THE TEESDALE MERCURY-WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1877

LONDON ARTISANS.

EFFECT OF THE FACTORY ACTS. It is now ten years since the Factory Act and the Workshop Act of 1867 were passed, and Mr. Hen-derson, sub Inspector of Factories for the western division of the metropolis, gives an interesting ac count of the results of these Acts in a recent report to Mr. Inspector Bedgrave. It was at first supposed by many that as London trades fluctuate from time to time, and the work is fitful and irregular, they could not stand the enforcement of a definite limit to each day's work. But these doubts and fears have proved groundless, and masters confess themselves astonished at the result, which has been to reduce the unreasonable demands made upon them by the merchants and enable them to employ their workpeople under conditions at once more healthy and more pro fitable to all concerned. A large manufacturer of artificial flowers, when the sub-inspector told him in 1867 that no work would be allowed after eight p.m. said he should be ruined; but the same gentled afterwards stated to the same sub-inspector that he found he got more work out of his workpeople in shorter hours, and made a good saving in gas and other expenses. In plain and fancy box-making, which employs thousands of women and girls in London, both employers and workpeople are satisfied with the Act; the work is more regularly distributed throughout the year, there has been more of it, and there has been a substantial advance in the A large manufacturer states that when earnings. working the long hours it was very common for some of the women and girls employed to have fits and of a bad kind, but he thinks he may say that this has not happened once a year since the Act came in force. In workshops as well as in factories the new law has been a success. A very decided improvement has been effected in the irregular hours of dressmakers, and business has grown and the earnings and social comforts of the workpeople have increased. The adoption of labour-saving machines has in some trades quite revolutionised the conditions of pro duction, and the more equalised hours of labour and the operation of the Education Act of 1870 are having a good effect. The sub-inspector, referring to letterpress printing, observes that the "boys" who formerly fed the printing machines for the daily papers were a class not easily controlled but now the Walter," or the "Hoe," or the Victory boys never strike or go on the spree. Like the book binders, the letter press printers have succeeded, since 1867, in reducing the hours of work from sixty to fifty-four a week, and the cost of printing has thus been increased by about fifteen per cent., except where the quantities are so large as to enable the influence of labour-saving machinery to be felt. But the master printers of London hold their own in the race, and the trade has increased rapidly, notwithstanding the keen competition of the Provinces. The sub-inspector says that the cost of producing popular literature in this country was never so low as it is at present. He observe that the industrial history of the metropolis during the last few years is a marvellous story of rapid progress and development, to which the Factory Acts have at all events not proved a hindrance. There is hardly a branch of trade carried on to any large extent in the metropolis of which it was not p ten years ago that foreigners or the provinces would take it away from London ; but these industries have grown and 'nereased enormously, and, notwithstanding the introduction of a vast variety of labour-saving machinery, the number of persons employed has increased very largely, and a substantial addition has been made to the rates of wages, especially of the women, young persons, and children, who come under the protection of the Fac'ory Ac's. The growth of London industries in the last ten years is described as alroost passing ballef. The sewing machine does not require a coal-field to be in the neighbourhood, but turns the dense population of a metropolis into great manufacturing community. Employers have begun to observe the influence of the Education Act, and say that children are getting better behaved, more amenable to discipline, and do not require so much instruction to make them understand what they have to do. The tendency in all manufacturing industries to the concentration of the workpeople in large factories allows better sanitary arrangements to bundle for them, and manufacturers now know that if they desire good work, they must surround their work people with conditions which will enable them to exercise all their faculties and energies freely. Not many are now ignorant of the baneful influence of overcrowding, bad air, insufficient meal-time, and an uncomfortable werkroom. There is still room for improvement, especially in factories and workshops thich are merely apartments in dwelling-ho

AMUSING BREACH OF PROMISE CASE. At the Warwickshire Assists, before Mr. Justice Mellor, the case of Edkins c. Lilly, an action for breach of promise, was heard. Mr. Mellor, Q.C., and Mr. Hugo Young (instructed by Mr.) Browning, Redditch) ware for the plaintiff; and the Hon. E. O. Leigh (instructed by Mesars, Tyndal, Birmingham) for the defendant. Mr. Mellor said the plaintiff was the daughter of a farmer and straw dealer living at Ridgway, in Worcestershire, and was at th present time 29 years of age. The defendant was a coal merchant, at Studley, and succeeded his uncle, who carried on an extensive business. In February, 1871, he made the acquaintance of the plaintiff, a her father, and finding her a young lady possessed of some attractions, he paid considerable attention to her, began to call regularly on Sundays, and finally offered to marry her. He used to go to the father house, stay there all the afternoon on Sundays, and got invited to tea. Matters progressed considerably. and on the 13th of February, 1871, he wrote a letter to her, which showed the terms upon which they were. The letter began, " My dearest Sarah Ann," and went on "I have no doubt you all think me ungrate ful fer not coming to see you on Sunday, but, dearest, I hope you will forget and forgive. My mind has been so filled with the one idea of yourself, and my whole soul so absorbed by the passion of love, that my thoughts have been only on you all day long, being no longer able to resist their impulse." Then followed what he called "My Valentine":

'In every sense a woman she must be. With heart unshackled, from engagement free, Proud of her birth, yet humble to the poor, Who would not turn a beggar from the door. Endowed with beauty, also with a mind, That on the earth another such I cannot find, So free to act that even fashion's laws She cast aside and get the world's applause Blessed with great gifts, and all from God above, I've many friends, but only you I love. If you are thus I'll love you as the sun. Your warm love give me without being won, I'll bless the day that I can call you mine-

My first, my only love, my Valentine, Great laughter.) He concluded, "Now, please destroy this rubbiah when you have read it, and accept a thousand kisses from your truly devoted, and, I hope, accepted lover, J. LILY. Remember me, darling, in your dreams, when you are floating in the Land of Bliss, where all (h) is love. There will be no more sorrow there; and tell me when you see me what you saw there." (Loud laughter.) The matter continued, and having written to her in such terms, on the 13th of March, 1872, he sent another letter, containing a great many crosses (laughter), and after them he said, "I hope, with the blessing of God, you will enjoy the best of health, so that we may join together, never more to part till death; and then be united in God's happy land, never to be separated." He had asked her on more than one occasion to be his wife. He said he was extremely well off ; that he was doing well in his business ; bu that he wished to postpone their marriage while his mother lived, which she agreed to. A little later he sent her this remarkable poem, the last he thought it his duty to read in that case :

- It was headed " Oreep Close to My Warm Bosom. Darling," and ran as follows :
- Creep close to my warm bosom, darling, And put up your lips for a kiss,
- And tell me what joy in existence
- Can equal a moment like this !
- I know that time flies while I clasp thee, But on let his chariot roll, While near thee he loses his power.
- Thou life-giving light of my soul.
- Oreep close to my warm bosom, darling, I envy no king on his throne While thus in sweet rapture I hold thee,
- My dear one, my treasure, my own ! Oh, what would the world be without thee i
- Who else could my lone heart delight ? How 'twould darken my life should I lose thee, Thou daystar, that rose on my night.
- Creep close to my warm bosom, darling, And tell me thy hopes and thy fears; And should'st thou feel sorrow while talking,
- I'll soon kiss away thy bright tears, Come, tell me again that you love me,
- That nothing shall tear us apart.
- While I banish thy fears with my kisses. Thou radiant queen of my heart.

(Great laughter.) Having exhausted himself in that poetic effusion, defendant wrote to plaintiff that his business was increasing to such an extent that he had not time to write. On the 29th of September, 1873, plaintiff heard that he had been walking out with another young lady, of the name of Gibbs She asked him about it, and they had a slight quarrel. He said something about her releasing him, but she told him that she would not. On Good Friday, 1874, he came again. He was received by the family. There was a complete reconciliation, and from that time to April this year he went to her father's house at least twice a week. He was constantly there to dinner, tes, and supper, and everybody supposed he was going to marry her. After April 20, however he never appeared at her house sgain, and never gav her any explanation. It seemed that while he had been paying his addresses to the plaintiff, and allowing her to believe that he was going to marry her, he had been keeping company with another young lady, of the name of Bennett, whom he married, at Leanington, on the 22nd of May. The plaintiff had never heard of that lady, and had not the slightest reason to suppose he intended doing anything of the kind. The defendant had told the plaintiff that his income was £300 a year, and his business was increasing. The plaintiff was then called. After speaking of the earlier part of the courtship, and to the receip of the letters, she said that after the reconciliation in 1873 he was on the most affectionate terms with her. He used to kiss her, and behave to her as lovers generally did, and as he had done before. In May plaintiff went to Birmingham on a visit, and when she returned she found that the defendant had married. She was taken seriously ill in consequence, and had to be attended by a doctor, and she had not properly recovered yet. She had refused other offers on his account. Cross-examined by Mr. Leigh: When she went to see him about Miss Gibbs she did not tell him she would not marry him. She told his father that if the defendant married any one else she would see what she could do for him. When they came to the reconciliation on Good Friday, 1873, he kissed her, and said, "Now, I am at home again." Her mother was present, but he did not kiss her. (Laughter.) The father and sister of the plan-tiff were then called, and they gave evidence as to the affectionate terms upon which the parties had been. Mr. Leigh said his defence was that in September, 1873, the engagement was broken off, and he denied that there had been any reconciliation. His lordship having summed up, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff-damages £200.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (both dated April 18, 1877) of Mr. Augustus Henry Hunt, late of Birtley House, near Chester le-street, D rham, who died on the 12th of May last, were proved on the 24th ult. by Col. Fraccis Faulkner Sheppee, David Pitcairn, and Henry George Haynes, the nephows, the executors, the personal estate in the Unitel Kingdom being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves Birtley House, with the furniture and effects and £1000 per annum, to his two sisters, Miss Elizabeth Hunt and Miss Mary Ann Perry Hunt, for life, with benefit of survivorship; £2000 each to his nephews, John George Pitcairn, David Pitcairn, and Henry George Haynes ; legacies to his servants; and the residue of his personal property, including his share in the Birtley Iron Company, and all his real estate in England to his said nephew Colonel Sheppee. The testator's Scotch estates are left to his nephew, Henry Hunt Pitcairn, by a separate deed.

The will, dated January 21, 1875, of Mr. Ippolito Leonino, late of No. 24, Great Winchester-street, City, merchant, who died on the 12th of June last. at No. 4, Via Alessandro Manzoni, Milan, was proved on the 20th ult. by Charles Emanuel conino and Arthur David Leonino, the sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Leonino, his freehold residence at Hove, with the furniture and effects, absolutely, and an annuity of £700 during widowhood ; and, subject to some bequests in favour of his four sons, he leaves the residue of his property equally between all his children, except his daughter Lucy, who has been already sufficiently provided for.

The will, dated September 28, 1875, of Major-General Edward Charles Fletcher, late of Kennard Yalding, Kent, who died on June 5 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher and Lionel John Fletcher, the sons, and James Fletcher, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000.

The will, dated May 28, 1875, of Mr. George Goodwin Buckston, late of No. 4, Queensborcugh-terrace, Paddington, and of No. 8, Whitehall-place, who died on June 6 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Thomas Jennings White and William Wise, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, horses and carriages, excepting what are at Callow House, Mappleton, Derbyshire, a pecuniary legacy of £100, £600 per annum out of his personal estate, and the rents of his real estate for life. There are a few other legacies, and the residue of his property he gives to his brother Henry.

The will and codicil (dated February 27 and December 2, 1876) of General Sir Watkin Lewis Griffles-Williams, late of 38, Elgin-road, Netting-hill, who died on May 23 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Richard Haynes and Edmund Watkin Kent, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being worn under £4000.

The will (dated July 15, 1870) of the Hon and Right Rev. Horatio Powys, D.D., Bishop of Soder and Man, late of Bournemouth, who died on May 31 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. William Percy Powys, the son, the acting executor. [We are requested to state with reference to the will of the late Captain Bobert Jacob Hansler, which was noticed in our last week's number, that the testator assigned as his reason for not bequeathing to his widow a larger interest under his will that she had a large fortune of her own.]-Illustrated London News

NEW ACT ON TRADE MARKS .- An Act has been issued, which received the Royal assent on Monday, to extend the time for the registration of trade marks in respect to trade marks used in textile industries. The object of the statute is to extend from the 1st of July last to the 1st of January next the time for the registration of trade marks used in the textile industries. The expression "Trade marks used in the textile industries" means the trade marks relating to goods comprised in classes 23 to 35, both inclusive, of the First Schedule to the rules under the Trade Marks' Registration Acts, 1875-76, dated September 1867

A FOSTER MOTHER. - The Rev. Charles Goward writes: "In looking through Coleridge's 'Table Talk' I came, at p. 171, upon the accompanying record, which may not be uninteresting to your readers at this time: August 16, 1832. — Christ's Hospital—Bowyer.r—The discipline at Christ's Hospi tal in my time was ult a Soartan : all domestic ties were to be put aside. "Boy!" I remember Bowyer saying to me once when I was crying, the first day of my return after the holydays-"Boy! the school is your father! Boy! the school is your mother! Boy! the school is your brother! the school is your sister! the school is your first cousin, your second cousin, and all the rest of your relations Let's have no more crying !" No tongue can express good Mrs. Bowyer. Val. Le Grice and I were once going to be flogged for some domestic misdeed, and Bowyer was thundering away at us by way of pro-logue, when Mrs. B. looked in and said, "Flog them soundly, sir, I bez !" This saved us. Bowyer was so nettled at the interruption, that he growled out, Away, woman ! away !" and we were let off. THE DESTRUCTION OF SALMON IN THE OUSE -The Fishing Gazette says: There is no improve ment in the salmon fishery on the Ouse owing to the continued enormous destruction of fish by grampuses and porpoises. In spite of combined attacks by fishergentlemen interested in the preservation of the salmon fishery of the Ouse, these creatures continue to enter the mouth of the river in shoals ; and the extent of the mischief wrought among the fish can be best conceived when we state that the Goole boats have only caught nine salmon up to the present time. Unless Government interferes or something more effectual is done to capture or destroy the notorious poschers mentioned above, the fishermen must suffer a erious loss. At present there are only lour boats employed in the work of capturing these monsters. The Oase Board of Conservators provide nets, while Messrs. Hopley Bros, of Goole, find men and boats. The efforts of these men are by no means successful, as they say the number of bosts, hands, and the amount of netting needed are too inadequate for the work. A LESSON IN TURKISH .- Mr. A. Brasher writing from Kingston, says: "As the telegrams and letters from the seat of war contain a certain number of Turkish names and words, with the general meaning of which it would probably add to the interest of most readers to be acquainted, the following rough translation of some of them may perhaps be thought worthy of insertion : Adam, man ; agha, subaltern officer ; amán, mercy, alas, well ; araba, country cart, wagon ; sycé, good, well ; pek sycé, very good, very well; baba, father; bagh, mountain; baghcla, garden; bash, head chief, head-dress, appearance bozuk, irregular. disorderly, uneven, bad; bashi bazcuks, irregular fighting men, not in uni-form; buyur, yours to command ; buyurin, welcome buyuruldu, written order or permission; chabük quick; degh, mountain; deli, mad; dür, stop; eski old; evett, yes; ghaour (pron. gha-oor), infidel, Caristian or Jewish dog, miscreant; kaleh, fort, fortress-either small, as Soukhom Kaleh, or large, as Chanak Kaleh ; kara, black, sbore, land ; kilissi, Christian church; koi, village; kuprd, bridge; sil, water; tabia, redoubt, battery; ya-vash, slowly; yeni, new; yok, no; yol, road. A correspondent mentions that his 'Yok pok ayeé' made his attendants merry. The equivalent in English would be 'no very good.' Turkish differs a great deal in conetruction from English. Thus to say, 'I am going from the Dardanelles to Constantinople, a Turk would express himself 'Ohanak Kalehsindan Stamboulda ghittorim'; Interally, 'The Dardanelles from Constantinople to I go.' And for 'not good,' he would say, 'ayee dail,' putting the negation last."

GLEANINGS. ----

"TIRED " RAZORS .- Barbers often assert that razors get tired of shaving, and that they will perform satisfactorily if permitted to rest for a time. has been found by microscopic examination that the tired razor, from long stropping by the same hand and in the same direction, has the ultimate fibres of its surface or edge all arranged in one direction, like the edge of a piece of cut velvet; but after a month's rest these fibres rearrange themselves heterogeneously, crossing each other and presenting a saw-like edge, each fibre supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the eard instead of being forceddown flat without cutting, as when laid by.

ARREST OF THE KING OF DELHI .- On the 21st Captain Hodson, ascertaining that the king had fled to that wonderful pile, the tomb of Houman a few miles southward of the city, galloped thither at the head of fifty horse, and dragged him, together with his favourite wife, Zeenat Mahal, who had been a chief instrument in the revolt, back to the palace in which they were lodged as prisoners. Next day this fiery and indefatigible officer went in search of the two sons and grandsons of the king-the chief inciters of the Delhi atrocities-who were Were concealed in the tomb, and surrounded by a multitude of armed scoundrels from the city. The time was not one for hesitation or delay, so the fearless Hodson with his own pistols shot the princes dead on the spot, and had their bodies conveyed to the city and hanged up in the Kotwallee, or Mayor's Court, being literally, as in the Hebrew story of old, exposed at the gates of the city. There they remained in view of the people, till sanitary reasons required their interment. Several months after, the king was tried by a military court in the imperial palace, and found guilty of the massacre of the British in Delhi and levy of war upon the Government. Lord Canning spared his forfeited life, but sentenced him to be transported to Burmah; and thus ended the Royal line of Baber, 332 years after he had accended the Mogul throne.—Cassell's Illustrated History of India.

NEW ZEALANDERS .- The language of the Maoris of New Zealand, corroborated by their own traditions, proves their descent from the Sandwich Islanders, and their legends, now becoming fast forgotten, tell how their ancestors, about 600 years ago, left Hawaii with a fleet of canoes Mr. Taylor has perused a pedigree of one of the noble families of New Zealand, which gives twentyeven generations from the date of their landing They have also carefully preserved the there. names of the canoes in which they arrived, and which were larger and finer than those more recently in use; and they brought with them the seeds of the arum, or taro, the calabash, and the sweet potato, all tropical plants which will not grow in New Zealand without artificial care. But the voyage thither was not made at once; they halted for three generations in the Society or Friendly Islands, till density of population and scarcity of food impelled them to their final migration. On arriving in New Zealand they found the black or Melanesian race in possession; these they soon subdued, though some relics still re main in the southern island, and more in the Chatham Islands. It is probable that intermarriage with the black women, as well as the severe climate, has had much to do with rendering the New Zealanders the most muscular and manly of all the races of the Pacific - Good Words.

THE IRISH LEGEND OF THE HCRNED WOMAN. -A rich lady sat up late one night carding and pre-paring wool, while all the family and servants were asleep. Suddenly a knock was given at the door and a voice called -- " Open ! open !" "Who is there?" said the woman of the house. "I am the Witch of the One Horn," was answered. The mistrees, supposing that one of her neighbours had called and re quired assistance, opened the door, and a woman entered, having in her hand a pair of wool carders, and bearing a horn on her forehead, as if growing there. She sat down by the fire in silence, and began to card the wool with violent haste. Suddenly she paused and said aloud : "Where are the women ? they delay too long." Then second knock came to the door, and a voice called as before-" Open ! open !" The mistress felt herself constrained to rise and open to the call, and imme diately a second witch entered, having two horns or her forehead, and in her hand a wheel for spinning the wool. "Give me place," she said ; "I am the Witch of the Two Horns," and she began to spin as nuick as lightning. And so the knocks went on, and the call was heard, and the witches entered, until at last twelve women sat round the fire-the first with one horn, the last with twelve horns. And they carded the thread, and turned their spinning wheels, and wound and wove, all singing together an ancient rhyme, but no word did they speak to the mistress of the house. Etrange to hear and frightful to leok upon were these twelve women, with their horns and their wheels; and their mistress filt near to death. and she tried to rise that she might call for help, but she could not move, nor could utter a word or a cry, for the spell of the witches was upon her. Then one of them called to her in Irish and said, "Rise, woman, and make us a cake." Then the mistress searched for a vessel to bring water from the well that she might mix with the meal and make the cake, but she could find none. And they said to her-"Take a sieve and bring water in it." And she took the sieve and went to the well; but the water poured from it, and sho could fetch uone for the cake, and she sat down by the well and wept. Then a voice came by her and said : " Take yellow clay and moss and bind them together and plaster the sieve so that it will hold." This she did, and the sieve held the water for the cake. And the voice said again: "Return, and when thru comest to the north angle of the house cry aloud three times and say, 'The mountain of th Fenian women and the sky over it is all on fire." And she did so. When the witches inside heard the call, a great and terrible cry broke from their lips and they rushed forth with wild lamentations and shricks, and fled away to Sleive-namon, where was their chief abode. But the Spirit of the Well bade the mistress of the house to .nter and prepare ner home against the enchantments of the witches if they returned again. Au'l first, to break their spells, she sprinkled the water in which she had washed her child's feet (the feetwater) outside the door of the threshold secondly, she took the cake which the witches had made in her absence, of meal mixed with the blood drawn from the sleeping family. And she broke the cake in bits, and placed a bit in the month of each sleeper, and they were restored; and she took the cloth they had woven and placed it half in and half out of the chest with the padlock ; and lastly, she secured the door with a great cross-beam faster the jambs, so that they could not enter. And having done these things she waited. Not long were the witches in coming back, and they raged and called for vengeance. "Open! open!" they screamed. "Open feet-water!" "I cannot," said the feet-water, "I am scattered on the ground, and my path is down to the Lough." "Open, open, wood and tree and beam!" they eried to the door. "I cannot," said the door, "for the beam is fixed in the jamos and I have no power to move." "Open, open, cake that we have made, and mingled with blood," they that we have made, and mingled with blood," they for the beam is fixed in the jambs they cried again, "I cannot," said the cake, "for I am broken and bruised, and my blood is on the lips of the aleeping children." Then the witches rushed through the air with great cries, and fled back to Slieve-namon uttering strange curses on the Spirit of the Well, who had wished their ruin; but the woman and the house were left in peace, and a mantle dropped by one of the witches in her flight was kept hung up by the mistress as a sign of the night's awful contest ; and this mantle was in possession of the same family from generation to generation for 500 years after.—Dublin University Magazine.

THE GOVERNMENTS EASTERN POLICY. The Earl of Fevershain, who had on the paper a notice to call the attention of the House of Lords to the Eastern Question, and to the despatch addressed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Count Schouvaloff on the 6th of May last, relative to the defence of English interests in connection with the present war said, -My lords, it now becomes my duty to inform your lordships that it is not my intention to proceed with this discussion to-night. It ap-peared to me and to other members of your lordships' House that Parliament should not be prorogued without some opportunity being given to express our opinions upon this subject. However, it only remains for me to say that after the intimation. that I have received from my noble friend at the head of the Government, that a discussion upon Eastern affairs would at this time be embarrassing, it is impossible for me to proceed with it. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of Beaconsfield : My lords, it would be

only common courtesy in me to express to my noble friend my sense of his forbearance after the intimation which I made to him. Certainly it is the opicion of her Majesty's Government that a discussion at this moment on the present state of affairs in the East would not be advantageous to the public service---it might, indeed, have a very injurious ten-dency. My lords, I know well that the view taken of our policy by my noble friend would be impartial, and would be animated by a desire to do justice to her Majesty's Government, and therefore I can assure my noble friend that I appreciate his motives in the course which he has pursued. With regard to our policy, which he has pursued. Whin regard to the country, it has been clearly expressed to the country, and I can only say on the part of her Majesty's Government that it has been conscientionaly maintained. (Hear, hear.) Without entering into an unnecessary discussion, I would remind your lordships that when this cruel and destructive war was commenced, her Majesty's Government announced that they would adopt a strict but conditional neutrality-the conditions being that the interests of this country should not be imperilled if that neutrality were observed. Your lordships know well from the papers which have been laid upon the table, that, subsequent to that declaration of neutrality, a communication was made to the Government of Russis which more precisely defined what in our opinion these British interests consisted of, and that to that communication her Majesty's Government received a reply which I am justified in representing as conciliatory and friendly. Her Majesty's Govern-ment have no reason to doubt that the Government of Russia will in an honourable manner observe the conditions which were the subject of that correspondence. But, whatever may be the case, the maintenance of those conditions is the policy of her Majesty's Go-vernment. (Hear, hear.)

PLEWNA.

This place is about, as the crow flies, 27 miles S.S.W. of Nikopol, on the Danube, and five miles east of the Yid, one of the largest of the tributaries that descend from the northern slopes of the Balkans to the Danube. According to Kanitz, a recent Austrian traveller, the town has a population of 1627 Moham-medan and 1474 Christian families, comprising about 17.000 souls. There are 18 mosques, nine minarets, and two churches-one named after Sain's Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bulgaria, the other after St. Peter. Yet the French Consul Lejean dis-misses it with the brief remark, "Ville agréable; au bout de quelques heures jen ai assez." In-deed, almost the only object of interest in it is the hospital, which, like most other works of public usefulness or benevolence in these regionsroads, schools, orphanages, savings banks, &c.-is a creation of. Midhat Pasha while he was governor of the Vilayet of the Danube some years ago. The phy-sician or surgeon was a German. Bulgarians, Or-cassians, Tartars, Gipsies used the hospital; the Turks seldom, and with the greatest unwillingness. At the time of Kanitz's visit, there were a normal school and eight Turkish elementary schools were attended by 1654 boys and 110 girls, while five Bulgarian schools had 921 boys and 50 girls. The river on which Plevna stands is the Tusewics, which just below the town is joined by the stream from Griwics, and the united waters fall into the Vid, about seven miles lower down. The valley is cut through limestone formation ; steep, rough cliffs rise precipitously on the northern side, but the banks on the southern side are less difficult. All the heigh's are covered with fruit trees and shrubs, which make Plevna a very pretty object when seen from a distance. It is worth noting, that most of the land all around

Nevertheless, a very good account of the last ten years can be given by an inspector whose life is passed in observing the condition of the labouring classes.

THREATENED RISING IN ZULU-LAND.

The following extracts are from letters written by Dutch correspondent at Tugala, in Nutal, on the borders of Zulu-land, to the New Rotterdam Courant : "Matters in Zulu-land are drawing to a crisis; murder and manslaughter are to such an extent the order of the day that everybody trusts, on very good grounds, to see the English Government take notice of it. Already the missionaries have for the greater part left, and for the last two weeks my house has been the scene of the greatest confusion. My residence is crowded with women and children. They have a hint from the English Government there will be danger soon, and so, whether presently or later, a decisive blow will be struck. If, now, this wretched European war does not again interfere and prevent the supply of troops, the hour cannot be far distant. But if the blacks get the scent of military preparations, then woe to us. A gang of blacks came to my store the other day, being armed with revolvers. They actually pointed out the particular blankets which they wished to possess on the day of loot. I expect when the English once begin they will settle matter thoroughly and for good. Up to this time we have but 2000 troops in Natal, while the troops in fighting power of the Zulus amounts to about 30,000 men. Now, it may be true that one white, properly equipped, is equal to five blacks but even then you must see we fall a long way short. see we fall a long way short. God save us from a rising of our own population-possible, though not yet threatening ! Think that we have within our own boundaries 400,000 men related to the Zulus by language and blood. All able-bodied men in Zulu Land have been called upon to join the King's kraal within ten days. The reason nobody knows. His Majesty has had a new kraal built for himself. It lies in a glen, and is literally hedged in by thorn bushes about 6it. high, which are so thick! set that a European force with all its tactics could not do much harm there. I know the place very well indeed, and I must say that it has been ad mirably selected from a strategical point of view There is Cetewayo's retreat, which he has christened with the characteristic name of Bajeze-quaoze,-i.e. 'Oome one, come all.' Oetewayo becomes stronger every day and is well prepared, knowing what ng. His murdering of the Christian Caffres is too flagrant a breach of the treaties made with England and the promises given to Shepstone to be con-nied at. He knows that; and if he ever doubted it, it must have been brought to his senses by the manly answer of Shepstone. Cetewayo sent him 200 oxen some time ago; of course, with the intention of mending matters. But the cattle were returned, with the laconic message that the blood of oxen does not pay for human blood. To sum up the condition of the colony, it is as bad as bad can be Bankruptcies follow upon bankruptcies ; the doors of shops and workshops are closed. The transfer of the Transvaal is but a prologue. The Free State follows, and so, likewise, Zulu-land. To save Natal this is absolutely necessary."

THE best of friends fall out, soon or late. Even our teeth are no exception to the inexorable rule.

MARRIAGE OF THE LADY MAYORESS OF LONDON .--- The marriage of the Lady Mayoress (Miss Ada Louisa White) with Mr. Cecil Herbert The renton Price took place at St. Paul's Oathedral. The Arch-bishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Ely, officiated. There were sixteen bridesmaids. This is the first occasion on which there has been a marriage in the cathedral since 1758.

SIE C. GAVAN DUFFY AND ME. BRIGHT.-In a speech recently made at Melbourne, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy defended the part he had taken in Vistoria as a protectionist, though he had started in the colony as a free trader, by stating that Mr. Bright had declared himself in favour of tonuses to promote certain industries, and of protecting a certain number of articles for a time. Mr. Bright now writes to Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., to correct this statement, stating that he is greatly surprised that any one in the least acquainted with him should have supposed it possible he could give such a policy his support.

is the property of Mussulman Bulgarians, descendant of renegade ancestors. Here, as elsewhere, this arrangement does not tend to promote harmony even among men of the same rase.

CONTROL OF THE SALE OF MILK.

The Brussels Society of Public Health has instituted system of control over the sale of milk, which would prove to be highly valuable and worthy of imitation were it not liable to the well-known objection quis, custodiet, &c. The society has confided the control of milk sales to a special commission, embracing the director of the veterinary school, a veterinary doctor, a doctor of medicine, and two university professors. The object of the inspecting committee will be to exclude milk rendered injurious by the admixture of any foreign principles, no matter what their source may be or how introduced, whether directly or indirectly. The veterinary surgeon will examine all cows in such establishments as shall enrol themselves under the society; his attention being particularly directed not only to the actual health of the animals, but to the quality of their food, ventilation of sheds, &c., and cleanliness of the stalls. The proprietors of all establishments accepting control are bound to give notice to the veterinary inspector of any disease which may sppear amongst the cattle, and to reject any kind of food that he may consider improper. The society reserves to itself the right of having the milk examined whenever it may think proper. The commission is not paid, either directly or indirectly ; but the veterinary surgeon receives a certain salary from the license establishments-if we may so call them-with this prudent restriction, that the salary passes through the hands of the society's cashier.-Medical Examiner.

FASHION SERMS TO HAVE MORE to answer for than I imagined. The Bay. Mr. Robbins explained last week at Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, that the reason he had so few lady communicants was that the present fashion in dress caused them to be tied back so tight that they could not possibly kneel at the altarrails .- Truth.

THE BRADLAUGH APPEAL .- The appeal of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant to the Court of Error against the verdict and sentence for publishing an improper book on over-population will be assisted by a statement now made by certain of the jurymon. One of them (easy the *Liverpool Courier*) asserts that six of the jury did not consent and did not intend to assent to the verdict of "guilty," and further alleges that before the special verdict was offered it was agreed among them that if the Lord Chief Justice would not accept their verdict in their own words, the jury should again retire and consult. Now, if this be a true statement of the opinions and intentions of the jury, and if six of them sign a deposition to that effect, it may considerably benefit the position of the defendants. Meantime, Mr. Bradlaugh is endeavouring by process in ct ambers to compel the unknown prosecutor to bring in the roll of the proceedings. This being done there will still remain a protracted system of legal action to be taken before the Court of Error can give its decision.

"I wish I knew how I could make neighbour Ransom keep the Sabbath," said the good old Rev. Dr. Royers. "Lend it to him, pa," said the D.D.'s hopeful son. "He never borrowed anything yet which he didn't keep."