THE NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, FASHION, AND FASHIONS OF THE PRESENT DAY, OR SOUTH AND WEST OF ENGLAND.

Tuesday Night's Gazette.

BANKRUPTS.

Edw. Hampton Noy, Cannon-street, money scrivener
Wm. Yeoman, Sudbrook-hill, tavern keeper
Thomas Yeoman, Sutton-upon-Derwent, Yorkshire, corn factor
Walter Watson and Thos. Yeoman, jun. Cliffe-cum-Lund, Yorkshire, millers
Thos. Chambers, Cheadle, Staffordshire, innkeeper
Thomas Hastie, Whitehaven, merchant
George Hammond, Bromley, Middlesex, draper
William Mortlock, Rochester, linen draper
John Henry Jones, Liverpool, merchant
Samuel Widdowson, Rugeley, Staffordshire, maltster
James Brown, Leeds, flax spinner
Thomas Dawkins, Sheffield, grocer
John Walker, Cockermouth, Cumberland, miller
John Taylor, Kirby Misperton, Yorkshire, timber merchant
Wells Fisher, Keswick, Cumberland, jeweller
Samuel Hoddinott, Ardwick, Lancashire, dealer in hay and straw
Thomas Addis, Hereford, builder
William Meekly, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, lace maker

Insolvents—James Winch, Kingsland-road, victualler.—Thomas Smith, Bromley, Kent, farmer.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The trial of M. Bertin, before the Royal Court, occupies a great portion of Friday's Paris Papers. The charge was for "an offence against the King's person, and an attack upon the Royal dignity of constitutional authority," published in the *Journal des Débats* in August last. An able and energetic speech for the defendant was delivered by M. Berryer, and M. Bertin himself followed with an eloquently pathetic appeal. The result of the deliberations was a verdict of acquittal, it being the opinion of the Council that though the article in question, as an attack on the Ministry, transgressed the bounds of moderation, it contained nothing which could be construed as personally insulting to his Majesty, in the sense of the indictment. This decision was heard with tumults of applause by a crowded and anxious assemblage.

New York and other American Papers to the 2d inst. are filled with speculations on the expected speech of the President, particularly on the Tariff Bill. The general opinion entertained is that the Act will not be altered. It is reported a bargain with England has been attempted—the lowering the import duties on British manufactures in return for England opening her West India possessions to American produce in American ships, but they state there is no progress made in the negociation.

A letter, dated Calcutta, August 3, says,—"At for our shipping, they are all vanished from the country; there is scarce a vessel belonging to the port of Calcutta, although the river is filled from one year's end to the other with free traders of all denominations. The natives have managed to forge Company's paper to the amount of 80 lacs of rupees and upwards. The Governor is relieving every one's sinking, cutting and chipping in every direction. There was a notion of removing all Europeans from the public offices, and employing none but the natives, as he is shewing a good specimen of their abilities. The cash keeper and his deputy walked off with 20,000 rupees out of the Petit Court a few days ago. The like things happen in all offices, for you must know that none but natives have the charge of every thing. For my part, I wish they would walk off with the Government itself."

The Sprightly, Newton, which has arrived at Falmouth from Terceira, eluded the Miguelite force stationed off the Island, both on her arriving there and her departure. Mr Newton states, that when he left, the Governor, Count Villa Flor, and the garrison were in high spirits, and had prepared to repel any attack that might be directed against the island by Don Miguel. The defenders of the island were strengthened on all sides, and the inhabitants were fully disposed to assist the garrison, so that a far superior force to that employed in the late expedition will be necessary to give the assailants even a chance of success.

Owing to the severe and unfavourable weather, the King has not been out of the Castle Royal to look up his residence *there* for the season, nor has his Majesty hitherto entertained any company. We are happy, however, in saying that he is in the enjoyment of excellent health. It is expected that his Majesty will entertain a distinguished party on New Year's Day, at the Castle.

The Royal Lodge in Windsor Park, the Palace, St. James's, is now undergoing a thorough repair. The ceiling, it had been ascertained, was defective.

A circular has been issued from the Horse Guards to officers commanding regiments, requesting them to transmit to the Adjutant-General a description of the punishments which they consider offences and irregularities committed by soldiers, which are not usually made the subject of a Court Martial; also to state whether the Barracks or quarters they at present occupy furnish the means of solitary confinement, and if imprisonment with hard labour can be beneficially carried into effect in barracks or quarters, so as to supersede the necessity of having recourse to public prisons.

The Dover American packet ship arrived at Liverpool on Monday, from Boston, after a short passage. She has on board 12 chests of tea, purchased in America, and shipped by Geo. Manners, Esq. English Consul, at Boston, for the Board of Control, or the Commissioners of the Affairs of India. The quantity of tea imported is too small to have been brought to this country for sale, and as it is the first of almost every kind, there can be little or no doubt that it has been imported for the purpose of comparison with the teas sold by the Company. The importation consists of about 700 pounds.

A new arrangement of duty has taken place in the Chelsea Hospital. Mr Whitehall, in consequence of which the monthly preachers from the two Universities will be dispensed with, at the termination of the present year. The preachers were established by King George I. for the purpose of bringing into notice resident Fellows of his two Universities.

The following intended marriages are announced:—Lord Seymour, son of the Duke of Somerset, to Miss Ellison, sister-in-law of Lord Stormont; Sir Robert Wigram to the daughter of Lady Theodosia Bligh.

The Christmas pantomimes were produced last Saturday, under the titles of *Jack in the Box*, at Drury lane, and the *Death of Cock Robin* at Covent Garden. Miss Poole, who lately sang at Brighton, made her appearance at Drury-lane, and was well received. Grimaldi is the clown at Drury-lane, and Paulo at Covent Garden.

The English Opera House will open on the 15th of January with a French company, under the direction of Mr Arnold and Mr Laporte. Potier, the Liston of the French stage, is engaged for five nights. He is already a great favourite among the English, although, as a general comedian, he is very inferior to Perlet.

Braham performed 21 nights at the Dublin Theatre for 1000 gs. and then four more on the same terms. His engagement has been since renewed for 25 nights at £50 a night, making an aggregate of £2500, realised in two months.

The lessee of the Dublin Theatre has made an offer of 800 guineas to Miss Stephens to sing in operatic company; but her reluctance to encounter the watery element at this particular season has induced the fair syren to refuse the proposal.

Mr Faweett, the veteran comedian, at the end of the present season will only retire from the stage, but quits London to reside in the country altogether.

Shakspeare's tragedy of *King John* will shortly be revived at Covent Garden Theatre. Miss Fanny Kemble is to be the part of *Constance*.

Quick and Munden, the retired comedians, have each expressed a wish to act together once more, in the same piece, before their final exit. *Old Paton* and *Silky*, in the *Road to Ruin*, are the characters these veterans have fixed upon.

On Saturday last, a meeting was held at Colchester, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning for the repeal of the Malt and Beer Duties. The speakers all seemed to confine themselves closely to the subject. Mr Western, M.P. stated his opinions on the currency, and others enlarged on the state of agriculture. The licensing system was never alluded to, but the strongest distaste was manifested towards a property-tax.

At Sheffield, the Protestant and Independent Methodists have coalesced.

According to a statement made by Mr Lawless, when the claim of Mr Wyse on the funds for a Roman Catholic Association was taken into consideration by that body last week, it appears that the funds are all gone!! It is due to the constituents, that some account should be publicly rendered of the way in which it has been expended. On this subject Mr O'Gorman has, it is said, determined, and Mr Ensas Macdonnell has declared his attention to address the public.

A perfect reconciliation is said to have taken place between the Duke of Wellington and Mr Huskisson: the latter, however, is to resume his return to office, from the delicate state of his health.

Mr O'Grady, son of the Irish Chief Baron, Sir Vere Hunt, and Mr Sergeant Goold, are candidates for the representation of Limerick, vice T. Lloyd, Esq. deceased.

No writ can be issued till the meeting of Parliament for the election of a Representative Peer for Ireland in the room of Earl Bective, who succeeds to the Marquisate of Headfort by the death of his father.

The relief afforded in London by the late resolution of the Bank to make advances on the security of the Council of Foreign bills of exchange has been extensive. It has, in a great measure, prevented the embarrassment which, year after year, has been experienced at this period, from the closing the month of December, and it has effected this without any considerable issue of Bank notes, it being in many cases enough to know that the money was ready to be advanced if required. Bankers have thus been enabled to meet with confidence the applications of their customers for discount, so far from the Bank their customers for discount, so far from the Bank their customers, instead of being chargeable with such motives as an eagerness to absorb all the discount business of the city—or, according to a notion of a late period, to make a profit by a compact with Government, to raise the price of Stocks—have bid the satisfaction of lessening the difficulties of the public, which, under the circumstances, under advantage to themselves, or in any manner interfering with the relations between the private banker and his customers.

Letter A is a very tedious inquiry, the Commission of Lunacy, which has been sitting to determine the capacity or incapacity of Mr Dacres, Uncle dealer, to manage his own affairs, the Jury, on Saturday, unanimously and unhesitatingly decided "that he was of perfectly sound mind, and capable of managing his affairs." The proceedings were instituted by his mother; and the expense incurred by them is estimated at £5000. When the first application was made to the Lord Chancellor for relief, five or six Counsel were taken down, at a very heavy expense; and those gentlemen have, in addition to their briefs, received large sums for previous consultations and deliberations. The fees given to Sir Chas. Wetherell to attend the inquiry were 200 guineas the first day, and 20 guineas for every succeeding one. The fee to the Counsel's clerk on such occasions is in the pound; so that Sir Charles and his clerk have received, during the 11 days that the inquiry has occupied, about 420 gs. Mr Wright, Sir Chas. Wetherell's junior, received 100 guineas with his brief, and 10 guineas for his attendance each of the last ten days. The charge for the accommodation at the office house is about five guineas per day. In support of the commission, 30 witnesses were examined, each of whom received one guinea with the copy of the subpœna: 14 of these were medical men of the first eminence, and they all of course be attended during a considerable part of the eleven days they were in attendance, in addition to their town expenses. Mr Broughan's fee, it is stated, was 300 guineas, including fees for each of the days he attended after the first. Mr Broderick, Mr Adolphus, and Mr Short, were paid smaller sums. Since the commencement of the inquiry, Mr Dacres has been employed by both parties to take short-hand notes of the proceedings; and the same gentleman was also employed to Brighton, to take short-hand notes of the evidence taken in the Court of Chancery. His bill, it is calculated, will exceed £500.—It is said that Mr Davies has given instructions to his solicitor to commence actions against Dr Burrows, Mr Hankey, Mr Bywater, and others.

Snow has not, till this year, been seen in London on Christmas-day since 1814.

Spain has a debt of 14,000,000,000 reals, for which she has not paid any interest whatever these 40 years. Spain, however, possesses a single Church of public revenue which Spaniards themselves do not estimate at less than 95 per cent. loss. Since 1814 the expenditure of Spain has exceeded by much the revenue to the amount of 200 millions of reals. Spain has never remitted a single real to Paris in payment of the interests of the obligations of the Royal Spanish and other Bonds hypothecated to Paris, which have been supplied by Frenchmen and Dutchmen, who took new Perpetual Rents in exchange for the old ones, which were formerly issued in Paris alone, Rentes Perpetuelles to the amount of 136 millions of francs, without withdrawing any other description of Rente, or Bond, or Debt.

The £30 and £20 electors eligible to vote at the ensuing election for the county of Limerick, for exceeded the number of £10 freeholders registered at the last sessions under the new Act of Parliament. The £10 freeholders then registered are competent to vote now, those registered subsequently cannot vote, unless they have before six months shall elapse. Last June the total number of £10 freeholders registered and qualified to vote present was 500 exclusive of those who were rejected for insufficiency of interest, and 1022 did not appear to follow up their notices, making in aggregate of 1732. In the Barony of Clanwilliam 73 were registered, including the baronies of Coonagh, Clanwilliam, Owneybeg, and Pubblebrien. In the Bruff district 227 were registered, including the baronies of Coshma, Costles, and Small County—and in the Rathkeale district 260, including Upper Connellue, Lower Connellue, and Kerry Pobble. Mr Gore will be competent at £10 each, 500. The £25 freeholders will have a preponderating influence in the election.

It is the opinion of medical men that the effects of drastic cathartics, such as Croton oil, are present day, are very different from those which used to manifest themselves in the olden time. This must proceed from the poisonous nature of the Croton oil compound cheap gin. Sudden death is now more than ever seen as the direct consequences of street intoxication. A chemist possessed of great extent since having lately analysed several specimens of cheap gin, found the component part of each specimen to consist of sugar, oil of vitriol, lime, and white vitriol, and flavoured with capsicum berries, grains of paradise, and oils of juniper and turpentine. Sugar to sweeten the spirits, previously weakened with water. Lime to sink the oil into the spirit and white vitriol, if not added with the intention, has the abominable effect of creating an insoluble and coagulated fluid, which the other ingredients confer that greatly covered flavour, called cordial. It is no wonder that death ensues after drinking such compounds, and in such quantities.

Last week, Mrs Stubbs, a lady of fortune, residing in Sloane-street, Chelsea, was committed for trial, for a slugging blunderbuss. She had gone into a confectioner's in St. Martin's-lane, and when the shop-woman turned round the prisoner contrived to swallow a tart; she disposed of a few more that herself bestow; and on rising to go away, offered payment for three halfpenny buns which she had received from the mistress of the shop. A gentleman had noticed her movements, and gave the people a hint; the prisoner was searched, and many cakes were found in her muff, besides a store of fruit which is supposed she had secreted somewhere else; she had several sovereigns and some silver in her purse.

A most desperate burglary was committed on Monday morning, between six and seven o'clock, at Fazakerley, near Liverpool, in the house of Mr Thos. Walker, who was sitting by his kitchen fire with two of his female servants, when a party of Irishmen burst open the door, and rushed in. They immediately seized Mr and Mrs Walker, and beat them, as the only means of intimidating the other inmates, thinking they were the robbers returned, struck at one of them, named Hanlon, with a pistol, and he fell dead on the spot, mistaking Mr Walker for one of the thieves, fired his gun, and both narrowly escaped with their lives. Hanlon, a stout fellow, had worked for Mr. Walker, has been apprehended.

During the American Revolutionary war, 80 old German soldiers, who, after having long served under different monarchs in Europe, had retired across the Atlantic, and converted their swords into ploughshares, voluntarily dissembled themselves into a company, and distinguished themselves in various actions, on the side of liberty. The Captain was nearly 100 years old, and had been in the army 48 years, and received 17 wounds. The Lieutenant was 94; and the youngest man in the corps, on the verge of 70. Instead of a cockade, each man wore a piece of black crape, as a mark of sorrow for being obliged at so advanced a period of life to bear arms. "But," said the veterans, "we should be deficient in gratitude, if we did not act in defence of a country which has afforded us a generous asylum, and protected us from tyranny and oppression." Such a band of soldiers never, perhaps, appeared in the field of battle.

The Duke of Sussex, who is still suffering from cold and cough, is on a visit to Col. Wildman, at Gloucester Abbey.

The Duke of Northumberland last week liberally presented £500 to the Dublin College of Surgeons, for the purpose of the anatomical apparatus, of which they were deficient.

A meeting has recently been held in Liverpool, which is to be followed by another on Friday, for the purpose of forming a railway between Birmingham and Liverpool.

It is stated that the tenant of the Earl of Westmoreland, residing on his Lordship's estates at Sharlston, near Wakefield, have recently forwarded a round robin to his Lordship, representing the distress of the population in which they were reduced by the circumstances of the times, and humbly praying him to afford them some relief. The Earl, it is stated, has accordingly remitted all the tithes which were usually paid in kind on his estates. This reduction is estimated at a sum of upwards of £1000 per annum. It is further stated that his Lordship has ordered the price of coals gathered on his Yorkshire estates to be reduced 2s. per ton.

The French council of Admiralty has just appointed a commission to go to England to examine the manner in which meat is salted for the navy, which, it is said, is very inferior to that of France. One of the members of the commission is to proceed to Cork.

The present standard for recruiting for regiments now serving in the East and West Indies is five feet six inches; the standard for recruits for corps and reserve companies serving at home, is fixed at five feet seven inches.

An edict is said to have lately been issued in Prussia, prohibiting foreigners from holding office under the government.

The Bishop of Ferns has addressed a circular to the clergy of his diocese, wherein he says,—"I find it necessary to enforce my injunction that no person, unless he be especially licensed by me, shall be permitted to preach in your church, and to require, in the most emphatic manner, that the injunction shall not on any account be transgressed. I am also compelled to express my disapprobation of clergymen deserting the flock which has been intrusted to their care, to exercise their ministry in distant missions. It is my desire that, unless need shall require you, or occasion be given, to afford assistance to your neighbouring clergymen, you shall confine your ministerial exertions to your own parish, remembering the awful obligation imposed upon you, never to cease from watching, prayer, and diligence, towards those who are committed to your charge. I hope to be spared the pain of an appeal to the law, by your following with a glad mind and will this admonition."

Last week a long investigation took place at Chelmsford Petty Sessions, relative to the penalties attached to surveyors for neglecting to swear their accounts within the time prescribed by the Statute. The case arose out of a complaint made by a Magistrate of the Bench against the surveyors of Chelmsford. The question which arose was, whether a surveyor was discretionally only, or legally, bound to bring his accounts before a Magistrate, and in case that Magistrate was not satisfied, before the Special Session held for that purpose. The Bench thought they were legally bound, on the plain reference to the statute, it appeared that neglecting to do so subjected the parties to the penalty of £5; and also, that by not accounting for the money remaining in their hands, they were liable to forfeit double the sum so unaccounted for. As regarded Chelmsford, however, a notion prevailed, that if it could be the information was not legally laid before the accounts were sworn, it could not be entertained after they had been legally sworn. It was accordingly the above twelve parishes had not produced their accounts, and that some had not been sworn for several years. It was therefore ordered by the Bench that letters should be sent to the different parishes, giving them notice, that if their accounts were not produced by a certain time, proceedings would be taken to recover the penalties.

In consequence of the great increase in the number of unemployed poor, the parishioners of Saffron Walden, in Suffolk, at a recent vestry, unanimously resolved to commence a system of spade husbandry, and to employ some of the most respectable of the men, having the largest families, upon work by the piece, thus enabling them to earn something beyond the usual road pay. That it is essential to draw a more definite line between the idle and the industrious peasant; it is a truth every day becoming more apparent; and surely it is a study that may well reward those who are competent to the task, and willing to devote a portion of leisure to the comfort of the poor, to embrace every practicable plan of separating the honest and worthy labourer from associations with such as are far more intent upon acquiring a subsistence (whether honestly or otherwise), than of rendering a wholesome service to the community to which they belong. The parishioners have also resolved upon hiring land to the extent authorised by Act of Parliament, in order to cultivate a portion upon the parish account, and to allot the remainder, in parcels of 30 or 40 rods, to be let to the labouring poor from year to year, at a moderate rent. The latter experiment will enable many an industrious man to employ his sons to depend for their future, while the produce will yield them a profit which they now have to purchase oftentimes at a rate too exorbitant for the slender means which the labourer has for his support. Mr Gibson, member of Friends, with a benevolent feeling, have already offered a field for this purpose, close to the town, at a moderate rent. The Society of Friends at Saffron Walden has given the subject the fullest consideration, has likewise very warmly supported the measures adopted; and, by his presence and assistance, decided the commencement of a system which it is hoped will not only prove highly beneficial to the labouring class, but tend likewise to reduce the pressure now caused by the unusual number of the poor.

The Mayor (Samuel Fisk, Esq.) and a number of the inhabitants, have also zealously embarked in the proposed measures, and give praise, from the union of energiest that good will result. As a measure, too, of relieving the present wants, Lord Bray-brooke with the landowners and the tenantry have obtained upwards of 100 chaldrons of coal, which they sell to the poor at a reduced price.

VARIETIES,

Literary, Historical, Scientific, and Humorous.

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The experiments making on the railway at Rainhill, with the Novelty steam-carriage of Messrs Braithwaite and Erickson, have been noticed. The ingenious inventors confined their attempts, in the first instance, to trying the steam at various rates of speed, without a load; but on Monday se'nnight, experiments were made during the whole day with loaded carriages, and the results were, that Mr Stephenson's and those on Mr Winnan's principle. The loads were gradually augmented and the velocities varied, from a stagnation of the engine to 35 tons, being nearly ten times her own weight, at the rate of 12½ miles per hour. In the course of these experiments, the engine and carriage, with friction on a large working scale was 9lb. in the ton, including the resistance arising from the irregularities of the rails. The Novelty, hastily fitted up for the original trials, is now rather out of order, the rails being, in fact, a series of short inclined planes. Messrs Braithwaite and Erickson give a decided preference for the engine constructed on Mr Winnan's principle, as reducing friction to a minimum, and being also peculiarly adapted for rapid and safe conveyance of passengers. As soon as the Novelty has a space of five or six miles to proceed upon, so that the full momentum may be acquired and kept up, the velocity will be greatly augmented, and the load may be considerably increased, as, from the peculiar mode of generating the steam in the Novelty, the engine labours under great disadvantages, in having to stop and turn so frequently as the present limited space is laid on the railway now occupied. The expense of fuel for the moving power for 30 miles per ton of goods, is less than 1d, and the whole cost, with attendance, 3d per ton.

The death of the celebrated naturalist, De Lamarck, leaves a vacancy in one of the chairs of Natural History in the Jardin du Roi. The only candidate of any name is M. de Blainville, member of the Institute, well known by his numerous and valuable works in various departments of zoology.

There is now at Hoxtonbury a young girl, born without feet and arms, who writes, draws, knits, and loads a pistol, with her mouth. She is almost as dexterous with her nose, and plays different waltzes on the piano. She is also stated to possess remarkable beauty.

The rage for English horses is at its height in Paris. The hunters and carriage horses of the King, the Dauphin, the Duchess of Berri, the Duke of Orleans, and, indeed, of almost every person of rank in Paris, are English—the best that could be procured.

Hare Mulligatawny soup being excellent at this season of the year, the following receipt, taken from a cookery book,—"Take four quarts of good hare soup, but made without any jelly, as some do, put it into a six quart saucepan, and add two pounds of finely chopped lean ham, half a pound of Mulligatawny paste (not powder), simmer gently for half an hour, and it is ready.

To preserve rotten, three parts of distilled water may be added to one part of alcohol; or equal parts of rectified spirit of wine and distilled water are preferable. These proportions will be sufficiently strong to preserve reptiles or fishes, and have the additional advantage of not destroying colours.

Dr Ure, in his *Mathematical Dictionary*, has recorded the following frosts:—In the year 220, frost in Britain that lasted five months; 250, the Thames frozen nine weeks; 491, most of the rivers in Europe, six weeks; 359, severe frost in Scotland for 14 weeks; 508, the rivers in Britain frozen for two months; 558, the Danube quite frozen; 763, frost in Europe six weeks, and booths built on it; 759, frost from Oct. 11 till Feb. 26; 760; 827, frost in England for nine weeks; 859, carriages passed over the bridge; 906, most rivers in England frozen two months; 928, the Thames frozen 13 weeks; 987, frost lasted 120 days, began Dec. 22; 996, the Thames frozen five weeks; 1035, severe frost on the 24th June, the corn and fruits destroyed; 1063, the Thames frozen 14 weeks; 1076, frost in England from November till April; 1114, several wooden bridges carried away by ice; 1205, frost from Jan. 14 till March 22; 1407, frost lasted 15 weeks; 1434, from Nov. 24 till Feb. 10, Thames frozen above a Gravesend; 1683, frost for 15 weeks; 1708-9, severe frost for many weeks; 1715, the same for many weeks; 1739, one for nine weeks, from Dec. 14; 1742, severe frost for thirty weeks; 1747, severe frost in Russia; 1754, severe one in England; 1760, the same in Germany; 1776, the same in England; 1788, Thames frozen, ice bridge—booths on it. Dr Durham says the frost in the years 1708 and 1709 (which was remarkable throughout Europe) was the greatest in degree, if not the most universal, in the memory of man, though scarcely felt in Scotland and Ireland.

At Berlin there are now extensive winter gardens, in which the appearance of a perpetual summer is kept up. They are simply large green houses, or orangeries with parallel glass, a lofty ceiling, and upright windows in front. The air, heated by stoves, supplied with fuel from without. On the floor are placed here and there large orange trees, myrtles, and various few Holland plants in boxes. Round the stems of the trees tables are formed, which are used for refreshments for the guests, and for the reception of visitors. There are also clumps of trees, and of flowering plants; and sometimes pine apples and fruit trees. The gardens abound with movable tables and seats, and there is generally music, a writer of poetry, a reader, a lecturer; short plays have been acted in them on Sundays. In the evening the whole is illuminated, and on one night of the week the music and illumination are on a grander scale. In some of these orangeries there are separate saloons for the sober remaining in their hands, they were liable to forfeit double the sum so unaccounted for. As regarded Chelmsford, however, a notion prevailed, that if it could be the information was not legally laid before the accounts were sworn, it could not be entertained after they had been legally sworn. It was accordingly ordered by the Bench that letters should be sent to the different parishes, giving them notice, that if their accounts were not produced by a certain time, proceedings would be taken to recover the penalties.

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Verses suggested by a Conversation respecting the astonishing rate at which Steam Carriages are expected to go, and the consequent march of refinement.

—oo—

AN EXQUISITE FOR THE YEAR 1929,
AT BRAKEFAST.

Tell John and Betty to make no end,
I mean to take a drive;
I only want to go to Rome,
And shall be back by five.

Tell cook to dress those humming birds
I shot in Sicily;
They've now been killed at least two days,
They'll be fit for supper well.

I'll try that wine too, "a la rose,"
Just brought from Ispahan;
Have cool drinks ready for my return
Endure that vile Champagne!

And, Frank, you know where the gold leaf wings,
And start for Spain at three;
I want some Seville oranges,
Two hundred will suffice.

Fly round by France, and bring a new
Perpetual motion, tell
To-morrow with some friends I go
A hunting to the sun.

The trip I took to-day was long,
To breakfast in the moon,
Thanks to that shrewd Lord Bellaire,
Has spoil'd my new balloon.

For, steering through the Milky Way,
I ran against a star,
And turning round again too soon,
Came jolt against my car.

Such follows ought to keep below,
And never venture there;
If he's so clever, let him try
By no way but the Bear.

But, Tom, get you the car repaired,
And then let Dan and Dick
Inflate with ten square miles of gas—
I mean to travel quick.

My steam is surely up by now—
Put the bags behind—
Give me the "breath bag" for the way—
All right—hey—whisk—I'm gone.

LE TEMS.

Le tems m'a demandé de ma vie un grand compte;
Je l'ai dit d'abord, et je le dis encore,
Car celui qui sans compte a perdu tout son tems,
Comment, s'il n'a du tems, en peut-il rendre compte?
Le tems a sa nature et son cours,
Allégeant que mon compte a refusé le tems,
Et que s'agissant du compte, alors que j'avois tems,
A lors je demandois du tems, pour rendre compte.
Et quel compte d'ailleurs peut—on rendre du tems,
Lorsque du tems fournis on ne tient encore compte?
Ainsi, pressé du compte et plus pressé du tems,
Je meurs exant le tems, et ne puis rendre compte,
Puisque le tems perdu ne peut donné de compte?

N. A. A.

"We cannot close our review of the Newspaper Press in the United Kingdom," says an article in the *Westminster Review*, "without remarking upon the strikingly contrasted indifference to news in Paris, and, indeed, of almost every person of rank in Paris, are English—the best that could be procured.

Hare Mulligatawny soup being excellent at this season of the year, the following receipt, taken from a cookery book,—"Take four quarts of good hare soup, but made without any jelly, as some do, put it into a six quart saucepan, and add two pounds of finely chopped lean ham, half a pound of Mulligatawny paste (not powder), simmer gently for half an hour, and it is ready.

To preserve rotten, three parts of distilled water may be added to one part of alcohol; or equal parts of rectified spirit of wine and distilled water are preferable. These proportions will be sufficiently strong to preserve reptiles or fishes, and have the additional advantage of not destroying colours.

Dr Ure, in his *Mathematical Dictionary*, has recorded the following frosts:—In the year 220, frost in Britain that lasted five months; 250, the Thames frozen nine weeks; 491, most of the rivers in Europe, six weeks; 359, severe frost in Scotland for 14 weeks; 508, the rivers in Britain frozen for two months; 558, the Danube quite frozen; 763, frost in Europe six weeks, and booths built on it; 759, frost from Oct. 11 till Feb. 26; 760; 827, frost in England for nine weeks; 859, carriages passed over the bridge; 906, most rivers in England frozen two months; 928, the Thames frozen 13 weeks; 987, frost lasted 120 days, began Dec. 22; 996, the Thames frozen five weeks; 1035, severe frost on the 24th June, the corn and fruits destroyed; 1063, the Thames frozen 14 weeks; 1076, frost in England from November till April; 1114, several wooden bridges carried away by ice; 1205, frost from Jan. 14 till March 22; 1407, frost lasted 15 weeks; 1434, from Nov. 24 till Feb. 10, Thames frozen above a Gravesend; 1683, frost for 15 weeks; 1708-9, severe frost for many weeks; 1715, the same for many weeks; 1739, one for nine weeks, from Dec. 14; 1742, severe frost for thirty weeks; 1747, severe frost in Russia; 1754, severe one in England; 1760, the same in Germany; 1776, the same in England; 1788, Thames frozen, ice bridge—booths on it. Dr Durham says the frost in the years 1708 and 1709 (which was remarkable throughout Europe) was the greatest in degree, if not the most universal, in the memory of man, though scarcely felt in Scotland and Ireland.

At Berlin there are now extensive winter gardens, in which the appearance of a perpetual summer is kept up. They are simply large green houses, or orangeries with parallel glass, a lofty ceiling, and upright windows in front. The air, heated by stoves, supplied with fuel from without. On the floor are placed here and there large orange trees, myrtles, and various few Holland plants in boxes. Round the stems of the trees tables are formed, which are used for refreshments for the guests, and for the reception of visitors. There are also clumps of trees, and of flowering plants; and sometimes pine apples and fruit trees. The gardens abound with movable tables and seats, and there is generally music, a writer of poetry, a reader, a lecturer; short plays have been acted in them on Sundays. In the evening the whole is illuminated, and on one night of the week the music and illumination are on a grander scale. In some of these orangeries there are separate saloons for the sober remaining in their hands, they were liable to forfeit double the sum so unaccounted for. As regarded Chelmsford, however, a notion prevailed, that if it could be the information was not legally laid before the accounts were sworn, it could not be entertained after they had been legally sworn. It was accordingly ordered by the Bench that letters should be sent to the different parishes, giving them notice, that if their accounts were not produced by a certain time, proceedings would be taken to recover the penalties.

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