to 300s  
 Beetle Traps, 1s  
 Bellows, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d  
 Beer Stands, 3s 6d, 4s 6d  
     Tilts, 9d, 1s  
 Blacking Boxes, 1s 9d  
 Boot Jacks, 6d to 2s 6d  
     Horses, 12s 6d, 15s  
 Bowls, assorted, from 1s 6d to 4s 6d  
 Butler's Trays and Stands, 16s to  
     36s  
 Butter Prints, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d  
     Knives, 2s to 3s 6d per pair  
     Beaters, 2s 6d to 4s 6d  
     Boards, 3s 6d to 6s 6d  
 Camp Stools, 1s 6d to 6s 6d

Chocolate Mills, 8d, 1s  
 Chopping Boards, 1s, 1s 6d  
     Trays, 1s 9d, 3s 6d  
 Clothes Baskets, 1s 9d to 4s 6d  
     Pegs and Lines  
     Horses, 8s to 9s 6d  
 Coal Hods, 4s 6d, 5s 6d  
     Scuttles, 4s 6d, 5s 6d  
 Copper Lids  
 Cork Drivers, 1s 6d  
     Pressers, 3s 6d  
 Corking Machines, 25s  
 Cooks' Sieves, 2s to 6s  
 Decanter Drainers, 2s 6d to 3s 6d  
 Dish Tubs, 4s 6d, 6s 6d  
 Dough Troughs, 9s 6d to 18s

Flour Tubs, 2s 6d to 6s 6d  
 Sieves, 5s 6d to 9s 6d  
 Fire Screens, 5s 6s to 6s 6d  
 Glass Tubs, 3s 6d to 6s 6d  
 Hair Sieves, 6d 1s 1s 9d  
 Housemaid's Boxes, 2s 9d to 4s 6d  
 House Steps, 4s 6d to 15s  
   Pails, 1s 10d to 3s 6d  
 Harness Casks, 24s to 50s  
 Ironing Boards and Trestles  
 Jelly Bags, 2s to 5s  
   Stands, 4s 6d to 7s 6d  
 Knife Boards, 2s 6d to 20s  
   Boxes, 1s 9d to 5s 6d  
 Lemon Squeezers, 1s 1s 6d 2s 6d  
 Linen Pressers, 25s to 42s  
   Baskets, 6s to 10s 6d  
 Looking Glasses, 1s 6d to 50s  
 Meat Safes, 17s to 50s  
   Screens, 34s to 126s  
 Milk Pails, 6s, 7s 6d  
   Ladders, 1s 1s 6d  
 Milk Strainers, 2s 3s  
 Mouse Traps, 4d 6d 1s  
 Paste Boards, 2s 6d 3s 6d  
 Pickle Tubs, 15s to 30s  
   Spoons, 3d 6d

American Carpet, 2s., 3s.  
 Bass, 1s., 1s. 6d.

Bannister, 1s, 1s 9d, 2s 6d  
 Bed Furniture, 3s 6d, 4s 6d  
 Bottle, 6d, 1s  
 Crumb, 2s 6d, 3s 6d  
 Decanter, 6d, 1s  
 Dish, 2s 6d, 5s  
 Double Bannister, 4s, 5s  
 Dusting, 1s, 1s 6d  
 Flesh, 1s 6d to 4s 6d  
 Flue, 2s to 5s  
 Furniture, 1s 6d, 2s 6d  
 Fork, 3s to 7s 6d  
 Hearth, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d

Piggins, 2s 3d, 3s 6d  
 Plate Racks, 5s 6d to 10s 6d  
 Portable Water Closets, 84s to 126s  
 Powder Box, 1s to 1s 6d  
 Rat Traps, 2s 8d  
 Rolling Pins, 4d to 3s  
 Salad Spoons, and Forks  
 Salt Boxes, 1s 6d to 5s 6d  
 Ships' Buckets, 2s 6d to 5s 6d  
 Soap Boxes, 6d 1s  
 String Boxes, 1s to 2s 6d  
 Sugar Bruisers, 9d to 2s 6d  
 Supper Trays and Stands, 19s 6d  
   to 42s  
 Trenchers, 2s 6d to 20s  
 Towel Horses, 3s to 6s 6d  
   Rollers and Brackets, 1s  
 Tumbler Baskets, 5s 7s 6d  
 Wash Leathers, 1s to 2s  
 Washing Tubs, 6s 6d to 12s 6d  
   Trays, 6s 6d to 10s 6d  
   Stools 3s 6d to 5s 6d  
   Dolls, from 3s 6d  
   Crimps  
 Watchmen's Rattles, 1s to 3s 6d  
 Water Butt Stands  
 Wood Spoons, 1d to 6d

### BROOMS.

Hair ditto, 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d.  
 Whisk ditto, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.

### BRUSHES.

Lead, 2d, 3d, 6d  
 Oil, 2d, 3d, 6d  
 Paint, 3d to 3s 6d  
 Paste, 9d, 1s  
 Plate, 6d, 1s, 2s 6d  
 Scrubbing, 1s, 2s, 2s 6d  
 Shoe, 2s 6d to 9s 6d per set  
 Stair Carpet, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 3s  
 Stove, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s  
 Sweeps', 6d, 1s  
 Telescope Hearth, 4s 6d to 12s 6d  
 Turk's Head, 6s  
 Whisk Bannister, 1s 3d, 1s 9d

### WIRE GOODS.

Archways, various  
 Blinds, to order  
 Bird Cages, from 5s 6d to 30s  
 Candle Shades  
 Fire Guards, various  
 Flower Stands  
 Garden Seats and Chairs  
 Meat Safes, from 18in. to 24in.

Meat Covers, from 12in. to 24in.  
 Mouse Traps  
 Nursery Lamps  
 Parrot Cages  
 Rat Traps  
 Sieves, Cooks', Cinder, and Gravel  
 Sprat Gridirons  
 Vegetable Cookers

## PAPIER MACHE GOODS.



Papier Maché Tea Caddy.

Bellows  
 Bread Baskets, from 6s. 6d. to 20s.  
 Cake Baskets  
 Card Baskets  
 Card Boxes  
 Cruet Stands  
 Envelope Boxes  
 Glove Boxes, 8s. 6d., 13s. 6d.,  
 16s. 6d.  
 Hand Screens  
 Inkstands, 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s.,  
 25s.  
 Liqueur Stands

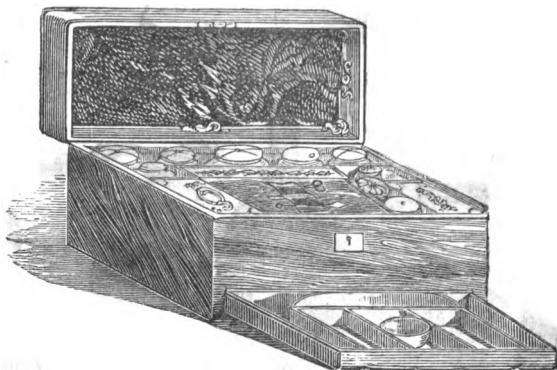
Papier Trays, Gothic shape, set of  
 three, 18s., 25s., 35s.  
 Ditto, Oval shape, with gold bor-  
 ders, set of three, 42s., 50s., 63s.,  
 84s., 126s.  
 Pickle Stands  
 Portfolios  
 Spill Cups  
 Tea Caddies, 18s., 25s., 30s., 50s.  
 Tea Pot Stands  
 Urn Stands  
 Waiters  
 Work Boxes, 20s., 30s., 42s., 60s



Papier Mache Tea Tray.



**DRESSING AND WRITING CASES.**



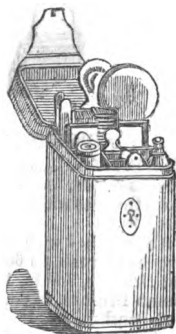
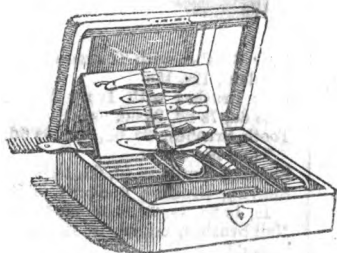
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases in Wood or Leather, for the Dressing Table or for Travelling.

Prices: Mahogany and Rosewood, 16s. to £6 6s.

Leather .. .. 6s. to £4 0s.

Ladies' Writing Desks in Plain Rosewood, Ebony and Coromandel Wood; or handsomely inlaid with Buhl Work and Coloured Pearl.

Price .. .. from 6s. to £4 10s.



Ladies' Leather Travelling Dressing Case, fitted complete.

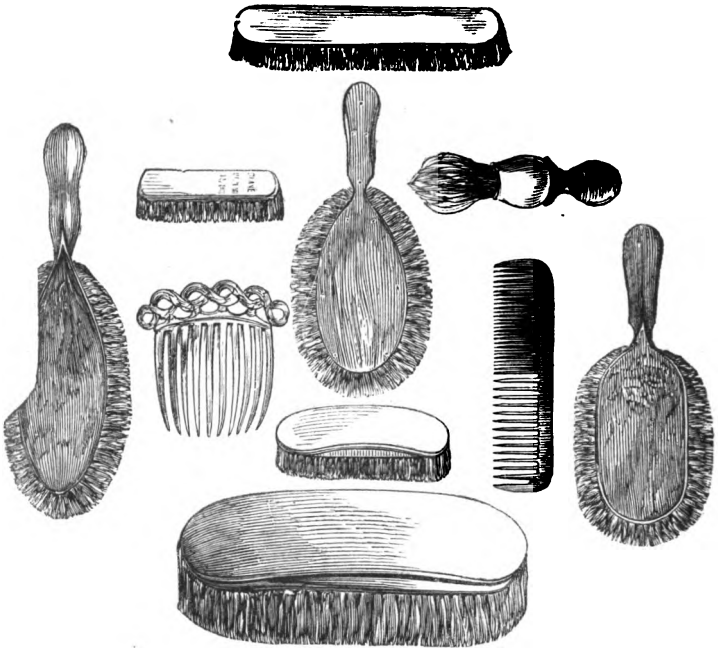
Price .. .. from 25s.

Gentlemen's Leather Travelling Dressing Case, fitted complete.

Price .. .. 35s. and upwards.

A large assortment of Ladies' Work Boxes, Plain and Fancy Inlaid, fitted with silver bodkin, thimble, shield, scissors, stiletto, pearl reels wax, winders, and emery with needles, &c.

## BRUSHES AND COMBS.



## BRUSHES.

Cloth Brushes, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d,  
3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s  
Cloth Brushes with Handles, 2s 6d,  
3s, 3s 6d  
Cloth Brushes with Handles and  
Splash Brush, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d  
Hat Brushes, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d  
Crumb Brushes, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d  
Curl Brushes, 1s  
Flesh Brushes, 1s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d  
Flesh Brushes with Handles, 2s 6d  
3s 6d, 4s 6d  
Marking Brushes, 1s, 1s 6d per doz  
Pocket, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, 1s  
Hair Brushes, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d,  
3s, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d  
Hair Brushes, with Tortoiseshell  
Backs, 6s 6d 7s 6d, 8s.

Hair Brushes with Tortoiseshell  
Inlaid, 12s, 15s  
Hair Brushes with Ivory Backs,  
5s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d  
Tooth Brushes, 2s 6d, 4s, 5s 6d,  
7s 6d per dozen  
Shaving Brushes, 4d, 6d, 1s  
Shaving Brushes, Badger's Hair,  
1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d  
Nail Brushes, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s,  
2s 6d  
Patent Nail Brushes, 1s 6d, 2s,  
2s 6d

## COMBS.

Tortoiseshell Dressing, Side, Back,  
and Tail Combs  
India Rubber Dressing, Tail, and  
Back Combs

## STEEL PENS.

### DEANE'S METALLIC PENS.

"DEANE'S STEEL PENS" have been famous for a quarter of a century. They are as carefully made as ever; possess all the approved features which have rendered them favourites with the public; and are greatly reduced in price.

Deane's "Two-Hole Black Pen" has possessed a popularity for upwards of twenty-five years which has not been accorded to any other metallic pen.

Deane's Two-Hole Black Pen is unequalled for durability and easy action. It has been adopted by the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the City of London, besides several of Her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. The cheapness and popularity of this Pen have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of it, which are comparatively useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are, therefore, cautioned and requested not to purchase any as Deane's Genuine Two-Hole Black Pen unless through a respectable stationer, or direct from their warehouses.

Deane and Co.'s several varieties of Imperial Pens are admired for their durability and general aptitude.

Deane and Co.'s Magnum Bonum, London Bridge, and other Barrel Pens, still retain their distinctive points of excellence.

### WINDLE'S METALLIC PENS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Deane and Co. are the sole Agents for H. C. Windle and Co.'s Patent and old-established Steel Pens. These Pens, made from a superior metallic compound, upon correct principles, are peculiarly favourable to ease and freedom of style, and are adapted to every description of writing, from a Large Text to an Italian Small Hand.

Besides the world-renowned Ne Plus Ultra, Magnum Bonum, Perfectum, Imperial and Barrel Pens H. C. Windle and Co. have introduced a variety of Pens, for Shipping, Schools, &c. A Sample Box of Pens forwarded to any address, upon receipt of Twelve Postage Stamps.

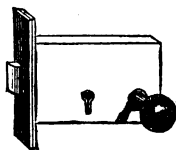
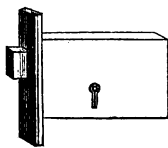
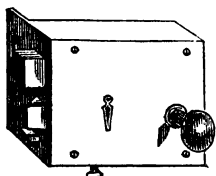
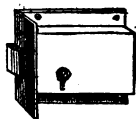


### DEANE'S INK.

Deane's Stygian Ink, especially adapted for Steel Pens, 4d., 8d., 1<sup>s</sup> and 1s. 6d. per Bottle.

## IRONMONGERY.

This Department comprises Black, Cabinet, and Shipping Ironmongery ; Tools of superior shape and quality for Carpenters, Engineers, Coopers, Bricklayers, Masons, Slaters, and Curriers ; Lancashire Tools of every Description ; Lancashire Files, Horticultural Tools, &c., &c.



**LOCKS**—Drawback, Rim, Mortise, Dead, Closet, Cupboard, Drawer, Chest, Sideboard, Sash, Pads, &c., in Brass and Iron of every description and quality, including Patent Locks of all makers

**BOLTS**—Tower, Barrel, Flat Spring, Flush, &c., in Iron and Brass

**Fastenings and Catches** of all kinds

**HINGES**—All sorts in Iron and Brass

**LATCHES**—Thumb, Bow, Norfolk, Suffolk, Night, and French

**Park Gate Locks**

**NAILS**—Clout, Clasp, Rose, &c., in Copper, Iron, or Zinc, both Wrought and Cut, Cast, Lath, and Wall

**SCREWS**—Brass, Copper, and Iron

**TACKS**—Wrought, Cut, and Malleable, Black and Tinned

**Chaff Knives**, 4s 6d

**Hay** „ 18in. to 30in.

**Scythes**, complete, 6s 6d

**Sickles**

**Reaping and Bagging Hooks**

**Manure Forks**, 3s 6d, long and short Handles

**Potatoe Forks**, 3s 6d, 4s 6d

**Draining Tools**—all kinds

**Clay Spades**

**Grafting and Fly Tools**

**Stable, Hay, and Pitch Forks**

**Sheep and Horse Shears**, 1s 6d to 4s

**Chains**—Cow and Halter

**Salter's Balances**—all sizes

**PLANTATION TOOLS**—Matchets,

Cane-bills, Hoes, &c., suitable for all markets

**Vices, Anvils, Bolts, and Nuts,**

Coil and Tested Chain,

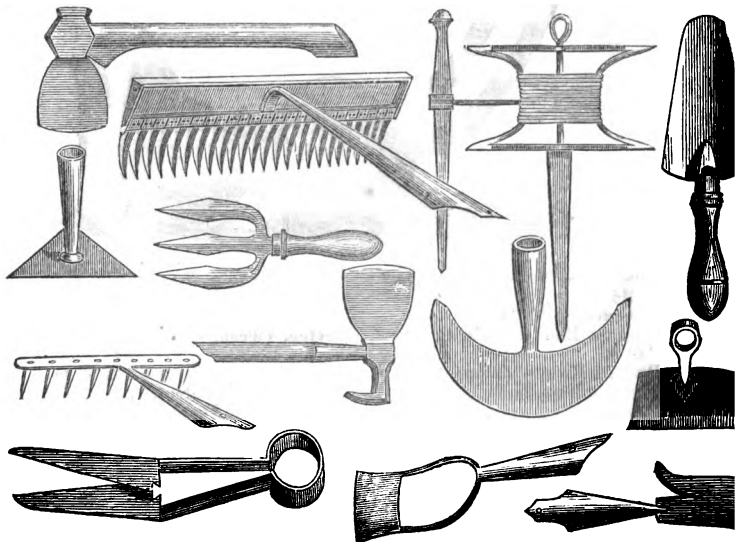
Halter and Dog Chains,

Steelyards, Vermin Traps,

and every article in Black and Cabinet Ironmongery

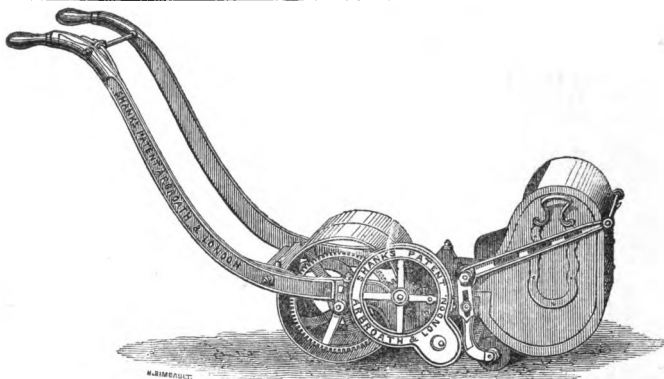
**HORTICULTURAL TOOLS, &c.**

In this Department will be found every implement requisite for the practical or scientific Horticulturist, including all modern and approved inventions.



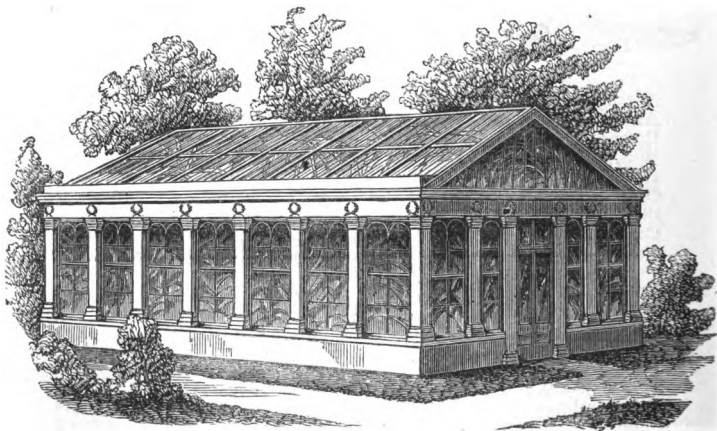
Averuncators, 20s.  
 Axes, 2s. to 3s. 6d.  
 Bagging Hooks, 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d., 2s.  
 Bills, 2s. to 2s 6d  
 Botanical Boxes, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s  
 Cases of Pruning Instruments, 16s  
 Chaff Knives, 4s. 6d.  
 Conservatory Pumps, 25s., 30s.  
 Dibbles, 8d., 1s.  
 Dock Spuds, 2s 6d, 3s 6d  
 Edge-Tool Grindstone, Deane's Improved, 20s.  
 Edging Irons, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 3s.  
 Edging Shears, 2s. 6d. to 4s, 6d.  
 Flower Scissors, 1s. 6d. to 3s.  
 Flower Stands, 27s.  
 Fruit Gatherers, 18s, 20s  
 Fumigators, Brown's Patent, 9s. 6d.  
 10s. 6d., 15s. 0d. Epps' Sulphurator, 21s.  
 Galvanic Plant Protector, 1s.

Game Netting, per yard run, 18in., 6d., 24in. 8d., 30in. 10d., 36in. 1s.  
 Garden Table, Iron  
 Garden Seats, Iron, from 35s  
 Garden Chairs, Iron, 4s 6d  
 Garden Engines, 55s to 188s  
 Garden Rollers, 34s 6d to 75s  
 Garden Rods, Wrought and Cast Iron, 7s 6d to 30s per set  
 Grape Gatherers, 9s  
 Grape Scissors, 1s 6d  
 Hand Glass Frames (unglazed), Square and Octagon  
 Hay Knives, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s 6d  
 Hoes of every pattern, 6d to 1s 2d  
 Milton Hatchets, 7s  
 Improved Sliding Pruning Scissors and Pruning Shears, 3s to 4s 6d  
 Metallic Wire, 8d to 1s 4d per lb.  
 Ornamental Wire Work for Lawns and Flower Gardens



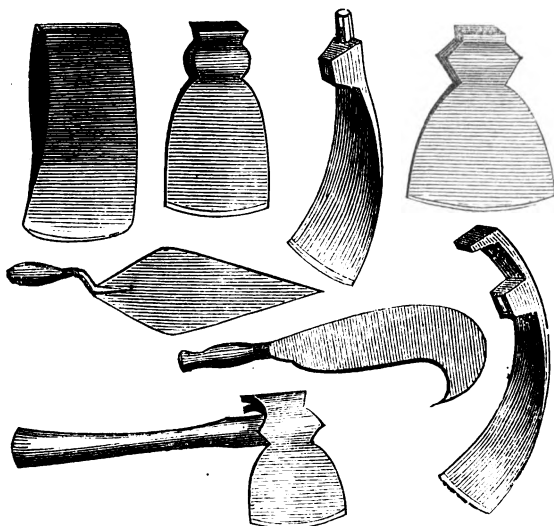
Mowing Machines from £3 10s. to  
£14 14s  
Pickaxes, 2s 6d, 3s  
Pruning Bill, Deane's Improved,  
4s 6d  
Pruning Knives, various, 1s, 2s, 3s  
Pruning Saws, 2s, 2s.6d, 3s  
Rakes, in great variety  
Scythes, complete, 5s 6d, 6s  
Blades, 4s, 4s 6d

Scythe, Boyd's Patent Self-Ad-  
justing, 10s 6d  
Green-house Syringes, 7s 6d to 18s  
Scythe, Vulcan, 6s 6d  
Scythe Stones  
Spades and Shovels, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 3s  
Spades, Orme's Patent, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s  
Steel Digging Forks, 3s 6d, to 5s  
Wire Netting, from 4d per yard  
Wheelbarrows, Iron and Wood



Conservatories, Green Houses, Hot Houses, Forcing Pits, Vineries, &c.,  
Erected and Fitted up complete.

**TOOLS.**



**HEAVY-EDGE TOOLS.**

- Axes—Broad, 3 lbs. to 5 lbs., 10d. per lb.
- Felling, Steel Poled, 10d. per lb.
- American Wedge, 1s. 3d. per lb.
- Wheelers, 10d. per lb.
- Hatchets—Steel Poled, No. 1, 1s 6d
- No. 2, 1s 9d; No. 3, 2s; No. 4, 2s 3d
- Claw, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s
- American, 2s
- Drivers—Coopers', 1s, 1s 6d
- Pickaxe and Handle, 3s

- Mallet and Handle, 3s
- Hammers—Coopers', 2½lbs to 4lbs
- Smiths' Hand and Sledge
- Crowbars—Sizes 3ft. to 6ft.
- Coopers' Bick Irons
- Bill-Hooks, Single and Double
- Edge, 1s 9d to 2s 6d
- Trowels—Brick, Masons', & Plasterers'
- Augers—Shell and Screw
- Choppers—Meat and Sugar

**CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS.**

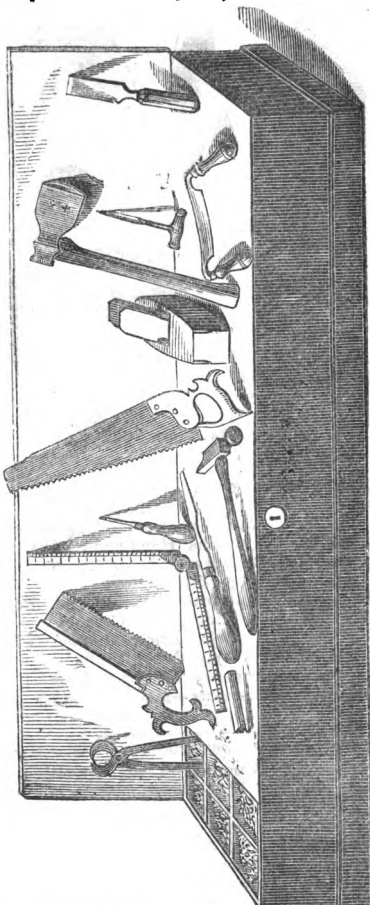
- Adzes, House and Ship
- Augers—Shell, Ship, Eyed, and Scotch Screw
- Axes, Kent and American
- Bevils, Braces and Bits, Bradawls
- Bung Borers and Bench Screws
- Chisels—Firmer, Socket, Turnings, Millwrights', and Mortice
- Compasses and Drawing Knives
- Gouges, Firmer and Socket
- Gimlets. Hatchets, various

- Hammers—Claw, Rivetting, and Shoebridge
- Mortise and Marking Gauges
- Planes, various
- Plate Irons
- Pincers and Squares
- Saws — Hand, Circular, Tenon, Panel, Pit, Frame, X Cut, Wood Cutters
- Saw Sets, Pit and Hand
- Spoke Shaves, Turnscrews

*Coopers' and Bricklayers' Tools of every description.*

### TOOL CHESTS.

Deane and Co.'s Tool Chests for Boys, Youths, Carpenters, Joiners, Farmers, and Gentlemen, are fitted with locks and keys, and the Tools are of superior shape and quality. Each article is warranted.



2ft. Rule  
Screw Wrench  
Measuring Tape  
Drawing Knife  
Oil Stone  
Nails  
&c., &c.

FARMERS' TOOL CHEST, Price 60s.

Brad Awls  
Gimlets  
C S Chisels,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., 6 in., 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.  
Ditto Gouge,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.  
Screw Auger  
Smoothing Plane  
Spokeshave

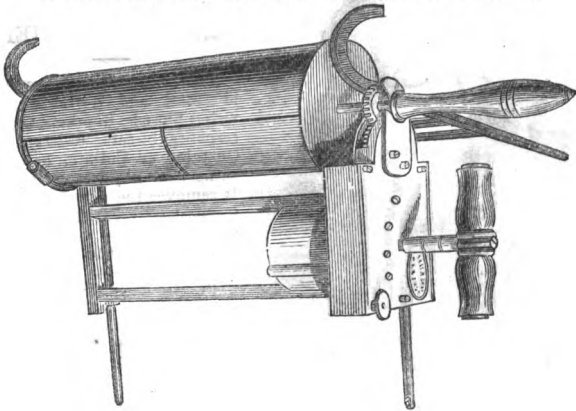
Axe and Handle  
Adze and Ha. d'e  
Claw Hammer  
Tenon Saw  
Pair of Pincers  
Rivetting ditto  
Hand Saw

Boys' Tool Chests, 7s to 17s 6d  
Youths' ditto, 22s 6d to 35s 6d  
Farmers' ditto, 60s

Gentlemen's Tool Chests, 45s 6d  
to £10 16s  
Emigrants' do, £7 14s to £15 7s 6d



DEANE'S SELF-ACTING COFFEE ROASTER.



This apparatus will, in *fifteen minutes*, without cost, time, or trouble, roast a quantity of Coffee sufficient for a day's consumption of the largest family.

FLOWER STANDS AND BIRD CAGES.



No. 34.—25s.



- No. 102.—2 feet-6 inches .... 12s.  
 3 feet 6 inches .... 16s.  
 Ornamental Suspending Flower Baskets,  
 from 1s.  
 Twisted Wire Baskets, Galvanized or  
 Painted.  
 Basket Trainers for Flowers, &c., &c., &c'



## Harper Twelvetees' Universal CLOTHES-WRINGER.

The above Machine, which is small and portable, will wring Shawls, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, Shirts, Lace Curtains or Collars, or anything that requires wringing. It removes the dread of washing day, and is for the washerwoman what the sewing machine is for the seamstress.

Prices, with Cog Wheels, medium size, 30s. Family size, 40s. Hotel size, 60s. A small size without CogWheels at 20s.

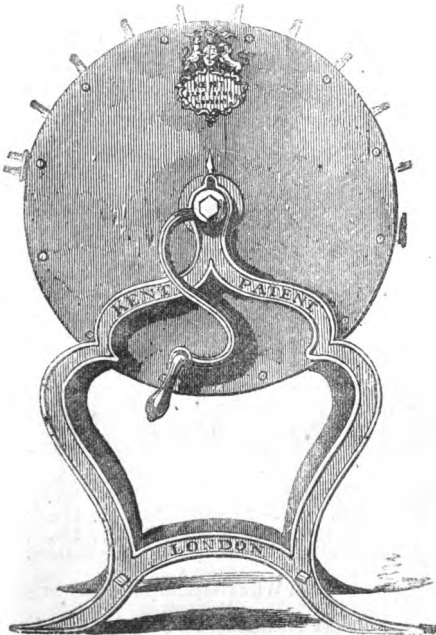
## ROTARY KNIFE CLEANER.

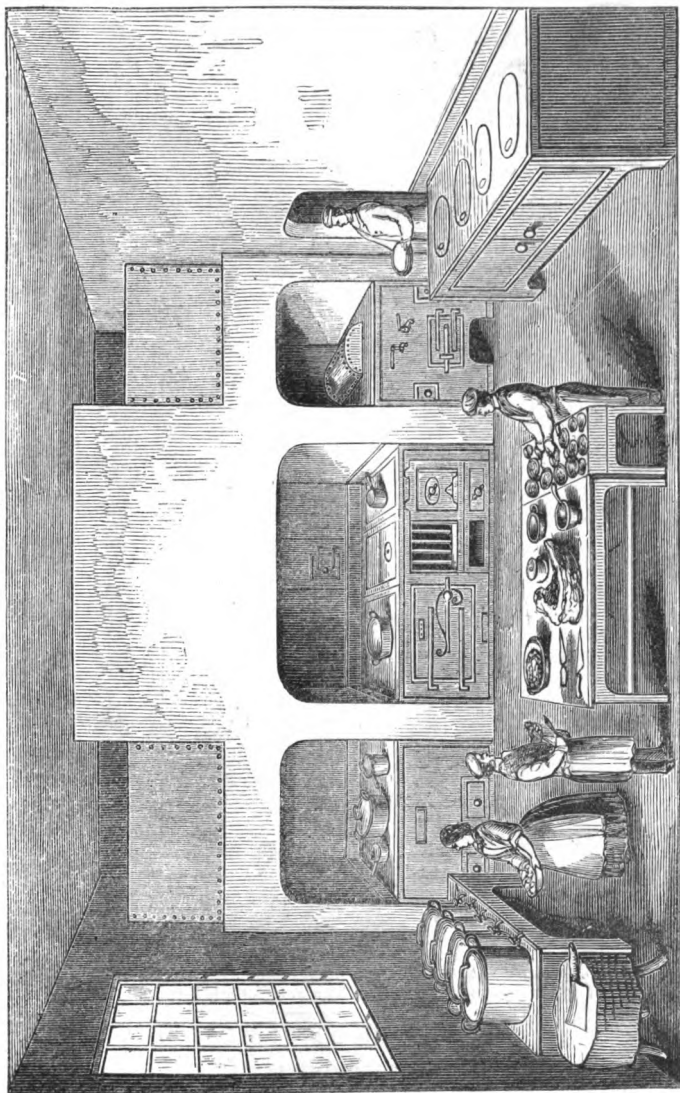
### LIST OF PRICES.

| No. | To clean. | £  | s. | d. |
|-----|-----------|----|----|----|
| 1.. | 10 Knives | 14 | 14 | 0  |
| 2.. | 9 "       | 12 | 12 | 0  |
| 3.. | 8 "       | 10 | 10 | 0  |
| 4.. | 7 "       | 9  | 0  | 0  |
| 5.. | 6 "       | 7  | 10 | 0  |
| 6.. | 7 "       | 6  | 0  | 0  |
| 7.. | 5 "       | 4  | 15 | 0  |
| 8.. | 4 "       | 3  | 3  | 0  |

Prepared Emery in Canisters, 6d., 1s., 2s. and 4s.

By this Machine a dozen Knives can be cleanly and brilliantly polished in an incredibly short space of time. It is adapted for families as well as for use in large establishments.



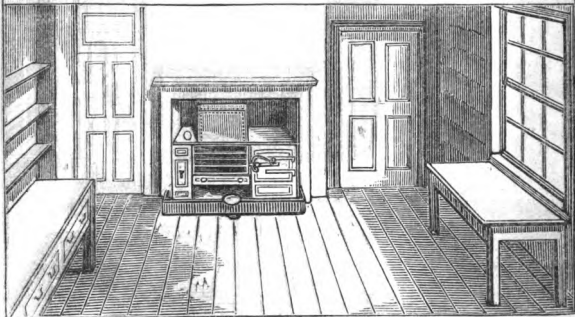
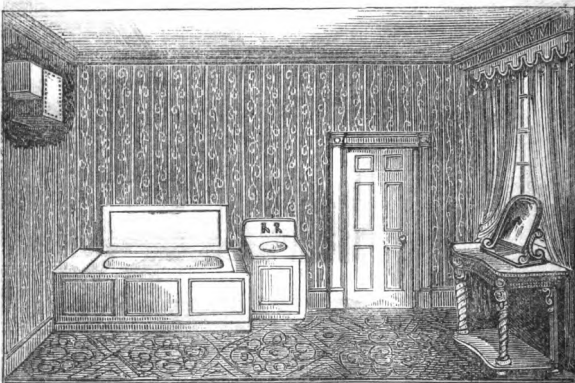


**COMPLETE KITCHEN APPARATUS—Adapted for Mansions, Club-Houses, Hotels, &c.**

## DEANE & CO.'S FACTORY,

161, LONG LANE, BERMONDSEY, S. E.,

For the manufacture of Cooking Apparatus, Hot-Plates, Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Closets, Cutting Dishes, and all necessary requirements of the Culinary art.



[Plan of Bath as fitted to Kitchen Range.]

Hot-water and Steam Boilers made and fixed for heating buildings and various other purposes.

Iron Railing, Balcony, and Palisading work. Conservatory, Greenhouse, and Ornamental Garden work.

Buildings ventilated and Smoky Chimneys cured.

General Smith's work. Hot-water, Steam, and Bath Fitting.

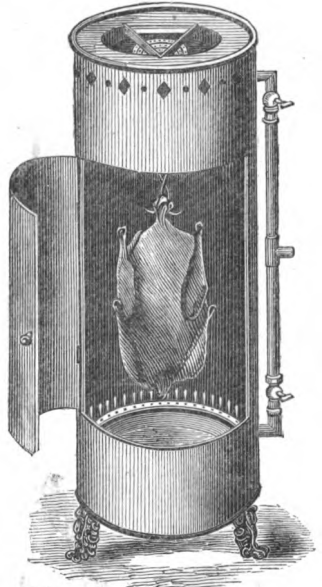
*Experienced workmen constantly employed upon general repairs required by our numerous customers.*

**PLANS PREPARED, ESTIMATES GIVEN.**

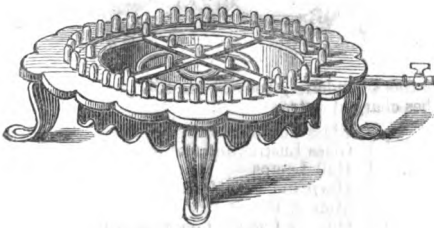
**IMPROVED GAS STOVES.**



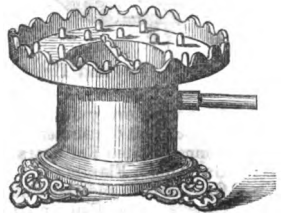
Ornamental Gas Stove, from 40s. to 65s.



Circular Gas Cooker—20s., 42s.

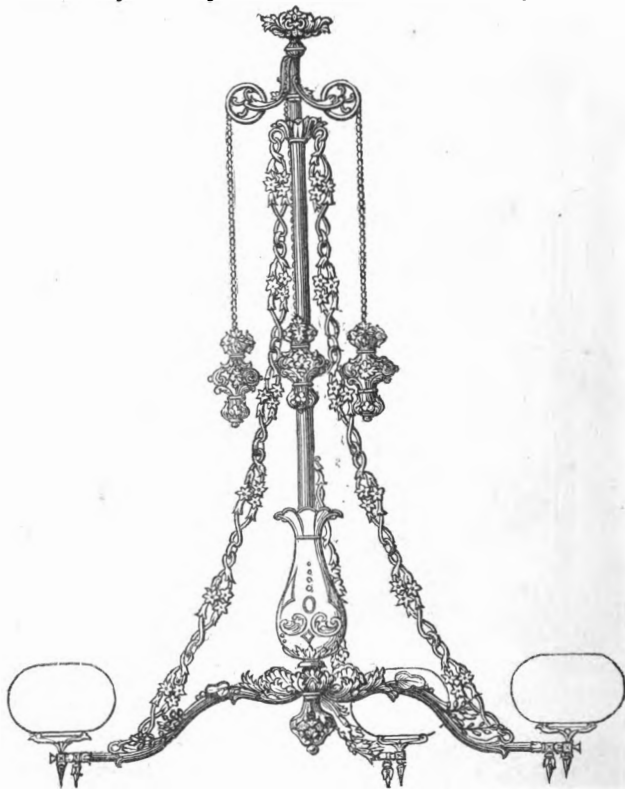


Gas Broiling Stove, 10s. 6d.



Gas Boiling Stove, 5s. 6d.

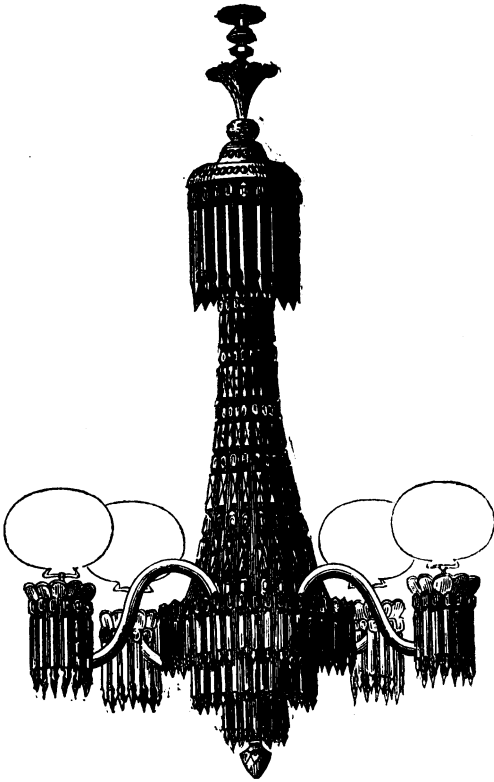
DEANE AND COMPANY,  
**GENERAL GAS FITTERS & BRASS FOUNDERS,**  
*Manufacturers of Gas Brackets, Meters, Gaseliers, &c.*



Two and Three-light Gas Chandelier, from 28s. to 35s.  
 Globes charged extra.

Burners of every description  
 Copper Bell Consumers  
 Copper-Plated Reflectors  
 Gas Tubes, Flexible  
 Gas Burners and Gas Sun Burners  
 Gaseliers, in Ormolu, Glass, or  
 Bronze

Glass Consumers, Bell-shaped  
 Glass Lustres and Reflectors  
 Hall Lamps  
 Harp and Pianoforte Lights  
 Meters, Patent Dry and other  
 Outside Lamps, Lanterns, &c.  
 Pendants, various



Glass Chandeliers—From 63s. to 340s.

Brackets of all descriptions. Fittings for every description of House or Public Institution.

Gas Cooking Stoves for every purpose that the ordinary Stoves can be adapted to, at prices from 20s. upwards.

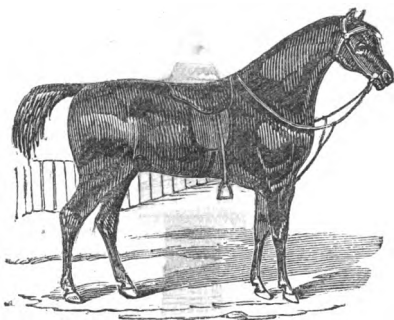
Bell-Hanging, with all the latest improvements in Fittings.

Pewterer's Fittings for Hotels, Taverns, &c.

Estimates given for fitting Churches, Chapels, Hotels, Family Residences, and Public Institutions.

An Illustrated List of Gas Chandeliers, Cooking Apparatus, &c., sent post free on application.

## J. & A. DEANE'S SADDLERY & HARNESS, 2 & 3, ARTHUR ST. EAST, LONDON BRIDGE.



### BRUSHES.

Bass Brooms, 2s to 2s 2d  
 Horse, 3s to 6s  
 Water, 2s to 4s  
 Spoke, 2s 6d to 4s  
 Dandy, 1s 2d to 2s  
 Compo, 1s 10d to 2s 3d  
 Lining, 2s to 4s  
 Mane, 3s  
 Crest, 8d to 1s 10d Oil, 1s 2d  
 Boot-top, 1s 6d to 2s 6d  
 Shoe, 3s to 7s 6d  
 Horsehair, Glove Body, 4s 6d  
 Leather Body, 6s 6d

### HARNESS.

Carriage Harness, Brass or Covered  
 £14 to £22  
 Ditto, Plated, £16 to £27  
 Ditto, for Pony, £10 to £20  
 Single Harness, £6 to £10  
 Plated ditto, £7 to £11  
 Pony ditto, £4 to £8  
 Colonial Cart ditto, £6 to £7  
 Ox Yokes, Bows, and Furniture  
 Farm Cart Harness, £4  
 Trace ditto, £3  
 Plough and Chain Traces  
 Van Harness, £10 to £14  
 Mule ditto  
 Wanty, 7s 6d to 12s  
 Nosebags, 3s to 7s  
 Headcollars, 3s 6d to 8s  
 Hemp Reins and Chains, 1s  
 Halters, 1s

### SADDLERY.

Hunting Saddles, complete, 35s,  
 50s, 75s, 84s, and 100s  
 Lady's Saddle, complete, 100s to  
 147s  
 Children's Pilches, for Boy, 26s to  
 42s  
 Ditto ditto, for Girl and Boy,  
 33s to 50s  
 Saddle Flasks and Sandwich Cases  
 Children's Chair Saddle, 30s to 50s  
 Ditto ditto, for two, 45s to 72s  
 Panniers and Pad, 30s to 50s  
 Saddlebags, Holsters and Wallets  
 Single Bridles, 5s to 14s  
 Pelham ditto, 7s to 20s  
 Curb ditto, 10s 6d to 24s  
 Lady's Round Bridle, 25s to 40s  
 Watering and Colt's ditto  
 Breaking Tackle & Rarey's Straps  
 Martingales, 4s 6d to 7s 6d  
 Hunting Breastplates, 10s 6d to 16s  
 Headstall Martingales, 6s 6d to 11s

### HORSE CLOTHING.

Horse Blankets, 5s 6d to 16s  
 Suit Best Super. Kersey, 75s to 84s  
 Ditto Blanketing, 32s to 45s  
 Summer Cloths, 9s 6d to 19s  
 Tilting Cloths, 9s 6d to 10s 6d  
 Waterproof Sheet Cloths, 10s 6d to  
 13s  
 Rollers, 3s to 11s  
 Kneecaps, 3s to 9s 6d  
 Bandages, 4s 6d



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Stable Fails, Forks, and Shovels  
 Carriage Jacks, various, 7s 6d to 22s  
 Corn and Chaff Sieves  
 Measures from 1 quarten to bushel  
 Lanterns, 3s to 6s 6d  
 Whips — Driving, Riding, Dog,  
 Cart and Hunting  
 Sponge for Stable, Bath, or Toilet  
 Dog Collars in every variety  
 „ Couples, Leads, and Chains  
 Breaking Collars, 6s  
 Greyhound Slips, 21s  
 „ Cloths, 4s to 9s  
 Retriever Slips, 4s to 12s  
 Game Bags, Gun Cases and Slings  
 Wash Leathers. 1s to 1s 9d  
 Spurs, to screw, 1s to 1s 6d  
 Ditto Hunting, 2s to 12s 6d  
 Do. Regulation and Boxes for do.  
 Antigropolos and Gambadoes  
 Leggings, 6s 6d to 8s 6d  
 Boots of Leather, India Rubber,  
 Felt and Sponge, 1s 9d to 12s 6d  
 Breches Paste, 2s 6d  
 Servant's Riding Belts  
 Clark's Hoplemuroma for Horses'  
 Feet, 7s 6d and 10s  
 Clark's Boot-top Powder, 1s 6d;  
 do. Fluid, 2s 6d; do. Polish, 2s 6d  
 Harris' Compo, 1s; Brass Polish,  
 6d, 1s; Plate Powder, 6d, 1s;  
 Anti-Rust Solution; Steel Pow-  
 ders, 9d; Waterproof Dubbing,  
 6d, 1s; Harness Dye, 8d; Black  
 Oil, 9d; Metropolitan Polish for  
 Patent Leather, 1s 6d  
 Mayhew's Book, or the Illustrated  
 Horse Doctor, 18s 6d  
 Cow Collars, Tether Chains, and  
 Stakes  
 Ox Chains for Stall  
 Muzzles for Horses, Dogs, and  
 Calves  
 Anti-Crib Biters  
 Improved Cartridge Carriers  
 Belts, Pouches and Holsters  
 Riding Body Belts, 4s 6d  
 Braces, 2s, 3s  
 Garters, 10d per pair  
 Pillar Reins, 3s 6d to 4s 6d  
 Chains, 2s 6d  
 Manger ditto, 1s  
 Rack ditto, 9d to 1s 3d  
 Horse Slings, 25s  
 Stable Dusters, 1s 1d

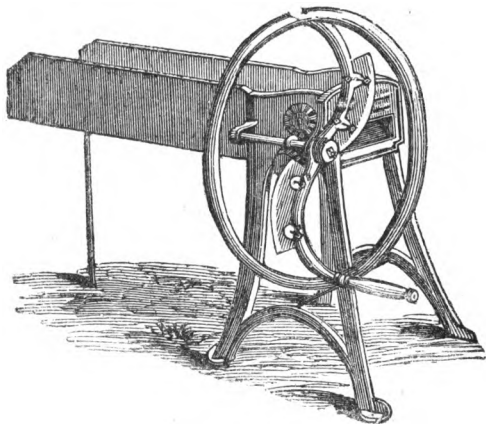
Curry Combs, 6d to 1s  
 Mane Combs, 6d  
 Trimming Combs of Horn, Steel  
 and German Silver  
 Scissors for Clipping & Trimming  
 Singeing Lamps and Cotton, 1s 9d  
 to 4s, and Naptha for ditto  
 Ditto for Gas, 16s 6d to 24s  
 Hoof Picks, 7d to 1s 6d  
 Horse Standards or Measures, 7s 6d  
 to 15s  
 Wool Rugs, all sizes and colours  
 Aprons for Dogcarts, Strapped,  
 19s 6d to 24s  
 Foot Muff, with Raccoon's Head  
 Mounted, 10s  
 Fox-skin Rugs, handsome, 44s  
 Rosettes and Pad Cloths  
 Coach Lamps, 19s and upwards  
 Stumps for ditto, 2s 6d  
 Candles, 1s 10d and 2s 9d per lb.  
 Cricket Bats, 6s, 10s  
 Balls, 3s 6d to 6s  
 Stumps, 1s 3d to 7s  
 Leg Guards, 8s 6d to 11s  
 Gloves, 8s  
 Knee Wrappers, 3s 6d  
 Rug Straps, good, 2s 3d  
 Nets for Summer, 10s  
 Ear Caps, 1s 9d  
 Ditto for Cart Horses  
 Portmanteaus—Solid Leather,  
 Basil, Canvas, and Wood  
 Lady's French Trunks with Bon-  
 net Stand and Tray  
 Leather best Bags, 7s 6d and up.  
 Lady's ditto, 2s 4d and upwards  
 Tourist Pouches  
 Money Belts, 4s 6d  
 Straps, all lengths, of good quality  
 Letter Cases  
 Sample Cases for Commercial Men  
 Chaff Cutters, 25s, 50s, 75s, 90s,  
 110s, and 150s  
 Oat Bruisers, 70s and upwards  
 Enamel Mangers, 11s and upwards  
 Ditto Racks and Trough complete,  
 68s to 70s  
 Ditto, Plain, ditto, 52s  
 Corn Bins, Japanned and Galvan-  
 ized, 2 bushel, 18s 6d up to 12  
 bushel, 46s 6d  
 Flour Bin, 2 bushel, 21s; 5 bushel,  
 36s  
 Trunks of every variety in Wood,  
 Canvas, and Solid Leather

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

**J. & A. DEANE,**

**Agents for all the leading Agricultural Implement  
Makers.**

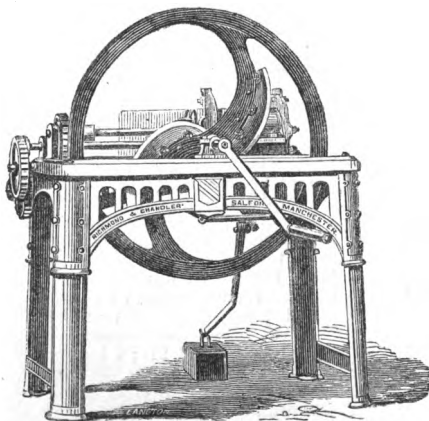
GOODS SOLD AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.



**CHAFF  
CUTTERS,**  
with all  
the recent  
Improvements.

Prices:

|       |    |    |   |
|-------|----|----|---|
| No. 1 | £2 | 5  | 0 |
| „ 2   | 2  | 10 | 0 |
| „ 3   | 3  | 15 | 0 |



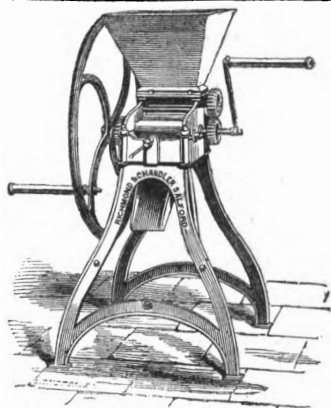
**CHAFF  
ENGINES.**

Prices:

|             |    |    |   |
|-------------|----|----|---|
| No. 1 .. .. | £4 | 15 | 0 |
| „ 2 .. ..   | 5  | 15 | 0 |
| „ 3 .. ..   | 7  | 7  | 0 |
| „ 4 .. ..   | 10 | 10 | 0 |

Pulleys for Power,  
from 10s.

Chaff Engines for  
Horse or Steam Power.

**CORN CRUSHERS.**

Prices:

|       |    |    |         |
|-------|----|----|---------|
| No. 1 | .. | .. | £3 10 0 |
| „ 2   | .. | .. | 5 5 0   |

**PATENT  
CORN BINS.**

Prices:

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 2 bushels | £0 18 0 |
| 4 „       | 1 5 0   |
| 6 „       | 1 13 6  |
| 8 „       | 1 17 6  |

**FLOUR BINS.**

Prices:

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 2 bushels | £1 1 0 |
| 5 bushels | 1 16 0 |

Illustrated  
Price Lists  
of  
**SADDLERY,**  
Stable  
Requisites, &c.

forwarded  
POST FREE

upon application at

**J. & A. Deane's Saddlery Warehouses,**  
& 3, ARTHUR ST. EAST, OPENING to the MONUMENT.

# EXPORT WAREHOUSES,

3, ARTHUR STREET WEST.



The Export Warehouses are on the right hand side, turning from King William Street.

The following is a List of Articles which Deane and Co. more especially keep in the Wholesale Shipping and Country Department of their business :

|                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Spear-Point Knives                 | Anvils, Vices, Chain               |
| Butchers', Table, and Pocket ditto | Grindstones                        |
| Corkscrews, Razors, Scissors, &c.  | Iron Hurdles                       |
| Sheep Shears                       | Standards & Materials for Strained |
| Spades and Shovels                 | Wire Fencing                       |
| Forks, various                     | Ironmongery, Brooms, Brushes,      |
| Scythes, Sickles, & Reaping Hooks  | Tools, and Hardware of every       |
| Cane Bills and Matchets            | description, suitable for Home     |
| Plantation Hoes, and Tools of      | and Foreign Markets                |
| every description                  | Agricultural Implements and Ma-    |
| Nails—Wrought and Cut              | chines of every kind, at Makers'   |
| Enbank's Patent ditto              | Prices                             |

## A FURNISHING LIST

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PERSONS FURNISHING.

### DEANE AND COMPANY

Have arranged a complete Priced List of Articles requisite in fitting up a Family Residence,

Embracing all the various Departments of their Establishment, and calculated greatly to facilitate Purchasers in the selection of Goods.

This LIST Deane and Co. will forward to any address, *post free*.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Established nearly 100 Years.

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## **CABINET FURNITURE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.**

in every Variety, Quality, and Price.

**WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION.**

**A. & R. WILCOXON,**

MONUMENT YARD, LONDON.

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Established nearly 100 Years.

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**PAPER HANGINGS, GILT MOULDINGS,  
AND DECORATOR'S VARNISHES,  
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION.**

**A. & R. WILCOXON,**

MONUMENT YARD, LONDON.

**N.B.—Extensive Show Rooms. A large Stock always on view, and  
Orders to any extent executed at a few days notice.**

**E. FISHER,**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

**Account Book Manufacturer,**

**STATIONER,**

**ENCRAVER & PRINTER;**

No. 50,

LOMBARD STREET.

Manufactory:—2 & 3, WHITE STREET,

LITTLE MOORFIELDS.



**COPYING PRESSES,**

**MANIFOLD WRITERS,**

**FIREPROOF IRON SAFES.**

**ACCOUNT BOOKS**

**RULED AND BOUND TO ANY PATTERN, ON THE  
SHORTEST NOTICE.**

*Orders for Exportation Executed with Dispatch, and  
carefully packed.*



Prize Medal Awarded

1862.



**THAMES CUT GLASS WORKS.**

**JAMES GREEN,**

**35 & 36, UPPER THAMES STREET,**

**LONDON,**

*(Two Minutes South of St. Paul's Cathedral.)*

**Manufacturer of Cut and Engraved  
Table Glass,**

**CHINA AND EARTHENWARE**

**WAREHOUSEMAN,**

**AND**

**GLASS CHANDELIER MANUFACTURER.**

**WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.**

The Public is supplied at Prices considerably lower than those ruling in the Retail Shops, and from a

**Stock the most extensive in the Kingdom.**

I 8

**STOREY & SON,**  
**Engraved & Cut Table Glass,**  
**PORCELAIN & EARTHENWARE**  
**Manufacturers,**  
**19, KING WILLIAM STREET,**  
**AND**  
**55, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.**



This Establishment, long known for its large and well-selected Stock of Useful and Ornamental Articles, offers great advantages to those **about to Furnish**; also to Shippers, and for the Selection of

**BRIDAL and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.**

Every Article or Service is marked in Plain Figures, and the Services can be altered to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

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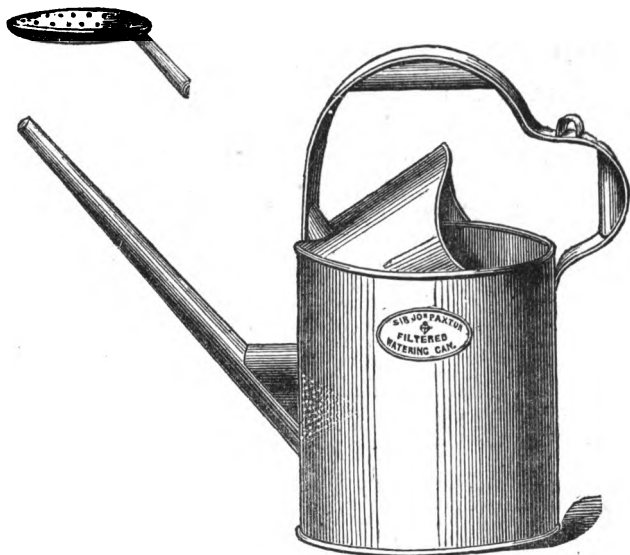
**COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, AND MONOGRAMS IMPRESSED.**

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**Export Orders executed with punctuality
and dispatch.**

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent free by Post.

THE PAXTON WATERING POT.



The Sir Joseph Paxton Patent Filtering Watering Pot has the nozzle or rose affixed by a thread-screw, so that it cannot fall off; and the spout is not liable to leak, break, or bend. It is furnished with a cone for the purpose of filtration, the perforations in which are only half the size of the holes in the rose, so that the spout cannot choke up.

Prices:

No. 1	-	-	-	3s. 0d.	No. 4	-	-	-	5s. 6d.
„ 2	-	-	-	3s. 6d.	„ 5	-	-	-	7s. 0d.
„ 3	-	-	-	4s. 6d.	„ 6	-	-	-	8s. 6d.

SPECIAL AGENTS—**DEANE & COMPANY,**
 OPENING TO THE MONUMENT, LONDON BRIDGE.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, IRONMONGERS, LAMP
WAREHOUSES, GAS FITTERS, &c., &c.

NEW IMPROVED

PETROLENE, KEROSENE & PARAFFIN LAMPS

To burn every description of Mineral Oil, free from smell or smoke.

J. DEFRIES & SONS

BEG to inform Merchants and the Trade, that on account of the great demand for their improved PATENT SPRING BURNER, they are induced to prepare an immense assortment in every variety, both as regards BURNERS and STANDS. Their NEW PATENT EARTHENWARE and Glass Pedestals and Reservoirs are Elegant Novelties, also their Registered Figure Iron Stands. A visit to their extensive Show Rooms is solicited; where may be seen an extensive assortment of Japanned Paraffin Lamps of newest designs. The New Registered Zephyr Night Lamp, complete with Chimney, 8s. 6d. per dozen nett, in three colours. Patent shadowless Railway and Ship Lamps also on view. Globes, Chimneys, Cottons, manufactured expressly for the Improved Lamps. A large assortment and Newest Patterns of Moderator and every description of Lamps for the Indian Markets.

Books and Designs of Petrolene Lamps, with Price List and Discount, forwarded post free upon receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY.

J. DEFRIES AND SONS,

**Manufacturers of Crystal, Bronzed, and
Ormolu Chandeliers,**

Candelabra, Lustres, Brackets, and Gas Fittings of every description,

HAVE on Show for this season, several New Registered PATTERNS of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, in the Venetian and Grecian Design.

Estimates and Designs for Lighting and Ventilating Theatres, Concert Halls, and other public buildings, can be had by applying at the Manufactory and Show Rooms, 147, Houndsditch, N.E.

Show Rooms for Earthenware, China & Table Glass

J. DEFRIES AND SONS

BEG to inform their Friends, Merchants, and the Trade, that they have on view the largest assortment of DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, and TOILETTE WARE of the newest and most beautiful PATTERNS, also TABLE GLASS, both cut and pressed, of the best quality and newest designs, at their Wholesale Show Rooms, 1, 2, 3, 6, and 111, Gravel Lane, and 147, Houndsditch, City, N.E.

Export and other orders promptly executed.

Crests or Initials on Earthenware free of charge.

Principal Depot and Show Rooms:

147, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, N.E.

BRANCH SHOW ROOMS:—*Liverpool Branch*—Jackson Chambers, South Castle Street; *Paris Branch*—7, Ter cour des Petites Ecuries; *Birmingham Branch*—31, Summer Row.

WORKS—LONDON and BIRMINGHAM.

Washing Machinery Simplified, CHEAPENED, & PERFECTED.

EXPEDITIOUS CLOTHES-DRYING

Secured by Using

HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER,

By which Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, Shirts, and other articles of Clothing are pressed nearly dry—thus preventing the entire monopoly of the Fireside for Drying Purposes in Wet Weather, besides saving considerably in Firing.

Price, with Cog-wheels, 30s., 40s., and 60s.

Smaller sizes, without Cog-wheels, at 12s. 6d. and 20s.

Mrs. Beecher, Laundress, Queen Anne Road, Maidstone, says—

“It will wring the finest laces and muslins, as well as full-sized counterpanes, and does not press hooks or break buttons.”

The “Times” newspaper says—

“We can commend this cheap, but most wonderfully-efficient Wringing Machine. It is beyond a doubt the best and cheapest of many a similar kind.”

Mr. G. T. Burnett, Torrington, Devon, says—

“It is a most valuable invention, and the servant who used it was amazed at what it accomplished.”

Mr. G. Molesworth, Laundry, King's Heath, Birmingham, says—

“My wife could not be induced to part with it.”

HARPER TWELVETREES'

WASHING MACHINE,

At 50s., does the work more efficiently than by hand-rubbing in considerably less time.

General Family size, 60s. Large Hotel size, 75s.

Mr. J. Goulder, Chelsea Laundry, Cheyne Walk, London, S.W., says—

“My wife regularly uses your ‘Glycerine Soap Powder,’ and ‘Washing Machine,’ and is highly pleased with them. She can wash Fifty Counterpanes with Four Packets of your Glycerine Soap Powder and Half-a-pound of Soap, in six hours.”

HARPER TWELVETREES'

FAMILY MANGLES,

At 30s., 45s., and 60s., mangle perfectly and give satisfaction to purchasers.

Sold by **DEANE & Co., London Bridge, E.C.**

SHEPPARD'S

CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON & HAM

WAREHOUSE,

88, HIGH STREET, BOROUGH,

AND TERMINUS STORES, LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

This Establishment, long known for its first-class goods and its large and well selected stock, offers great advantages to Families, Hotel Keepers, and large Consumers.

STILTON CHEESE IN FINE CONDITION.

YORK, BATH, AND OTHER HAMS FROM THE BEST CURERS.

MILD BREAKFAST BACON,

Aylesbury and Dorset Butter per Rail Every Day.

The proprietor adheres to the system he has long established, viz., by delivering Best Goods over all parts of London and its suburbs at the "Lowest Town Prices."

DAYS OF DELIVERY AS UNDER.

ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH DAILY.

<i>Monday & Thursday.</i>	<i>Hammersmith, Monday only</i>	New Road Hampstead Road Tottenham Court Rd.
East Dulwich		Bloomsbury
Forest Hill		Holborn
Perry Hill	<i>Tuesday & Friday.</i>	Kingsland, Tues. only
Brockley	Walworth	Dalston
Upper Lewisham Road	Camberwell	Victoria Park "
Lee	Camberwell Grove	
Lee Road	Goose Green	<i>Wednesday & Saturday</i>
Eltham Road	Peckham	Newington
Lewisham	Nunhead	Kennington
New Cross	New Cross Road	North Brixton
Westminster	Old Kent Road	Camberwell New Rd.
PIMLICO	Dulwich	Champion Hill
Knightsbridge	Upper Sydenham	Denmark Hill
Hyde Park	Sydenham Hill	Brixton Hill
Bayswater this side of	Palace Square	Tulse Hill
Edgware Road [gate	Anerley Hill	Streatham
Oxford Street	Deptford	Herne Hill
Haymarket	Lower Lewisham Road	Dulwich, West
Regent Street	Greenwich	Upper Norwood
Piccadilly	Granville Park	Lower and South
Strand	Blackheath	Norwood
New Kent Road	Blackheath Park	Penge
Walworth	Old Charlton, Fri. only	Forest Hill
Ditto Common	Finsbury	Lower Sydenham
Old Kent Road	City Road	Anerley
Rotherithe	Islington	Stockwell
Blue Anchor Road	Hornsey Rise, Fri. only	Clapham
Grange Road	Holloway "	Lavender Hill
Dockhead	Highbury	Wandsworth Road
Morsleydown	Kentish Town	Balham
Upper and Lower Ken-	St. John's Wood	Beckenham
nington Lanes	Regent's Park	South End
South Lambeth	Camden Town	
Battersea, Thurs. only	Haverstock Hill	

WHITE, FAIRCHILD, AND CO.'S Pure Jeddo Japan Tea,

PRONOUNCED TO BE THE FINEST TEA IMPORTED INTO
THIS COUNTRY.

Price 4s. per Pound.

(Canisters included.)

Packed in air-tight Tin Canisters, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 1-lb., and upwards.

Extract from Report by Mr. W. J. BLAND, the accredited Tea Inspector, of Mincing Lane, London.

In claiming to be the first to introduce a new and surpassingly choice description of a favourite and useful article, whilst avoiding exaggeration as to exclusive privilege, yet full credit may be taken for successful enterprise.

WHITE, FAIRCHILD & Co., Tea Importers and Coffee Merchants, Borough, Southwark, are enabled to offer through the arrival of a consignment of their own, A RARITY IN TEA hitherto wholly unknown, and not to be equalled by any known kind whatever. To secure the most conclusive and unbiassed testimony as to its real character and value, White, Fairchild & Co. forwarded a "MUSTER" of this Tea to Mr. W. J. BLAND, the accredited Tea Inspector, of Mincing Lane; and to add still greater weight to that authority, no particulars were appended, a critical and scientific report being required UPON THE ARTICLE ITSELF, aside of incidentals or the possibility of knowing whether a supply beyond the mere sample was to hand. They are gratified therefore in receiving the reply which they here append, as they are confident that the encomium, high as it is, will be fully endorsed by every adequate judge who tries it, and that claims to consequent preference may safely rest on the award which ALL LOVERS OF SURPASSINGLY FINE TEA are here sure to unite in.

"A specimen of RARE Tea being submitted to me by Messrs. WHITE, FAIRCHILD, & Co., I report thereon as follows:—

First—Its SPECIES—*Thea viridis*.

Second—PLACE OF GROWTH—probably Japan or some corresponding latitude and temperature.

Third—CLASS—Hyson or Yutseen.

Fourth—QUALITY—very high and pure.

Fifth—PREPARATION—simply perfect.

Sixth—FLAVOR—assimilating the most nearly to "Moyune," but having a rich burnt Oolong taste blended.

I should judge this leaf to have been picked soon after development, from a vigorous plant, JUST AT MATURITY, (say in the third or fourth year's growth.) It exhibits EVERY FEATURE OF ADVANCED EXCELLENCE, and could hardly be surpassed. The concentration or esteemed properties has most likely been secured by subjecting it immediately on gathering to an intensely fierce but not prolonged heat, the juices being thereby retained, which otherwise would have been evolved and dissipated. The estate producing this article would yield as fine a product as any country in the known world.

(Signed) W. J. BLAND, Tea Inspector, Mincing Lane, E.C."

Sold by Appointed Agents throughout every Town and Village in the United Kingdom. In air-tight Tin Canisters, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 1-lb., and upwards. Price 4s. per pound, Canister included.

WHITE, FAIRCHILD, & COMPANY,
Sole Importers of Pure Jeddo Japan Tea,
63, 107, 108, 109, & 110, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

SAMUEL CLARKE'S
NEW PATENT
PYRAMID NURSERY LAMPS
AND FOOD WARMERS.

With Porcelain Panakins, having Spouts.

All Night Lights not protected by a Lamp are extremely dangerous and should not be used.



N.B.—The Pyramid Night Lights should be purchased at short intervals, as they burn best when newly made.

- No. 1.—Holds Half-Pint of Food, besides Water, Price 3s. 6d. each.
 - „ 2.—Holds Three-Quarters Pint of Food, besides Water, 5s. each.
 - „ 3.—Holds One Pint of Food, besides Water, 6s. each.
- Clarke's Pyramid Night Lights (9 hours,) give the most light, are therefore best suited for these Lamps.

DEANE & CO., LONDON BRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED 1818,

**DAINTREE & COMPANY,
STEAM DYEING, BLEACHING,****And Scouring Works,****98, MOUNT-ST., GROSVENOR-SQ., W.****44, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.,**

AND AT THE WORKS,

Fashion Street, Dockhead, Bermondsey, S.E.**FADED & SOILED SHAWLS**

PROPERLY CLEANED AND THE COLOURS PRESERVED.

SILK AND MERINO DRESSES

BEAUTIFULLY DYED IN BRILLIANT AND PERMANENT COLOURS.

DAMASK & MOREEN CURTAINS

CLEANED OR DYED

**Chintz, Bed, and Window Furniture, Sofa
and Chair Covers,**Cleaned and highly Glazed, and the Colours, when faded,
restored.**CARPETS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, & EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF BEDDING,**

THOROUGHLY CLEANED, AND RETURNED IN A FEW DAYS.

**BLACKS DYED FOR MOURNING ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.**

N.B.—D. & Co. ARE DYEING BLACKS EVERY DAY.

*A single Article fetched and returned in a Few Days. Carts
to all parts of London and Suburbs daily.*Price Lists forwarded by Post. Goods from the Country will
have immediate attention.

MONUMENTAL & FUNERAL Establishment,

1, UNION CRESCENT, NEW KENT ROAD,

—S. E.—

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD STONES.

Memorial Crosses and Marble Tablets

Of superior Design and Workmanship, erected in Town or Country, at
the lowest possible charges.

INSCRIPTIONS AND RENOVATIONS AT ANY OF THE
CEMETERIES.

A Sheet of Designs posted Free on application.

Funerals conducted in Town or Country
at the Lowest possible Prices consistent with respectability.

S. H. GARDINER, Proprietor.

SOUTH LONDON

Marble and Cemetery Stone Works,

W. H. MULLIS

Begs respectfully to call the attention of Architects,
Builders, and the public generally, to his

Superior Stock of Marble Chimney-pieces,
in every variety of colour and design, at *Prices to compete*
with Slate.

A MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE COMPLETE FOR 16s.

A STONE DITTO FOR 5s. 6d.

*Upholsterers supplied with every description of Fancy
Marble Work.*

SHOPS FITTED WITH TASTE AND ECONOMY.

Estimates given. Designs furnished.

ADDRESS :—

South London Marble & Cemetery Stone Works

OLD KENT ROAD,

OPPOSITE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS STATION.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 48, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY was founded in the year 1843, and has now been before the public twenty-two years, during which period it has increased and prospered in the most satisfactory manner.

ANNUAL REVENUE, &c.—There is now assured by the Society the sum of upwards of £3,229,841 10s. on the lives of persons, represented by upwards of 9,000 Policies; and the annual revenue derived therefrom, together with interest accruing from investments, exceeds £130,900.

CLAIMS PAID.—The total claims arising from death which have been discharged by the Society amount in the aggregate to £300,000, the value of which to the recipients bereaved of their friends can never be told.

BONUSES.—Four calculations have been made with a view of appropriating the surplus sum or profit arising from the operations of the Society; at the last, made at the beginning of the year 1864, the Actuary reported that, after putting by £302 814 3s. 4d. as a reserve for future contingencies, there was available for division £122,456 11s. 4d.

ASSETS.—The Assured have the security not only of the Capital Stock, but of a large invested sum, amounting to HALF A MILLION, which, with the well known character of the Directors of the Society, is a substantial guarantee that all claims will be met with readiness and punctuality.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are paid fifty days after proof of death.

RIFLE AND YEOMANRY CORPS.—No extra Premium required for either of these services.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

For Lovers of Flowers and all who possess a Garden whether large or small.

THE GARDENERS' WEEKLY MAGAZINE

AND

FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

CONDUCTED BY SHIRLEY HIBBERD, ESQ., F.R.H.S.

1d. Weekly; Monthly Parts, 5d.

Professional Gardeners, Amateur Cultivators, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Exhibitors, Managers of Flower Shows, and all who are interested in the promotion of Horticulture, pronounce this to be the best and cheapest weekly Horticultural Journal.

THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE contains 24 columns of well-printed matter weekly; it is liberally and elegantly illustrated; it announces the days and hours of all horticultural meetings and exhibitions; takes note of all that passes in the gardening world; is kindly in its spirit and original in its teachings, all of which are based on practice and experience; is a faithful friend and guide to cultivators of all classes; and it may be had of any bookseller or newsman at One Penny Weekly or Fivepence Monthly.

ORDER A MONTHLY PART OF YOUR BOOKSELLER.

E. W. ALLEN, 20, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London
And all Booksellers and Newsvendors.

VICTORIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

18, KING WILLIAM, STREET,

MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Chairman.. THOMAS NESBITT, Esq., (A. & T. Nesbitt), 42, Eastcheap.
Deputy-Chairman.. O'B. BELLINGHAM WOOLSEY, Esq., 49, Westbourne-terrace,
 Hyde-park.

Charles Baldwin, Esq., Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park
 George Denny, Esq., Great St. Helen's
 J. C. Dimsdale, Esq., (Dimsdale, Drewett & Co., Bankers), Cornhill
 William Elliot, Esq. M.D., Stratford
 Robert Ellis, Esq., Cowper's-court, Cornhill
 Aaron Goldsmid, Esq., 14, Keppel-street, Russell-square
 John Jones, Esq., (Brown, Lennox & Co.), Billiter-square
 Meaburn Staniland, Esq., M.P., Boston, Lincolnshire
 Walter Charles Venning, Esq., Tokenhouse-yard
 William White, Esq., 78, Watling-street, and Stockwell

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on the 12th May, 1864, a Reversionary Bonus of over £62,000 was appropriated to the Assured, equal to 42 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

The accumulated Funds exceeds	-	£410,000
The Annual Income is over	-	70,000
The Claims by Death paid exceed	-	310,000
Bonuses declared	-	145,000

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted.

Fourth-fifths, or 80 per Cent. of the entire Profits of the Company are appropriated every five years to parties assuring on the profit scale, and who have been assured three clear years. Four Divisions of Profits have already taken place, and considerable Bonuses have been declared on each occasion.

Parties are allowed to serve in the Militia, in Rifle or other Volunteer Corps, within the limits of the United Kingdom, without payment of any extra Premium. When an Assurance is effected for the whole term of life, *one half of the Annual Premiums may remain on credit for Five Years at 5 per cent. per annum interest to be paid off at the expiration of the Five Years, or to remain as a charge upon the Policy, as may be agreed upon; or one-third of the Premiums may remain unpaid till death.*

Advances are made upon the security of *Freehold and Leasehold Property* of adequate value, of *Life Interests, Reversions,* and other assignable property or income.

The Directors also entertain proposals for the advance of £100 and upwards on *PERSONAL SECURITY* (the borrower assuring his life under the Whole Life Table for double the sum lent) at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum interest, for a term not exceeding *three years*, repayable within that time by equal quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments, or otherwise, as may be arranged.

The Board of Directors and Medical Officers meet every *Thursday*, at HALF-PAST ONE o'clock; the Medical Officers also attend on *Mondays* at a QUARTER-PAST ONE but every facility is given for effecting Assurances on any other day.

WILLIAM RATRAY, *Actuary.*

National Provident Institution,

GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1835.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.
ROBERT INGHAM, Esq., M.P., Deputy Chairman.

John Bradbury, Esq.
Henry White Castle, Esq.
Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C.
Joseph Fell Christy, Esq.
Henry Constable, Esq.
John Feltham, Esq.

Joseph Freeman, Esq.
Charles Giffin, Esq., M.P.
Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Whetham, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D., and John Gay, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Bankers.—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.
Solicitor.—Septimus Davidson, Esq.
Consulting Actuary.—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S

The Amount of Profit of the five years ending 20th November, 1862, was£531,965 3 4

Making the total profit divided£1,227,258, 5 3

The number of New Policies issued in the year ending the 20th November, 1864, was 871, Assuring the sum of £436,730, and producing Annual Premiums of £14,163 6s. 9d. (in addition to Single Premiums of £1,197 15s. 1d.)

The total number of Policies issued was 27,441.

The Amount paid in claims arising from death, and bonuses accrued thereon, since the commencement of the Institution, was £1,611,135 5s. 3d.

The Accumulated Fund was £2,420,953 14s. 0d.

The gross annual income, arising from premiums on 18,095 existing Policies, was £289,517 1 7
Add Interest on Invested Capital 99,274 17 0

Total Annual Income £388,791 18 7

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the five investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was	£32,074 11 5
„ 5 years „ 1847 „	86,122 8 3
„ 5 years „ 1852 „	232,061 16 4
„ 5 years „ 1857 „	345,034 3 11
„ 5 years „ 1862 „	531,965 3 4

Total..... £1,227,258 5 3

The Prospectus, with the last report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1862, may be had on application.

No charge made for Policy Stamps.

Members may obtain Loans on the Security of their Policies to the extent of their value.

GEORGE MORRIS,
Secretary.

December 26th, 1864.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First,
and confirmed by Special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall Mall.

OCTAVIUS WIGRAM, Esq., Governor.
SIR JOHN HENRY PELLY, Bart., Sub-Governor.
JAMES STEWART HODGSON, Esq., Deputy-Governor.
DIRECTORS.

Henry Bainbridge, esq.
Robert Barclay, esq.
John Garratt Cattley, esq.
Mark Currie Close, esq.
Edward James Daniell, esq.
William Davidson, esq.
Thomas Dent, esq.
Alexander Druce, esq.
Frederick Joseph Edlmann, esq.
Charles Hermann Goschen, esq.
Riversdale Wm. Grenfell, esq.
Robert Amadeus Heath, esq.

William Tetlow Hibbert, esq.
Willmot Holland, esq.
George Forbes Malcolmson, esq.
Charles John Manning, esq.
Henry Nelson, esq.
Hon. Josceline Wm. Percy
Charles Robinson, esq.
Samuel Leo Schuster, esq.
Eric Carrington Smith, esq.
Joseph Somes, esq., M.P.
William Wallace, esq.
Charles Baring Young, esq.

Secretary—ROBERT P. STEELE, Esq.
Manager of the Marine Department—JOHN LEATHERDALE, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—EDWARD BIRD, Esq.
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35	285	1 10 0	55	398	2 2 0
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45	323	1 14 0	65	541	2 16 10

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1859	£434,470 11 10	£13,086	1863	£701,427 15 3	£22,333
1860	449,241 16 2	15,079	1863	752,546 18 10	24,009
1861	521,101 17 0	16,627			

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