

SOLD AT
SUTHERLAND'S
PLAIN & FANCY
STATIONERY
WAREHOUSE
93, SOUTH BRIDGE
EDINBURGH.



Margaret A. G. Mercer afterwards
Lady Dawson -



INDIAN RUBBER

Or Goutchou, is the milky juice of a tree. After exuding from which, it becomes hard, by exposure to the atmosphere. The tree grows chiefly in South America, on the banks of the River Amazon, & in Brazil. It has been lately discovered in Asia. A mineral bitumen, very similar to it, has been found in Derbyshire. — Indian Rubber is made into flambears by the South Americans. One two feet long $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, will burn 12 hours. — It was first brought into England in A.D. 1735.

by the French, & is now extensively used in making Shoes - Boots - Cloaks - &c. In 1830. 5200 lbs. were imported into England. The chemist Raouger, discovered that Ether & rectified Naphtha, alone dissolved it.

Rice

Is one of the grains. It is an esculent vegetable. It grows in clusters & in cases, & requires a marshy soil. - It is less nutritious than wheat, is of a clear white color, almost approaching to transparency. In the country round the Levant it is used as the principal food, & serves for bread. The Chinese make a wine of it. A spirituous liquor termed Arrack is drawn from it; & it

is frequently used as a medicine
Rice grows in Greece - Italy -
Spain - The East & West India
& America. It is imported
into Britain.

Salt

Is of three kinds viz. Sea Salt. Fossil
or rock salt, & lime salt. Rock Salt
is chiefly found in Poland -
Hungary - & Catalonia, also at the
town of Nantwich in Sheshire -
but near Cracow in Poland
is by far the largest subter-
ranean mine, which was dis-
covered in 1251. Men women
& horses live continually in it.
they have flambeaux for light
a fresh water river for water
& are governed by their own
polity. They quarry the salt and

then will it. Brine Springs
are fountains which flow with
salt water, instead of fresh
as at Borrowdale in Cumber-
land - Weston in Staffordshire
& at Downton in Worcestershire
Salt has the peculiar property
of preserving meat & other articles
from corruption. It gives ferti-
lity to some lands, it is re-
fined by boiling in a caldron,
it gives seasoning & relish to
various kinds of food, & is
used by all nations.

Ginger

Is an aromatic root - and is used
both as a spice and a medicine
It is imported chiefly from Java
and in Malabar, East Indies,
and the Caribbean Islands, and

West Indies. Its appearance is like a rush both in stem & flower - and of a knotty-resinous-hot-and-pungent quality. Marmalade-cakes & beer are made of ginger.

As a medicine it strengthens the stomach, awakens the appetite and promotes digestion, and is efficacious for expelling flatulency. It is ground into a powder. The Indians eat this root by way of salad: mixing it with other herbs, and seasoning it with oil and vinegar. It is rather a singular fact attending the preservation of this useful-spice, that it can only be preserved when green, by covering it with sugar or hon-

eg. The radish of our country is similar to it.

Socrates

An Athenian philosopher was born 471 year B.C. - his father was a sculptor. Xanthippe was the name of his wife - a scold - Plato and Protagoras were his pupils - he lived in the reign of Philip king of Macedonia - whose son Alexander the great conquered the world. he died in Babylon. Socrates believed and taught the immortality of the soul - for which he was publicly accused by Melitus and condemned to die by drinking hemlock - he died 30 days after his condemnation - aged 70 years - the Athenians after-

wards reported of this seed -
and dedicated a temple to him,
in which they worshipped him
as a Semigod. It was built by
Lycippus.

China

Is a country of Asia, and is
bounded on the North by Tartary,
on the East by the Pacific Ocean,
on the South by the Persian Em-
pire & Chinese Sea, & on the West
by Independent Tartary. It contains
fifteen provinces; a country so
large has great variety of cli-
mate, to the South it is very
hot, but to the North the peo-
ple experience all the rigor of
a European winter. The country
is in general flat, & intersected
by several large rivers & canals

there are also several large lakes.

China is governed by an emperor, who has unlimited power over the lives of his subjects; acts of despotism or cruelty, however, are very rare, as he views them more in the light of children, than slaves. The nobility are called mandarins, who have their place & rank given to them wholly from their merit; a long course of studies & examinations being requisite, before they are chosen. There are eight offices of government inferior to that of mandarin, the lowest of which has the oversight of ten families, & is accountable for all their misdemeanors.

They believe in a Supreme Being, besides many minor gods & Demons; they have no day set apart for worship, their Pagodas being open at all times to the visits of devotees.

The principal employment of the inhabitants is agriculture; they raise two crops of grain annually, & between the harvests various kinds of phulias, also the tea plant which grows to the height of five feet, bears a fragrant yellow blossom: its leaf is prepared dried, & exported in immense quantities, from the port of Canton, the only place at which foreigners are allowed to land, & even there, a wall is built to prevent their getting

into the town. Porcelain ware, made from a sort of white clay, found in great abundance is also an extensive article of export.

Amongst the antiquities of China, stands unrivalled, as a work of art, the great wall which separates it from Tartary. It is fifteen hundred miles long, and broad enough to admit of six horses running abreast, upon it, at the distance of a hundred yards from each other, stand massy square towers. It is carried across high mountains, through deep valleys, & even over rivers by means of arches. It was built 2100 years ago, to protect the country against the invasions of -

The Tartars.

Their manners & customs are extremely different from those of other nations; their dress is in general simple & uniform. The color for mourning is white. It is densely populated, & not an inch of arable ground is left uncultivated. Millions of its inhabitants live constantly on the water, in sort of boat houses.

In the mountains to the West, & North, are mines of gold, silver, iron, white copper, common copper, mercury, rock crystal, granite, & various kinds of marble, coal, &c. There are almost every sort of known wild animal, the lion excepted, & some species peculiar to itself. I have already mentioned,

That no foreigner is permitted
to enter into China: so that
comparatively little is known
of its internal arrangement.
There is at present a war going
on between it, & Britain, & they
being far inferior to us in
military tactics, we shall
probably obtain a more enlarged
& accurate history of their coun-
try, manners, & customs; this
much, however, of their history
has been pretty well authenti-
cated - & all agree, in the
opinion of their being most in-
dustrious, honorable, & candid
amongst themselves, but con-
sider it no disgrace to lie, deceive
& cheat strangers as much as pos-
sible.

Spain
Is bounded on the

A Good Hint to Housewives.

Domestic order, like theatrical machinery, produces the greatest pleasure when the strings are concealed.

Madame Recker

Kindness.

The humble current of little kindnesses, which, though but a creeping streamlet, yet incessantly flows; although it glides in silent secrecy within the domestic walls of private life, and makes neither noise in the world nor appearance, forms, in the end, a more

copious tribute into the store of
human comfort & felicity than
any sudden & transient flood of
detached bounty, however ample,
that may rush into it with a
mighty sound.

Fawcett.

Extract In Education

There is a season when the
youthful must cease to be young
& the beautiful to excite admiration
; to learn to grow old gracefully is,
perhaps, one of the rarest & most
valuable arts which can be taught
to woman. And it must be con-
fessed it is a most severe trial
for those women to be called
to lay down beauty, who have

nothing else to take up. It is for
this sober season of life that
education should lay up its
richest resources. However disre-
garded they may hitherto have been,
they will be wanted now. When
admirers fall away, & flatterers become
mute, the mind will be compelled
to retire into itself; & if it find
no entertainment at home, it
will be driven back again upon
the world with increased force.
Yet forgetting this, do we not seem
to educate our daughters exclusively
for the transient season of
youth, when it is to mature
life we ought to advert? Do we
not educate them for a crowd,
forgetting that they are to live at
home? for the world, & not for
themselves? For show, & not use?

for time, & not for eternity?

Hannah More

The Pleading Infant

Now on the Mother's bosom, Babe, for ^{holy is} on that
Thou art. Should find thee yet, the precious One, the girl
Held in the mother's arms above life's dark ^{inward} ~~dark~~ ^{stand} ~~stand~~
Thou lookest with the father's smile upon the floating green
Play to best innocence! Thou art Lucinda's darling,
A charmed power for thee has set the hole of fairy ground
Each of some simple Nature now can sanction befriend
Nay, to that willing heart as yet the duty & the End
Play, for she has good labor to be with. Come to seek its joy
Alas! when Duty grows the law. Enjoyment fades away!

Schiller

From the German

Recollections of a short
trip to
France & Belgium

Saturday 25 May, we started from
the Bucklebury Arms Pardon by the
Southeastern Railway. Passed Croyden,
Godstone, Reigate, Sunbury Wells and
Falkstone. Arrived at Dover about
half past one. Three or four very
dark tunnels are cut through the
chalky cliffs, so striking - as you approach
Dover & from which England derives
its name of Albion. Remarked the
very high sounding names given to
the engines belonging to the Railway;
Jupiter, Hammonia, & many strange
Japan names. Started for Boulogne
about half past two in a very small

Shamboat the Britannia. Does not at
all an interesting place as far as we
could see, but looked well from the sea
chiefly on account of its white cliffs &
castle. The passage from Dover to Boulogne
is nearly always rough on account of its
narrow channel & we did not escape
a tossing although the day was fine.
Arrived at Boulogne a little before six
evening. A person visiting the Continent
for the first time, must be struck on
landing with the unusual sounds, and
appearances presented to them. The fisher-
women, with which Boulogne abounds
are observed on account of their pecu-
liar costume resembling, however, in
a great measure the Quaker ladies
of the same profession but without their
fresh complexion. They wear long earrings,

of gold for the most part. The National
solubility forces itself on your notice before
landing. On ascending the gangway, we
found it raised some little distance
above the pier, with a Dowania, or
Custom house office on each side
to assist us in jumping from it. One
of the inventions used by the French gov-
ernment for the detection of smugglers, as
the men from long practice can pretty
accurately guess, from the appearance
of each person what their weight
should be, so a person with heavily
laden pockets is liable to discovery.
We were then escorted by four or five
of these Dowanias to the Custom house,
for the purpose of having our luggage
searched. This was only done very slightly,

but sufficiently to decompose our articles
more than was agreeable. Afterwards it
was sent to our Hotel. Arrived at our
Inn (The Royal Hotel) too late for the table
d'hôte at five, so dined in private. One
dish quite a novelty, an omelette served
up in flaming brandy. Met a Mr. Woodhouse
at the Hotel a giddy young fellow who has
resided there for many months idling and
drinking. Next day Sabbath. Being tired
said I'd be late to be able to attend the Pro-
testant morning service and did not know
where the church was. Whitsunday consequent
ly extra ceremonies in the Catholic Church,
but too late for Mass. At last succeeded
in finding the English episcopal Chapel,
but did not enter, as the sermon had
commenced. - being sorry to see through the

glass door a crucifix displayed in the true
Polish fashion on the altar. After some
little trouble, we succeeded in finding
the Scotch church - ascertained there
was service at six (half past) in the eve.
Returned to the Hotel sorry to think of our
unprofitable morning. In the afternoon,
went to another Protestant church in the
Rue St. Martin near the ramparts, but
were again disappointed, there being no
service in the afternoon. Remarked in
the same street, a very handsome unfin-
ished building, in a classical style of
architecture. Did not ascertain what it
was commenced for. Returning we entered
a Catholic Church. vesper. The singing, as
usual, attractive. Remarked a graceful

statue of the Virgin surrounded by white
lilies and camellias. Nothing else worthy
of remark. 5 o'clock table d'hôte, good
many persons there. Met here Miss Hodg-
son & Miss Shaw our future fellow travel-
lers. After dinner. Scotch Church. Good
simple discourse. Monday understood
there was to be a review but mistaken
Balloting for recruits instead. Walked
to the Cemetery with Misses A. & J. Amos
by seeing Scotch pastry over a door. Poor
Scotch woman husband left her.
Wished to see the Museum / shut / Decided
this day to proceed to Belgium. Misses A.
and J. requested to accompany us. Boulogne
on the whole is a nice place, but too many
English. English almost universally spoken, at

least understood. Nothing extraordinary
in the town. The walk on the ramparts
delightful. Sweet gardens outside the walls
and pretty suburbs. Good cavers in ivory.
- Tuesday. Started for Belgium at nine.
Passed Marquise a little place where the
people of Boulogne go to dance. Guignes a
small village. Arrived, a fortified and
picturesque town. Between these two last,
Francis the first of France and Henry 8.
of England met on neutral ground &
from the magnificence of their proceedings
the place was called the field of the cloth
of gold. Between this & St. Omer nothing
worthy of remark. Not suffered however
to be dull as a French man and woman
entertained us all the way with their

constant chatter. Bales, Tolka, and per-
fumery, the principal themes of their discourse.
Of the latter the female had a perfect
load which she had brought from Paris
as she did not expect to get things of the
kind so cheap at Brussels where she
was going. 5th of St. Omer. Pretty suburbs
lovely country houses. On alighting at
the inn much amused by a Nottingham
man who had been travelling from
Boulogne in another part of the dil-
igence and who did not know
a word of French and had no pass-
port. He was going to visit his son,
a lace manufacturer of Lille. Wished to
see something of the town especially the
church of St. Bertin, a fine miss but
kept so long waiting for our dinner

which was brought in by slow degrees
all the best things last, that we could
not, as we had to depart at six. Got
to Lille about 4 in the morning of Wednes-
day after travelling all night. More than
200 windmills outside the Paris gate of
the city. Only place we stopped at on
the road worthy of remark Bethune.
Foreign looking market place. Coffee in
a queer place in the night - among com-
by men & gens d'armes. Put me in mind
of some of Teniers pictures. Saw nothing
of Lille as we immediately got into an
omnibus to take us to the railway station
for Ghent. Wednesday about 10. Beautiful
clean Hotel, causing us to remember what
we had heard of the cleanliness of Belgium.
Parched curtains. Hoses in all the rooms

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Good breakfast - a very nice cake with
currants. different from what I had tasted
before. Pretty parlours, white walls painted
delicate blue pattern. Hired a valet de place
very civil & well informed. Spoke a little
English. Church of St. Michael. Crucifixion
Vandyck. Splendid relic for it is but a
relic. Lovely pictures of the Assumption of
the Virgin also a sweet one of the Annun-
ciation both modern. Canopy in the centre
of the church with a horrid dollish figure
of the Virgin dressed in a splendid robe,
under it natural flowers placed around.
Lovely pulpit & pulpit stairs. Base of pulp-
it white marble, sculptured to represent
a fig tree in fruit. Balustrade of stairs
mahogany, imitating a vine with leaves
& fruit. Modern artist. Cathedral of St.
Baron. It is one of the most handsome

in its internal proportions and splendid
in its decorations of all the churches of Bel-
gium it was founded in 944, the choir
and crypt were rebuilt in 1228 and the
whole was finished in the beginning of
the 16. century. The walls are lined with
black marble the balustrades are of white
or variegated marble, the gates of the chap-
els are brass and innumerable statues and
paintings ornament every vacant space.
Over the choir at a very considerable eleva-
tion are affixed the names and banners
of the knights of the golden fleece. The organ
its pulpit is carved with the allegory of
Time and Truth. The latter bears in his
hand a book on which is written in
latin. "Awake thou that sleepest and arise

from the dead and Christ shall give the
light." Above the pulpit is a tree with
gilt apples representing the tree of knowledge
with the serpent entwined about it. In
the front is a cherub holding a large cross.
Thus are displayed the disease and the
antidote. It is carved by Salveau an
artist of Ghent. The high altar is itself
a remarkable object bearing the statue
St. Bawon in his ducal dress, by Verbrugge.
In front of it are four tall Copper Can-
dlesticks, remarkable as having belonged
to Charles I. It is supposed that they may
have adorned the Chapel of Whitehall
as St. Pauls Church, and that they were
sent out of England and sold in the
Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. They still
bear the arms of England. Lovely statues

of bishops: one group affected me more than anything of the kind I can remember to have seen before or since. The bishop Vanderpoos is reclining in extreme bodily suffering, with an angel at his side directing his attention to the sufferings of Christ who is represented between two Roman soldiers one of whom is taking him by the hair and scourging him. One can fancy the angel saying "The servant is not greater than his lord". The pain yet resignation expressed in the countenance and languidly clasped hands of the bishop is wonderful. A magnificent canopy in the middle of the church, with another noble statue of the virgin and Christ. The decorations wonderfully rich. A rope or chain reaches from the ceiling to the top of the

canopy, on which is strung gay garlands
Large vases of artificial flowers at the
four corners of the canopy. 11th Chapel. One
of the finest works ever produced by the
early Flemish school; the masterpiece of
the brothers Hubert and John van Eyck.
Date 1432, celebrated all over Europe. The
subject is the adoration of the spotted
Lamb. In the centre is seen the Lamb
as described in the Revelations, surrounded
by angels, and approached by worshippers
in 4 groups; on the right in the distance
are the holy virgins and female saints;
on the left the bishops & founders of mon-
astic order; in the foreground, on the
right of the fountain of life, are the
patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testa-
ment, on the left, the apostles & saints of

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the new, while in the horizon are the towers
of the new Jerusalem, copied from some
old Flemish City. Two of the figures in the
right hand Corner of the picture represent
the brothers Van Dyck. More than 300. heads
may be counted in this wonderful production
all finished with the most scrupulous
correctness. The upper part of the picture,
contains in three compartments, the figures
of God the Father, with John the Baptist
on one side and the Virgin on the other
- A masterpiece of Rubens. "H. Brown renoun-
cing the profession of a soldier to enter the
convent of St. Amand as a monk." Afterward
went to see the Theatre. Did not expect
to be much pleas'd, but quite mistaken.
The theatre itself very commodious: shown
the box her Majesty occupied while at Ghent

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carriage do not set down at the door of
the theatre, but drive into a well-paved
yard covered, something like a large room,
very convenient. A coffee room & two salles
de bal. Magnificent. The two last of differ-
ent degrees of splendour. The plainest adorned
by elegant pillars supporting a gallery in its
turn bearing Caryatides supporting the ceiling.
These figures are beautiful, having flowing
hair. The more splendid of the rooms, de-
corated with paintings on the walls and
gilding in profusion, with a raised
seat at one end (the Queen of England sat
here) floor inlaid (parquet). Hotel de Ville
striking and singular. Belfroi tower close
by good architectural view formed by
these two last. The library, a delightful col-
lection of books. A few busts in it of cele-
brated persons of Flanders. At one end

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a large modern picture representing a scene
at Ghent with a noble lady interfering.
Palace de justice, splendid new building.
Left Ghent in the evening and arrived
at Brussels rather late at night. Ghent
a most splendid town, very foreign looking
Canals in many of the streets with trees
at the sides. Many buildings remaining of
the era when the Spaniards were masters
of the low countries. The fronts of these are
like the gable end of a house battlemented,
and sometimes richly ornamented. Brussels
Hotel de Suede, very large clean inn, stupendous
waiters. Next day after breakfast Miss S. & S.
hired a vigilante and a balot de place, to
take a drive round the town as we had
not time to walk. It is a lovely gay little
place, splendid houses and shops.

Beautiful enclosure called the Park, with
avenues of splendid trees and statues, and
fountains, placed with infinite taste at
proper distances. Elegant gates with colossal
grotesque statues of children and animals.
Church of St. Gudule. fine painted glass
perspective of the interior striking from
the effect of the colossal statues of the twelve
apostles placed against the piers in the
Nave. Exquisite pulpit "generally considered
the masterpiece of Verbrugge" representing
Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise.
Manufacture of lace, very interesting. Some
is worked on a pillow, but that which
is done in spings to be sawn on is worked
by the fingers through a hole, that which is
finished being fastened to a pillow and
kept covered. Another part is worked by
a needle and thread. Railway to Antwerp

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passing Vilvoorde and Mechlin. Tried to
distinguish the Chateau of Rubens near
Vilvoorde, but could only observe a moated
enclosure, in which, I believe, the building
is situated. Saw little of Mechlin en passant
One high tower. St. Rumbold. - Antwerp
Hotel St. Antoine. on the Place Verte.
Table d'hot the best I ever sat down
to. Everything good and beautifully laid
out. excellent waiting. Beautiful room
long windows on both sides with
flowers in them. Ceiling beautiful, in
compartments painted with birds and
groups of flowers. Excellent pudding, made
with Savoy biscuit. Curtains in our
rooms more beautiful than any I have
seen on the Continent. Sitting room cur-
iously decorated in compartments resembling

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coffins, and groups of lovely flowers. Sofas
and chairs of green worsted velvet, very
pretty. Hired a valet de place. Place
Verte. elegant statue of Rubens. hand-
some man - fine Flemish costume.
Cathedral of "Notre Dame". One of the largest
churches and most beautiful specimens
of Gothic architecture in the Netherlands
is believed to have been commenced in
the middle of the 13th century and to have
taken 84 years to finish. The great attraction
in this church is the celebrated masterpiece
of Rubens "The Descent from the Cross" I
need not describe this picture as des-
cant on its beauties, it is universally
known from the numerous engravings
extant of it. Few that I have seen do it
justice; the head of the Magdalen, which

I think very sweet, and more delicate than Rubens females in general, I have never seen well copied. There are two shutters to this picture, on which are represented the salutation of Mary and Elizabeth and St. Christopher &c. There is another splendid picture as a companion to this. "The elevation of the Cross. The new stales in the choir, designed & executed by Professor Goerts of Louvain, of exquisite tabernacle work foliage &c. and interspersed with figures of saints, apostles, and scriptural groups, in chusters excellent drawing and elaborate execution, are not surpassed by many ancient examples. The pulpit exquisite, carved in wood, representing the four quarters of the globe

as female figures. Europe in front,
 Asia and America at the sides and
 flat nosed Africa, the least beautiful,
 behind. Asia is a most graceful figure.
 We thoughtlessly ascended the pulpit,
 and were immediately called down and
 permitted to see any man of the inside
 of the Cathedral. Luckily we had nearly
 seen all, excepting closely examining
 the magnificently carved organ. On com-
 ing out we ascended the steeple going up
 383 steps; the whole height is 403 feet,
 so that we were not far from the
 top. It is one of the loftiest in the world.
 During the partial bombardment of
 the town in 1830 General Chassée -

artillery men knocked off one as two of
the small primals of the steeple. We should
have been more gratified than we
were with the extensive view from
the top gallery, had we not been so be-
tried. I do not, however think, that under
any circumstances it would be found
very interesting to a foreigner, excepting
to those who wish to mark the locali-
ties of the siege. The aspect of the town
is uniform, of course excepting the numer-
ous churches, and the country round perfect-
ly flat. The windings of the Schelde are
to be traced until it flows into the sea,
and the celebrated - *Ten de Lande* is a promi-
nent object. On the outside near the towers

is an old draw-well now a pump, said to be the work of Quintyn Matsys, who from a blacksmith became a painter in order to obtain the hand of a painter's daughter, her father having said she should marry none but a person of that profession. Matsys became eminent. We took a vigilante and repaired to the Citadel, which most of our party were most anxious to visit. We however felt so tired with mounting the tower of the Cathedral that we preferred sitting in the vehicle to await their return. Our party returned delighted, and speaking in enthusiastic terms of their intelligent guide, a young girl of fifteen. Proceeded to the Church of St. Andrew where we were delighted beyond measure.

by the pulpit considered one of the finest
 in the Netherlands. It represents Andrew and
 Peter called from their fishing by our
 Saviour, and is executed by Van Houk.
 The three figures are fine: the fish and
 nets wonderfully expressive and delicately
 carved. The labour required to bring this
 elaborate group out of a solid block
 of wood must have been astonishing.
 The crabs ~~seem~~ seem to crawl.. Against a
 pillar in the same church is a portrait
 of Mary Queen of Scot, just above a mon-
 ument raised to the memory of two English
 ladies named Earl, who served her as
 ladies in waiting. Our ignorant walt de
 place said it was Mary's own monument
 and we began to puzzle our heads as to

where she was buried. It was in this
 Church if I remember right, that the
 statues were so very numerous and
 interesting - prophets, apostles, and saints,
 standing in graceful and imposing
 ranks, their attitudes expressive of pen-
 itence, devotion, and joy. I now come
 to what I consider the strangest sight
 we saw in Belgium. On the outside
 of St. Paul's Church, which we next
 visited, is an affair (what shall we
 call it intended to represent Calvar-
 ary an artificial eminence raised against
 the walls of the Church covered with
 or rack-work, and planted with sta-
 tues of saints, angels, prophets and patrons.
 These are larger than life and course of

executed. On ^{the} summit is the Crucifixion. One of the Kings stands by the Cross, holding a cup to catch the blood from the side of Christ. This is represented by a pipe painted red, extending from the figure of our Saviour to the cup. There is a gradual ascent from the entrance of this place till you come to a sort of grotto in which is a representation of the dead body of Christ lying in vestments of silk and muslin. While to the face of the rock are attached boards carved and painted to represent the glowing flames of Purgatory, in the midst of which appear a number of faces bearing the expression of agony. They appear to be within iron bars.

An opposite picture is in this church representing the scourging of Christ by Rubens. There is also a very good copy of it by a modern hand. The difference however is very apparent. The interior of the church is beautiful, as usual the woodwork magnificent; more ranks of saints & richly carved confessionals. There is a sweet statue of the Virgin of white marble with roses round her head. Went into another church to hear the organ and singing very delightful. Returned to our hotel where we had coffee and afterwards sallied out to try to get something to remind us of Antwerp. Not able to get anything singular except a child's bonnet

of leather. The Shops shut very early.
Wished to see the famous picture by
Rubens of the marriage of St. Katherine
in the church of the Augustines, but
the church was shut. Walked about
the streets of Antwerp by moonlight;
beautiful night. foreign city quite
romantic. On coming home, found
the servant who waited upon us
had brought some caps like those
worn by the peas antewomen of Antwerp
and some lace to dispose of. Bought
two. The country women wear a coarse
kind of straw bonnet of a dome shape,
short at the ears. Bonnets are common
ly worn by the peasantry of Flanders
but not in France and the difference

of costume in this³⁰ respect is perceptible
immediately on crossing the boundary
of the two countries. Sometimes in Antwerp
a black silk scarf is worn over the
head. About ten or one party but one
went to witness a ball frequented by people
of the lower classes and came back in
a short time, partly amused and part-
ly annoyed, as they understood there
was not one woman of character there.
I departed from Antwerp early in
the morning on our return to Boulogne.
Passed Ghent and Bruges, and if
I remember right Mechlin. Pleasant
young lady of Bruges in the railway
with her husband child and servant.
Spoke English. Had with her several
ornamental cards with which she said

34
They often file albums, as they are so com-
mon in Brugs. The tradespeople often
have them as large as a common sized
album. Arrived at Ostend a strongly
fortified town. A dull, ugly, place,
where, however the King and Queen of
the Belgians go for sea bathing, I believe
because there is no other watering place
in these dominions. I may here remark
with regard to Belgians in general,
that the cultivation appears beautiful,
the fields more flowery and rich than
any I have ever seen, certainly on ac-
count of the moisture indeed wetness
of the soil. They drain it into canals
which intersect the fields, in which
beautiful cows lay with, and with

32

the windmills, these form the originals of the fascinating pictures of *Cypri* and *Pynakes* and are I think to be met with nowhere but in the Low Countries. The cleanliness of all the Belgian towns is most striking, and the difference between these and the French ones is in this respect as well as in the better cultivation of the lands, distinctly to be remarked on passing the frontier. The Belgian towns are excessively quiet so much so that every one must remark it and very few respectably dressed females are to be seen. The railway carriages in Belgium are much better than British ones indeed very comfortable. - Started very soon from

As tend for Calais a most dull
 road and being very tired we slept
 and were very unobservant. Passed
 Kienpost, strongly fortified. Four or 4.
 miles from which is the boundary
 between France and Belgium, and
 the station of the Custom house. Long
 range of sand hills nearly all along
 our route and also along it a Canal
 on which were two or three truck ships.
 Dunkirk a nice place, environs
 pretty - fortified. Dined here, excellent
 dinner plenty of fish, as it was a
 fast day. Good shrimps. Went away
 again about 6. Gravelines strongly
 fortified. - Eclipse of the moon.
 Calais between 11 and 12 at night

Rescued by commissioners calling
out the names of the various inns.
Hotel Royal. Coffee and went to
bed delighted with the thought of being
permitted to have a good sleep. Next
morning diligence did not set off for
Boulogne until twelve, walked about
Salais. Market day, therefore appears
bustling. Strongly fortified. Boulogne
about 5. Table d'hôte, almost no-
body there. Following day about half
past nine, got on board the Orion
Steamboat, and arrived in Folkestone
at about one. London 8 o'clock.

June. 1844

Like crowded forest trees we stand,
And some are marked to fall:
The axe shall smite at God's command,
And soon shall smite us all.

2^d

Green as the bay-tree, was green,
With its new foliage on,
The eye the thoughtless, have I seen;
I passed — & they were gone

3^d

Read, ye that run, the awful truth,
With which I charge my prayer;
A worm is in the bud of youth,
And at the root of age

4th

No present health can health insure,
For yet an hour to come;
No medicine, tho' it oft can cure
Can always banish the tomb.

Time past & time to come are not,
 Time present is our only lot.
 O God, henceforth our hearts incline,
 To seek no other love than thine!

3th

Then let us fly — to Jesus fly —
 Whose powerful Arm can save,
 So shall our hopes ascend on high,
 And triumph o'er the grave.

Campus

The path of sorrow & that path alone,
 Leads to the land where sorrow is unknown.
 No traiv'ler ever reach'd that blissful abode
 Who found not thorns & briers on his road.
 For He, who knew what human hearts ^{would prove}
 How slow to learn the dictates of his love,
 That, hard by nature, & of stubborn will,
 A life of peace would make them ^{quite} harder
 In spite of the souls his grace design'd.

Call it for a cloud to darken all their years
And said "Go spend them in the vale of tears"
O balm of souls reviving air!
O salubrious streams that murmur there!
Those flowing from the fount of grace above
Those breathed from lips of everlasting love
The flinty soil indeed their feet adorn
Which blasts of trouble nip this springing joy
An envious world will interfere its power
To man delights superior to its own.
And many a pain experienced still within
Reminds them of their hated, sinful, sin,
But ills of every shape, & every name,
Transform'd the blessings, mists their souls
And every moment's calm that soothes the breast
Is given in earnest of eternal rest.

Lowes

Morning Discipline.

When first thine eyes awake, give the soul leave
To do the like; and backward but recovering
The spirit's duk: true hearts spread & leave
unto this God as flowers do to the sun;
Give him thy first then, he shall show thee
His Company all day, & in his sleep.

2

Get never sleep the sun up, Prayers should
Dawn with the day; there are set awful hours
Thou' heaven & us, the manna was not good
After sun rising, far due sullied flowers;
Rise to prevent the sun, sleep doth sins shut,
And heaven's gate opens when the world is shut

3

Walk with thy fellow creatures; not the hush
And whispering amongst them. Not a spring
Or leaf but hath its morning hymn; each bush
And oak doth know Sam. (and thou not being)

I leave thy Care & Sollicits! go this way,
And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

4th

Serve God before the world; let time not go,
till thou hast a blessing; then resign
The whole unto him, & remember who
Prevailed by wrestling ere the sun did shine.
Pour oil upon the stones, weep for thy sins
Then journey on, & have an eye to Heaven

5th

When the world's up, & every swarm abroad,
Keep well thy temples, only not with each day.
Dispatch superstitious, life hath a load
Which must be carried on & safely may;
Yet keep these cares without thee, let the heart
Pre-serve itself alone, & choose the better part.

Van Zaan

It has been remarked, that the names
which form the direct line of primogeniture
from Adam to Noah, are, when liter-
ally translated, as follows:

Adam . Seth . Enos

1st Man . Appointed . Wretched .

Qinon . Mahalcel . Jaad

2^d Miserable . The blessed God . Shall descend

Enoch . Methuselah . Lamech

3^d Sluicing . His death sends . To the afflicted
Noah .

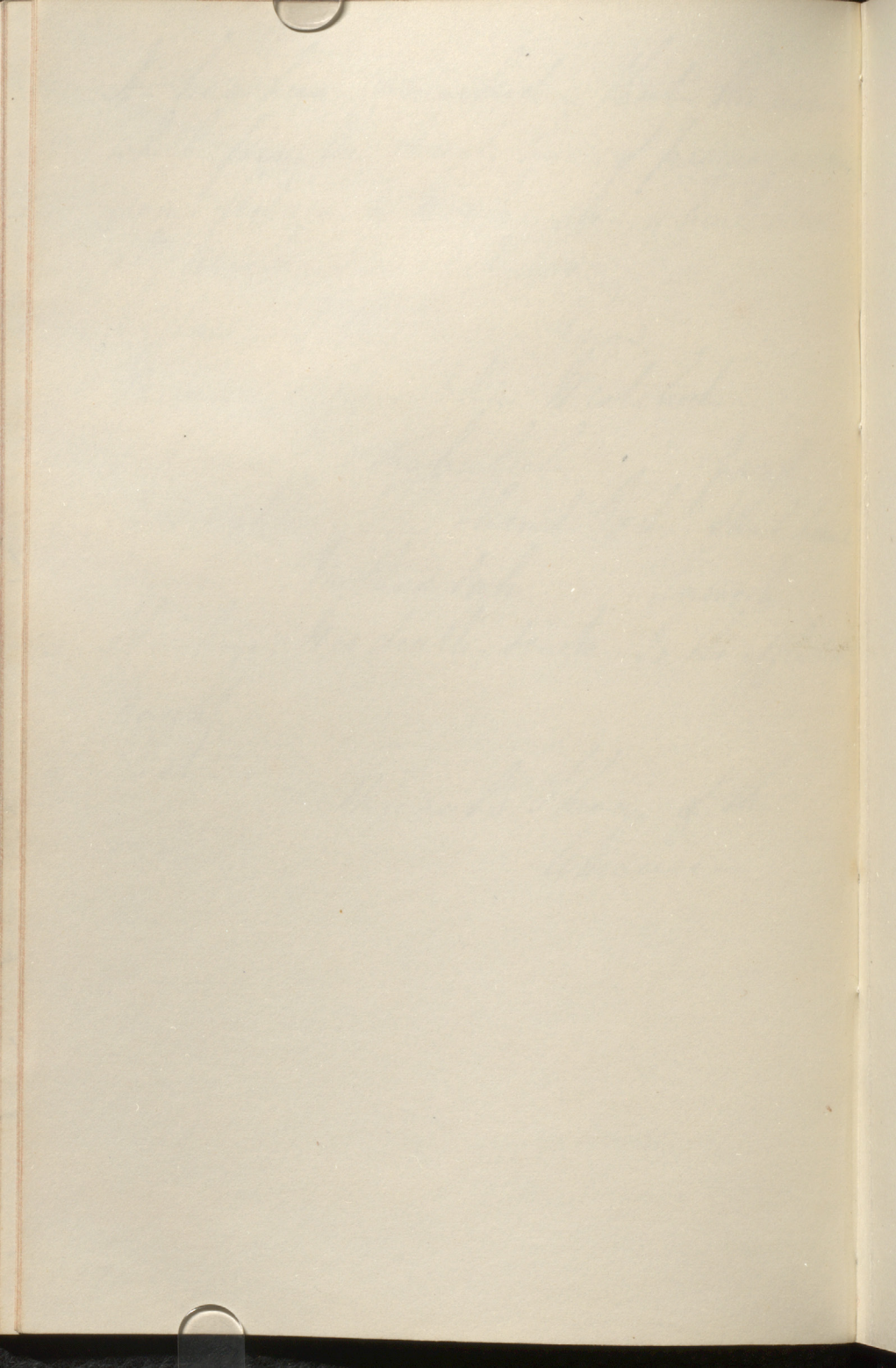
4th Rest .

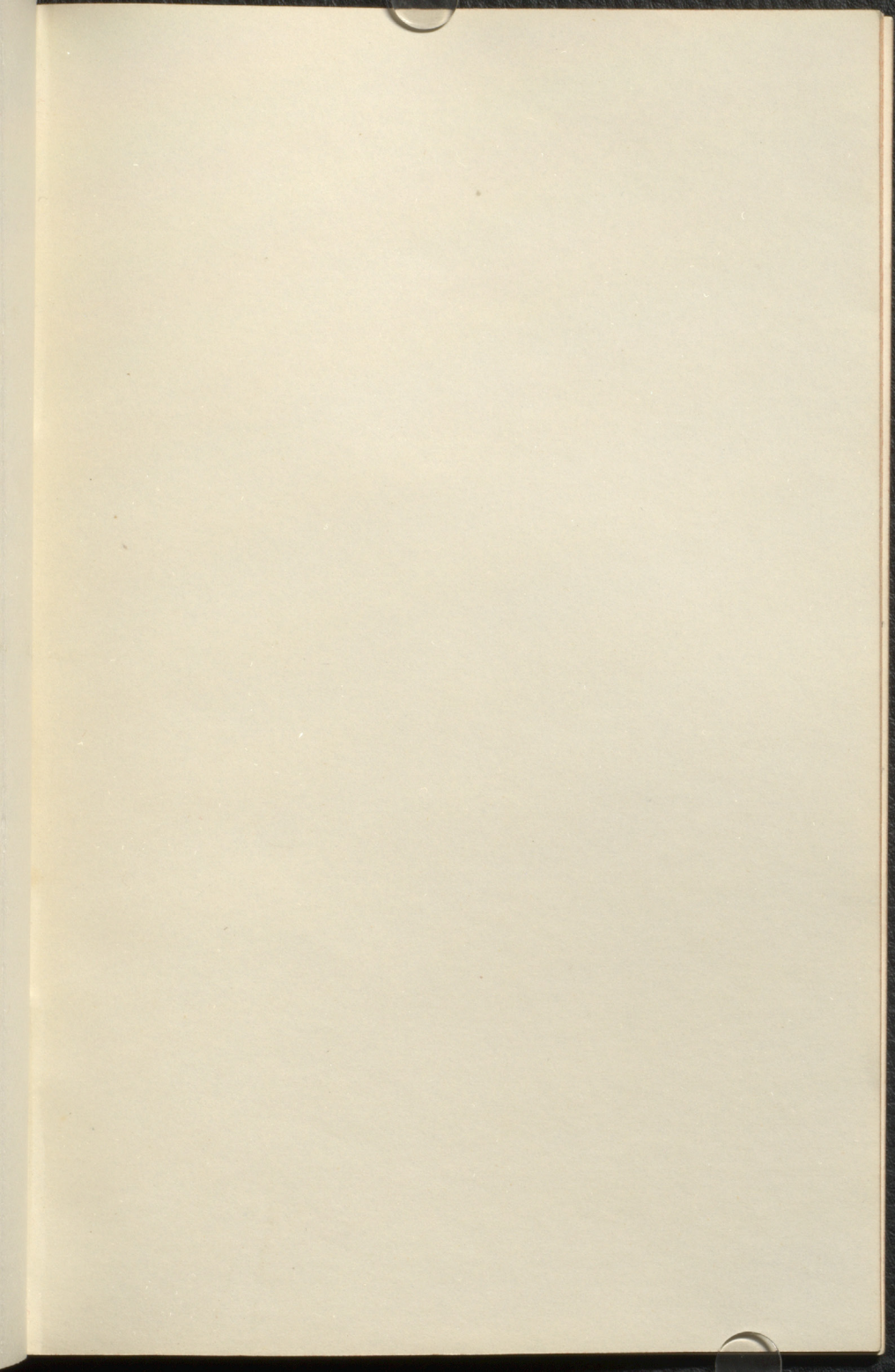
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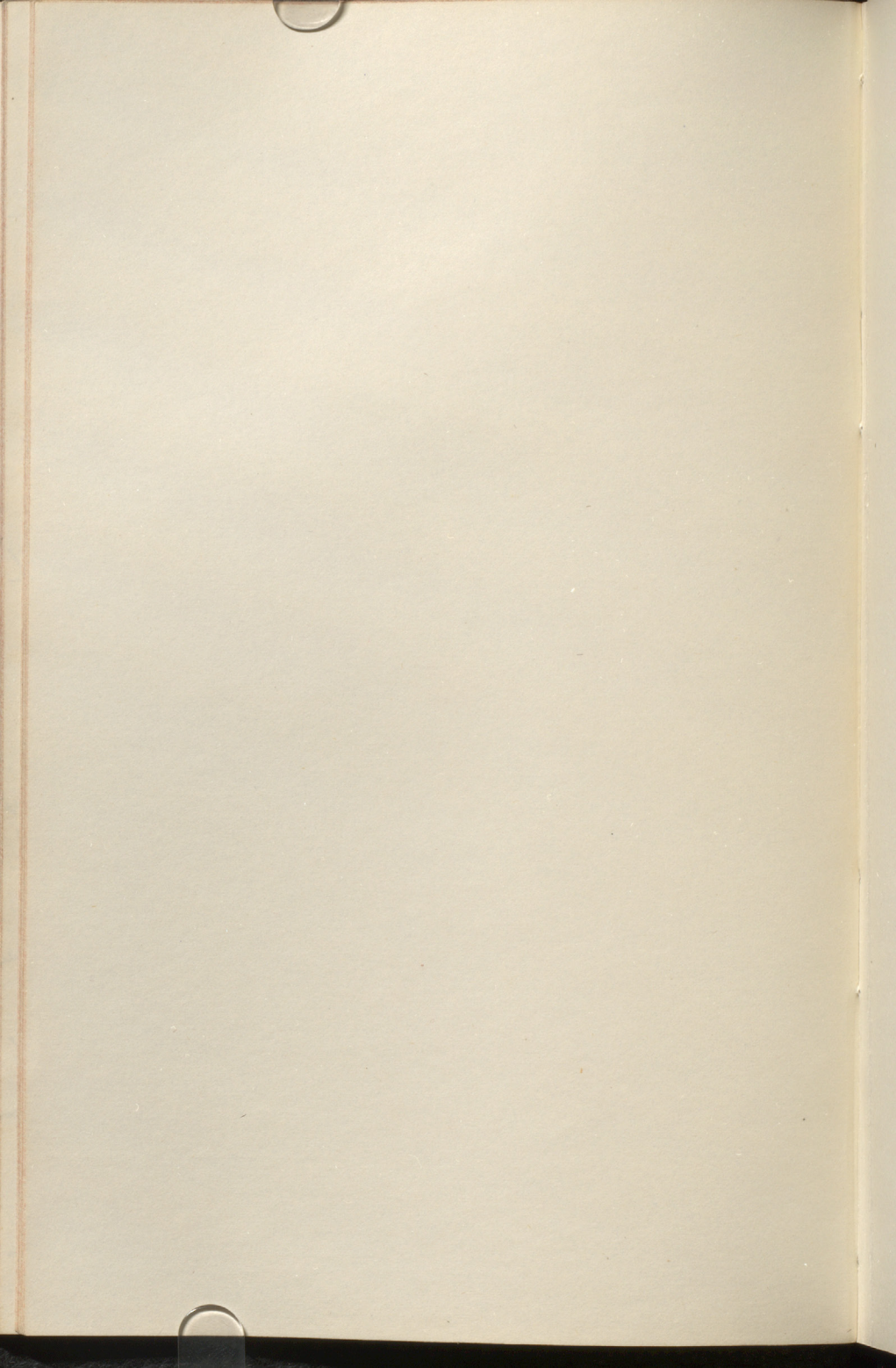
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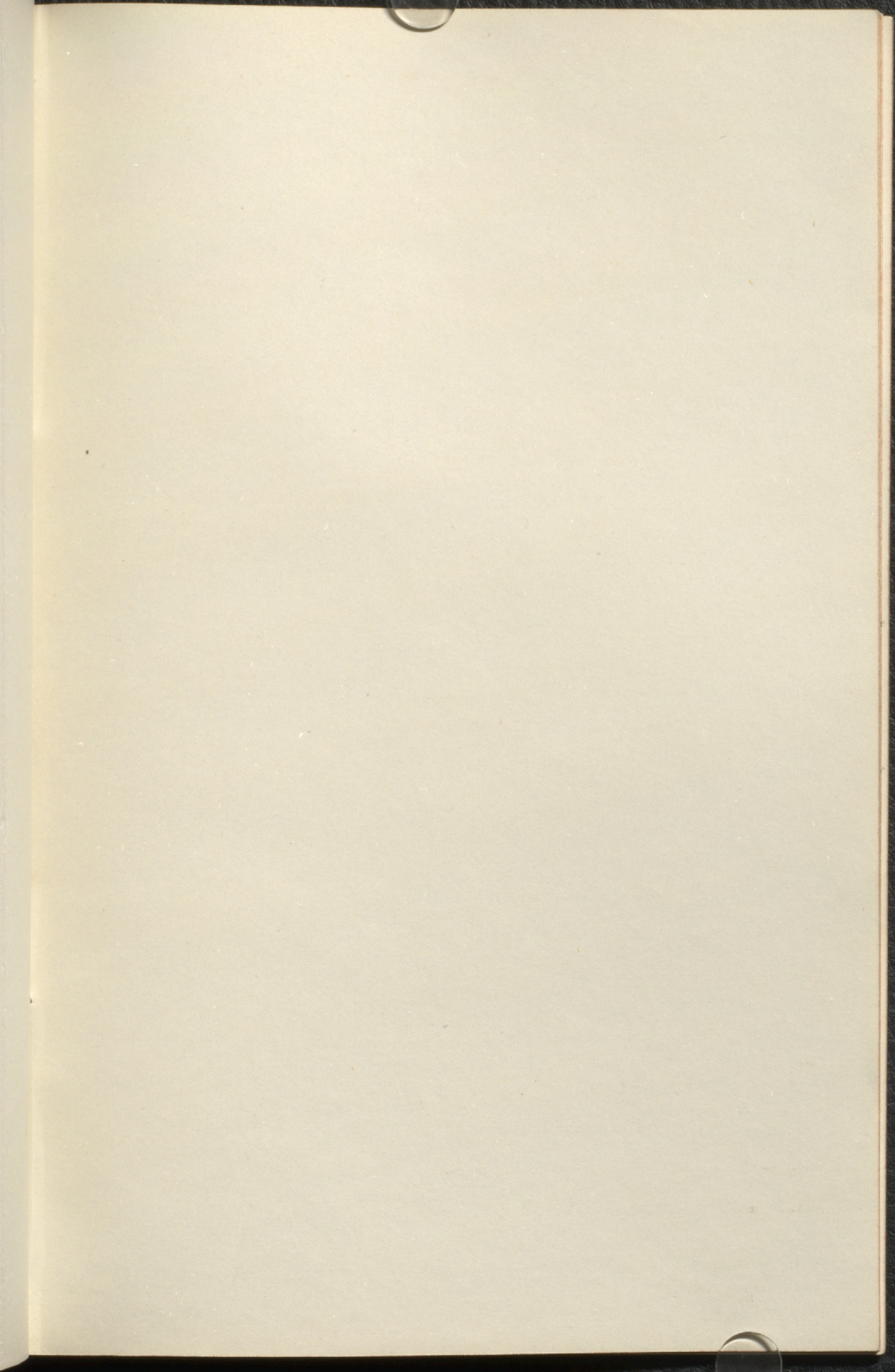
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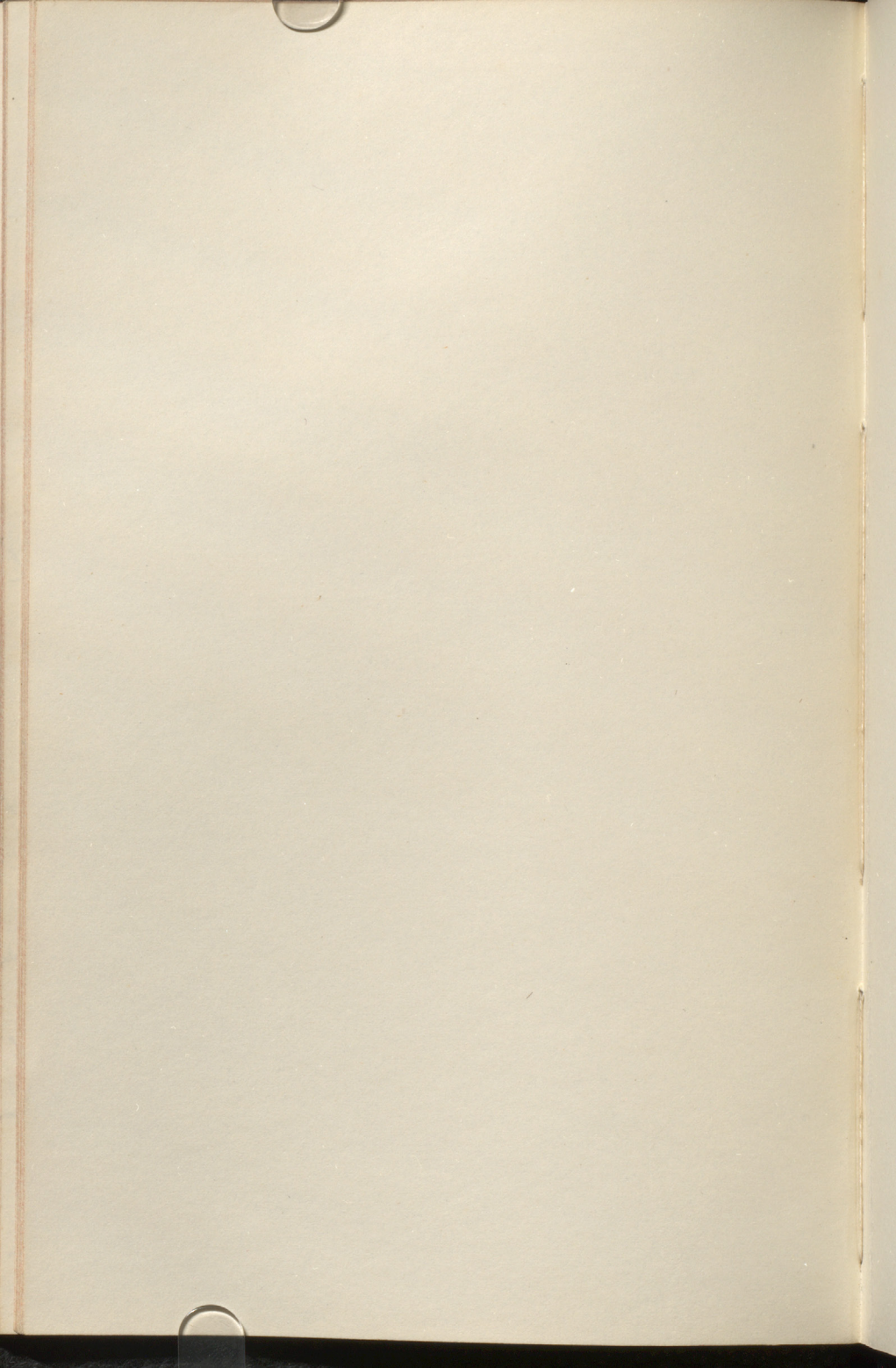
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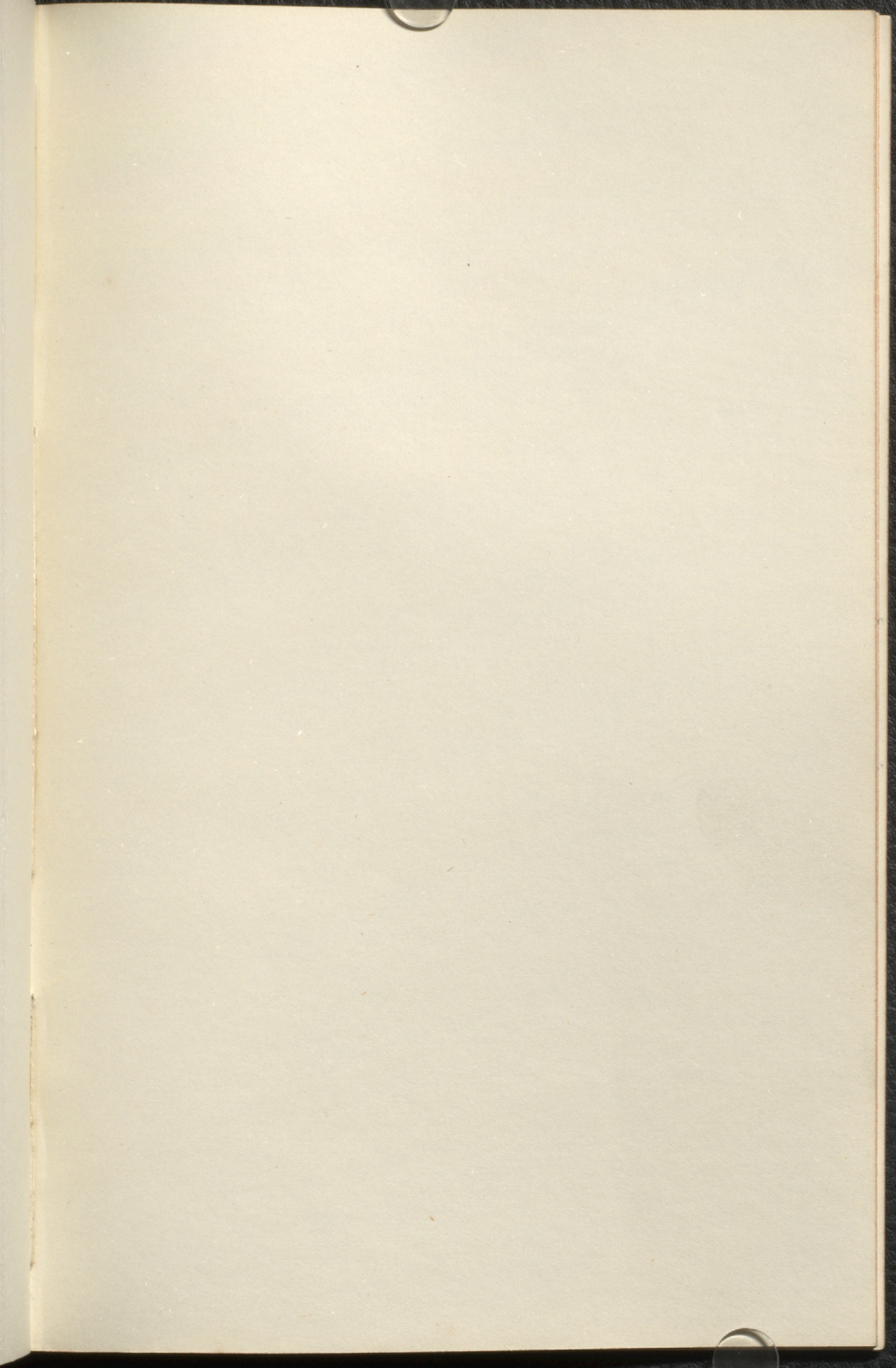


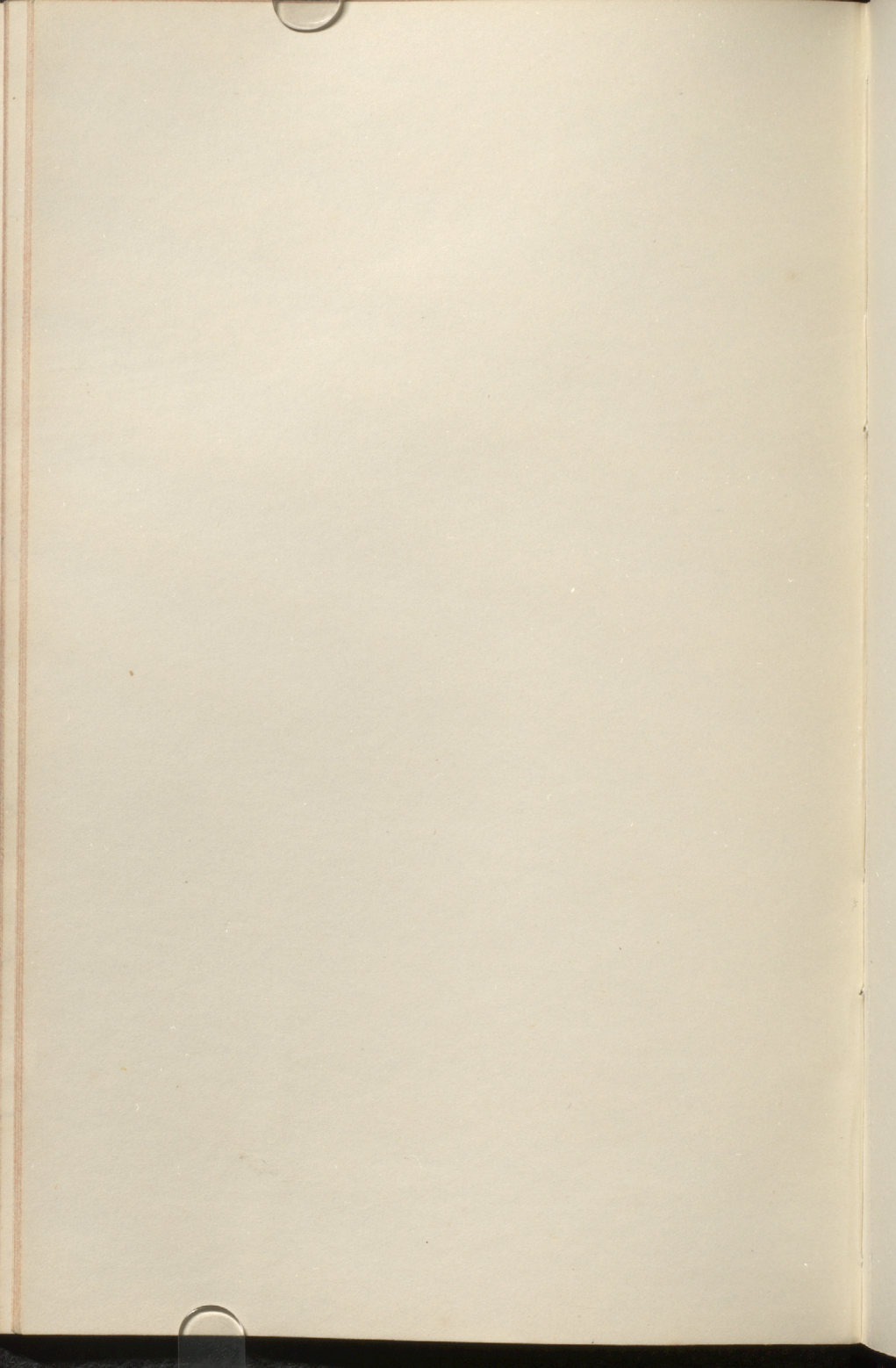


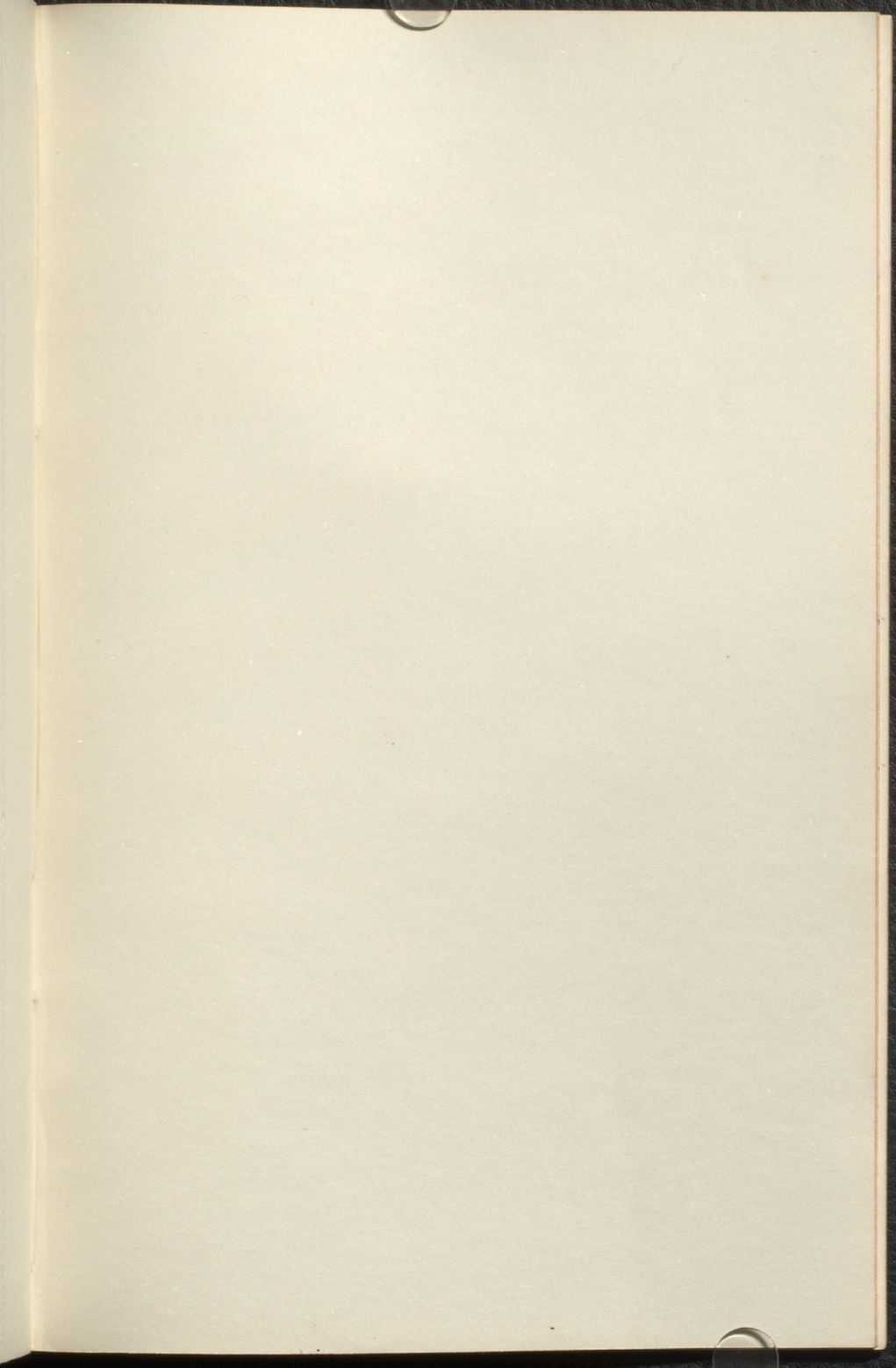


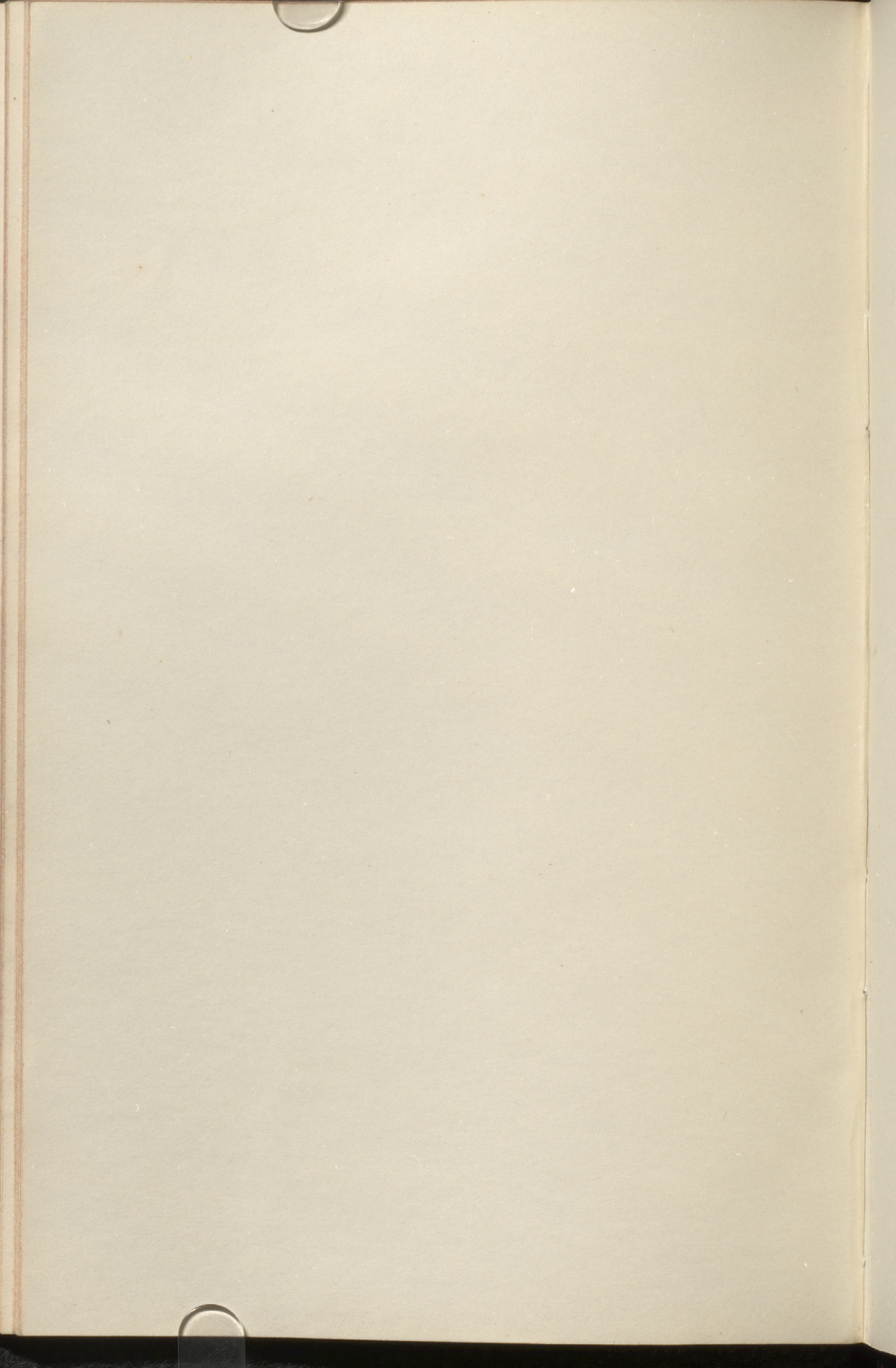


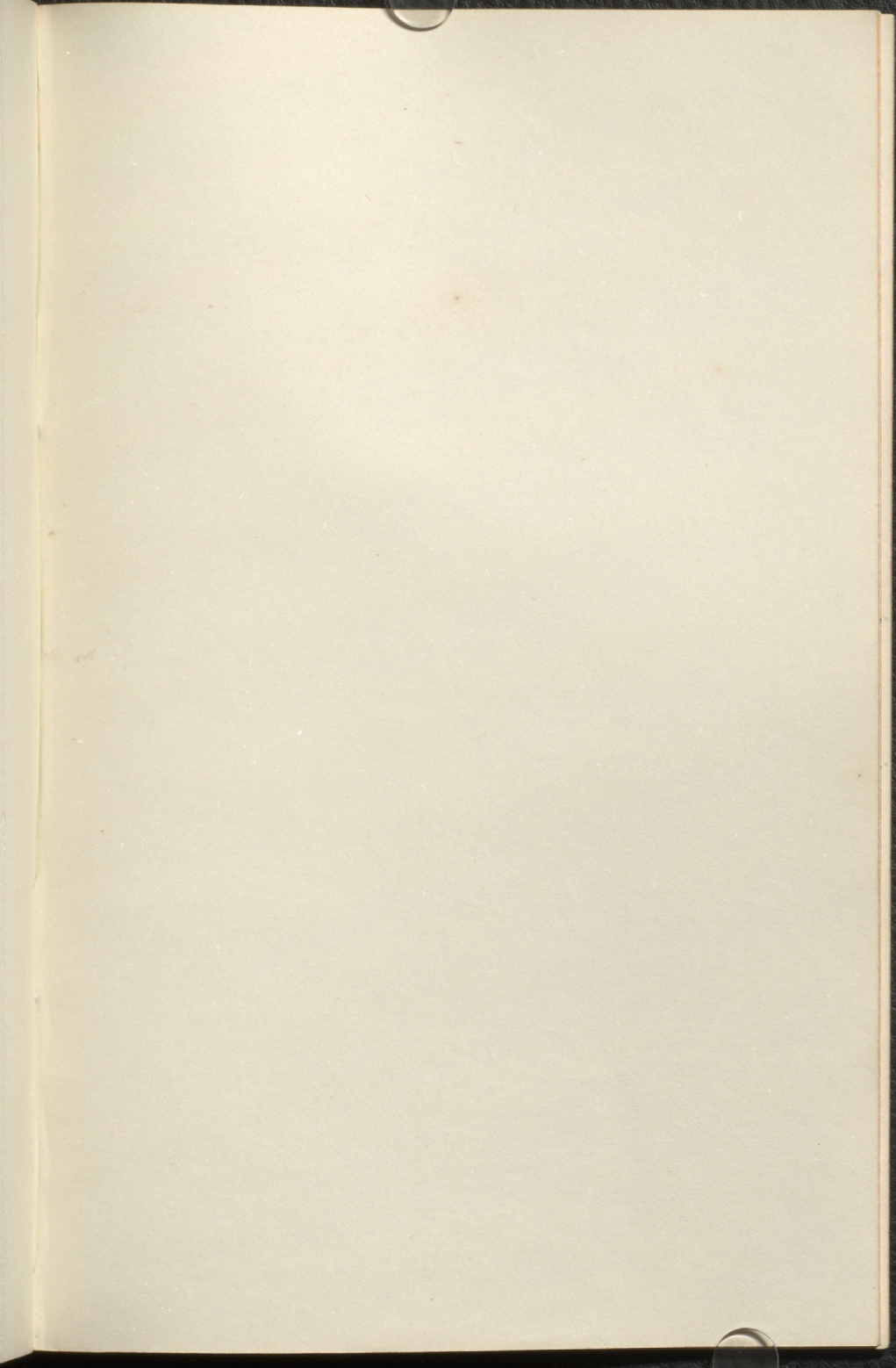


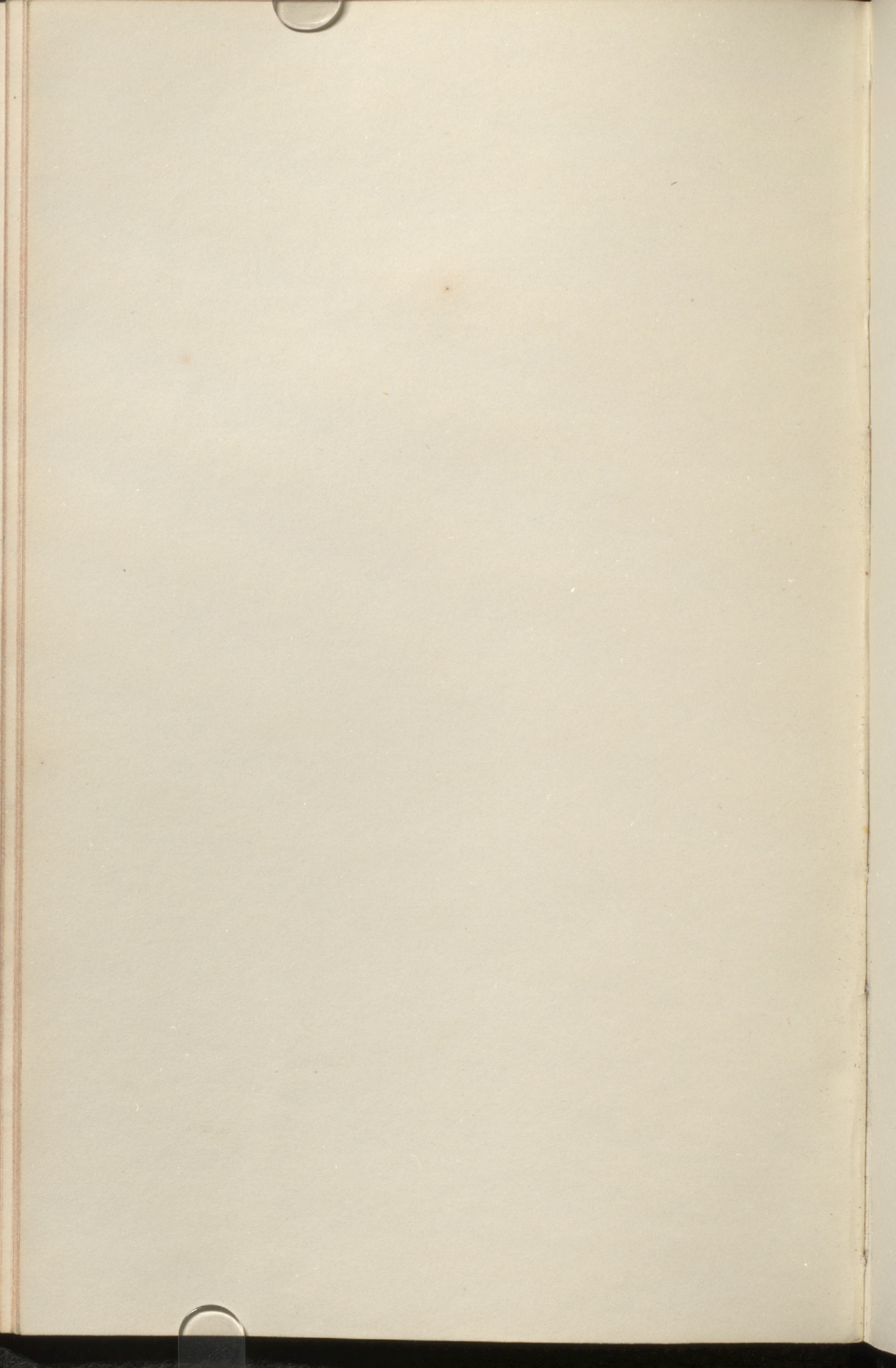


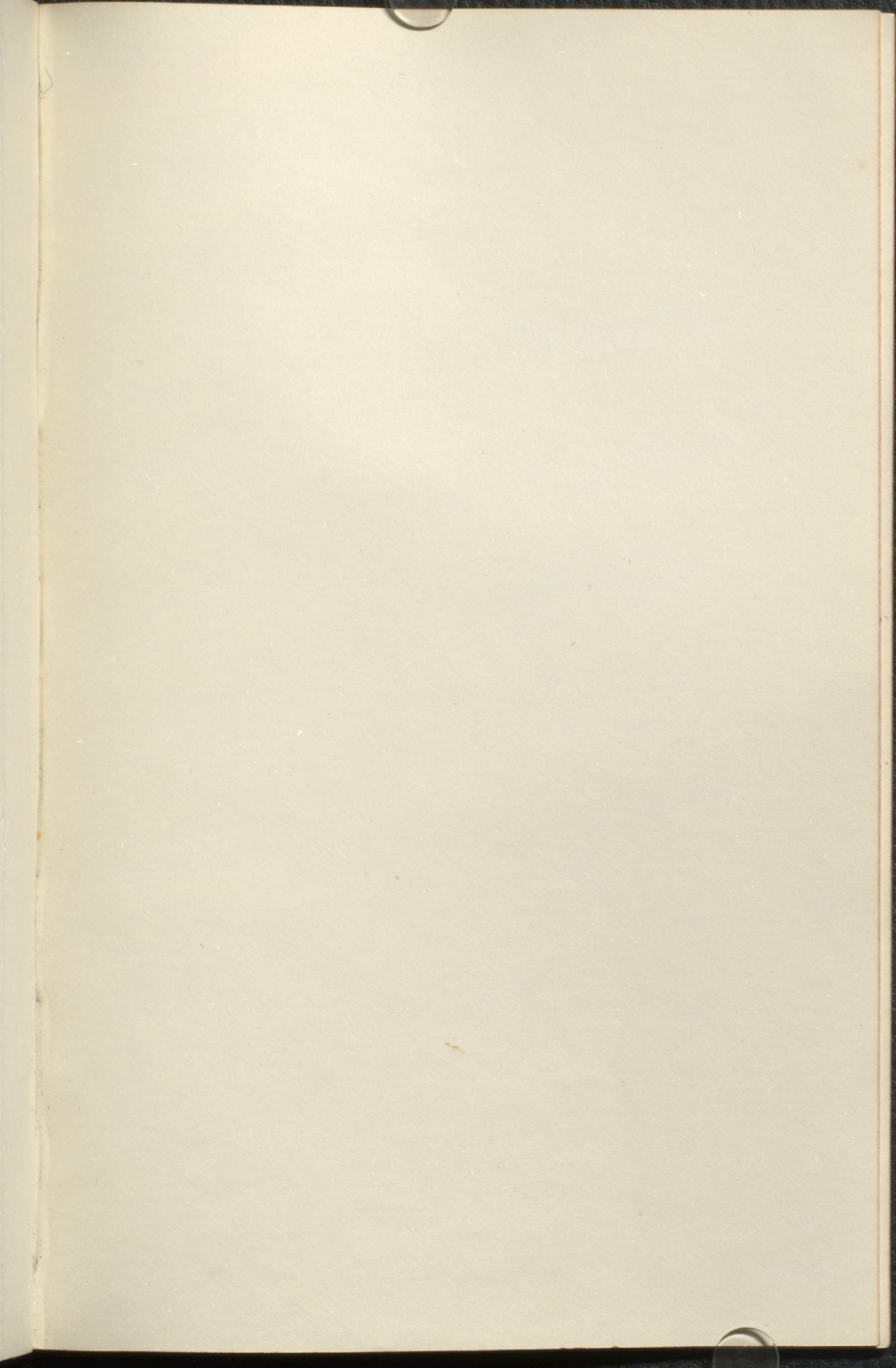


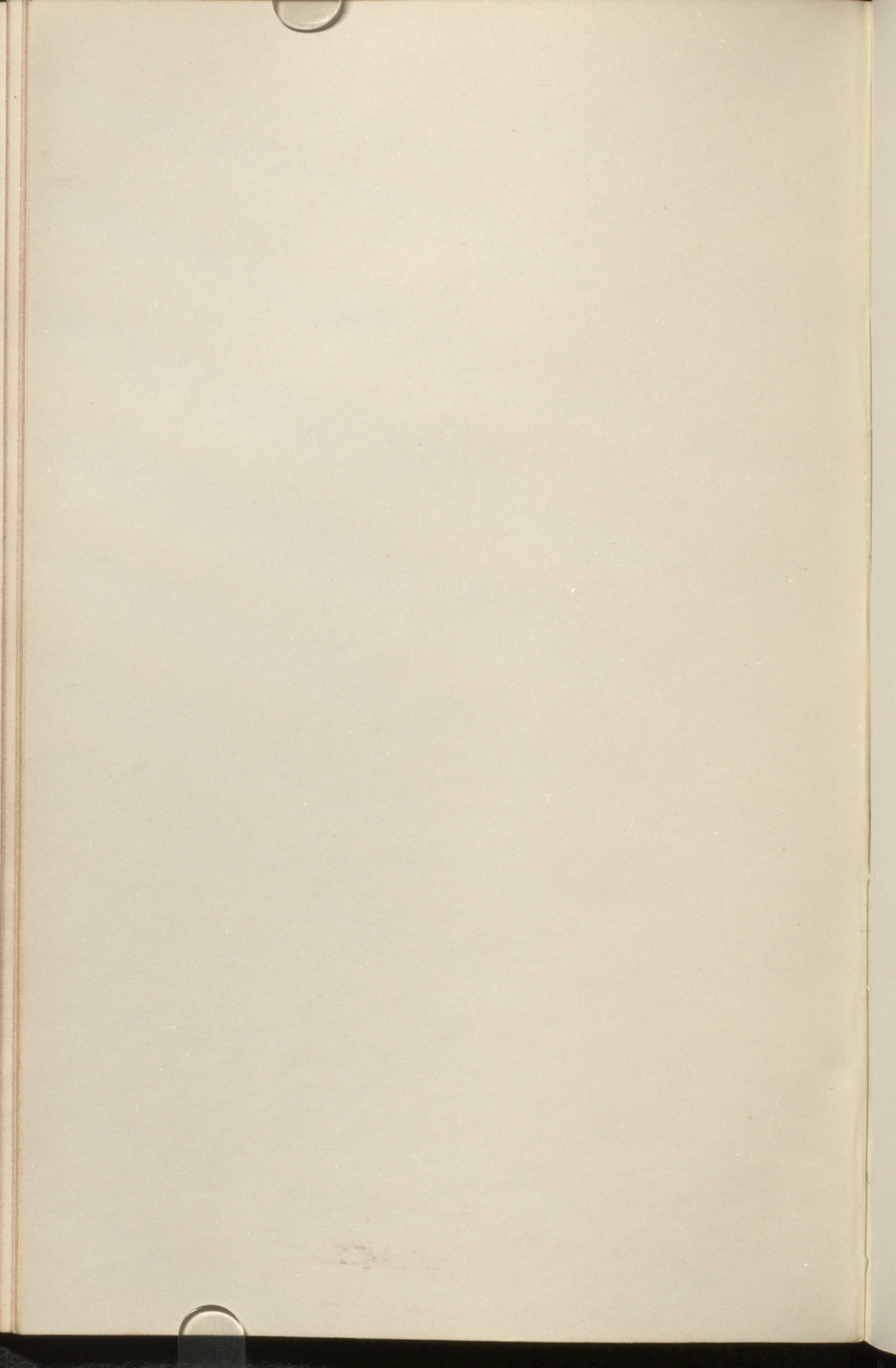


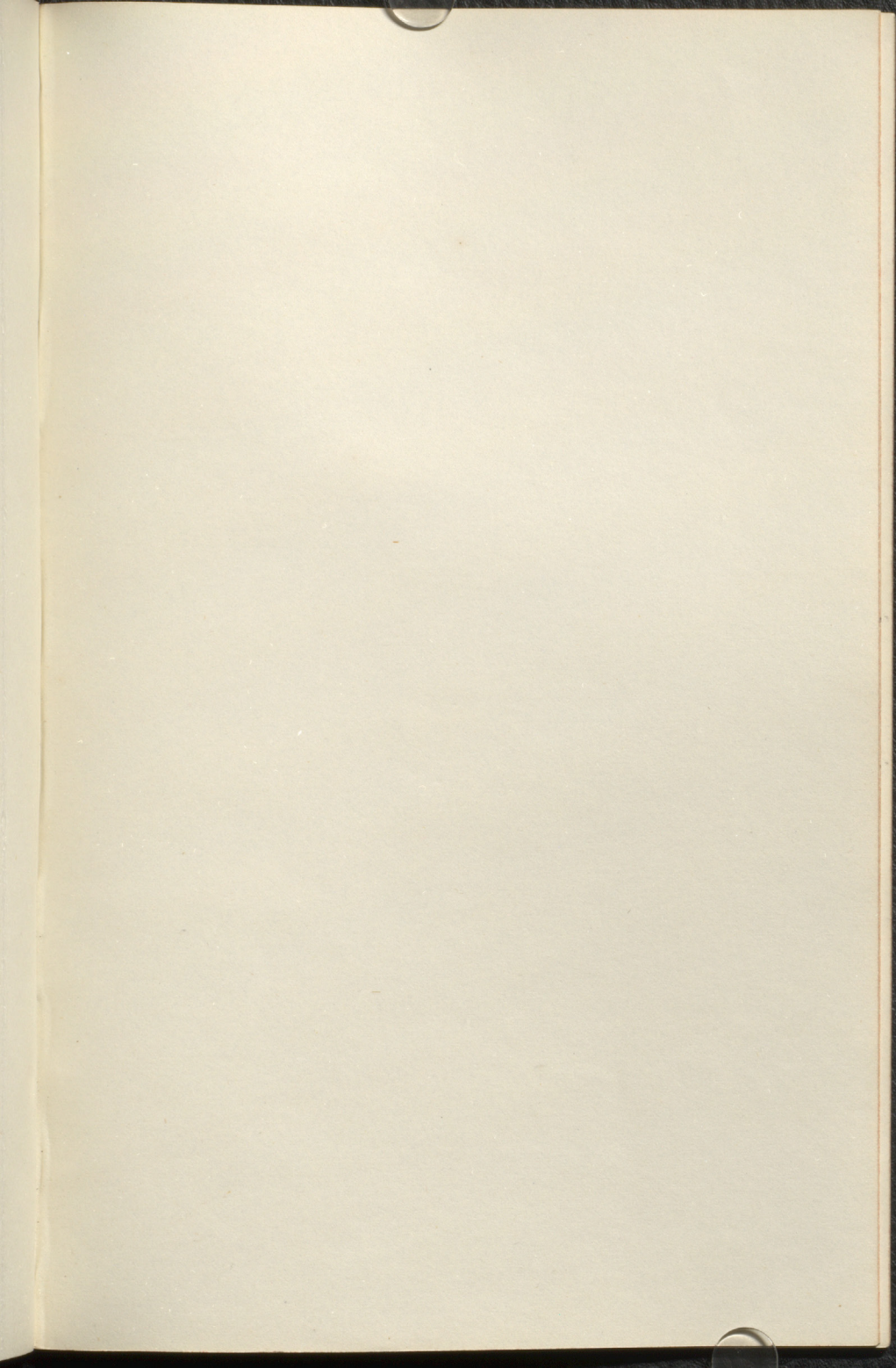


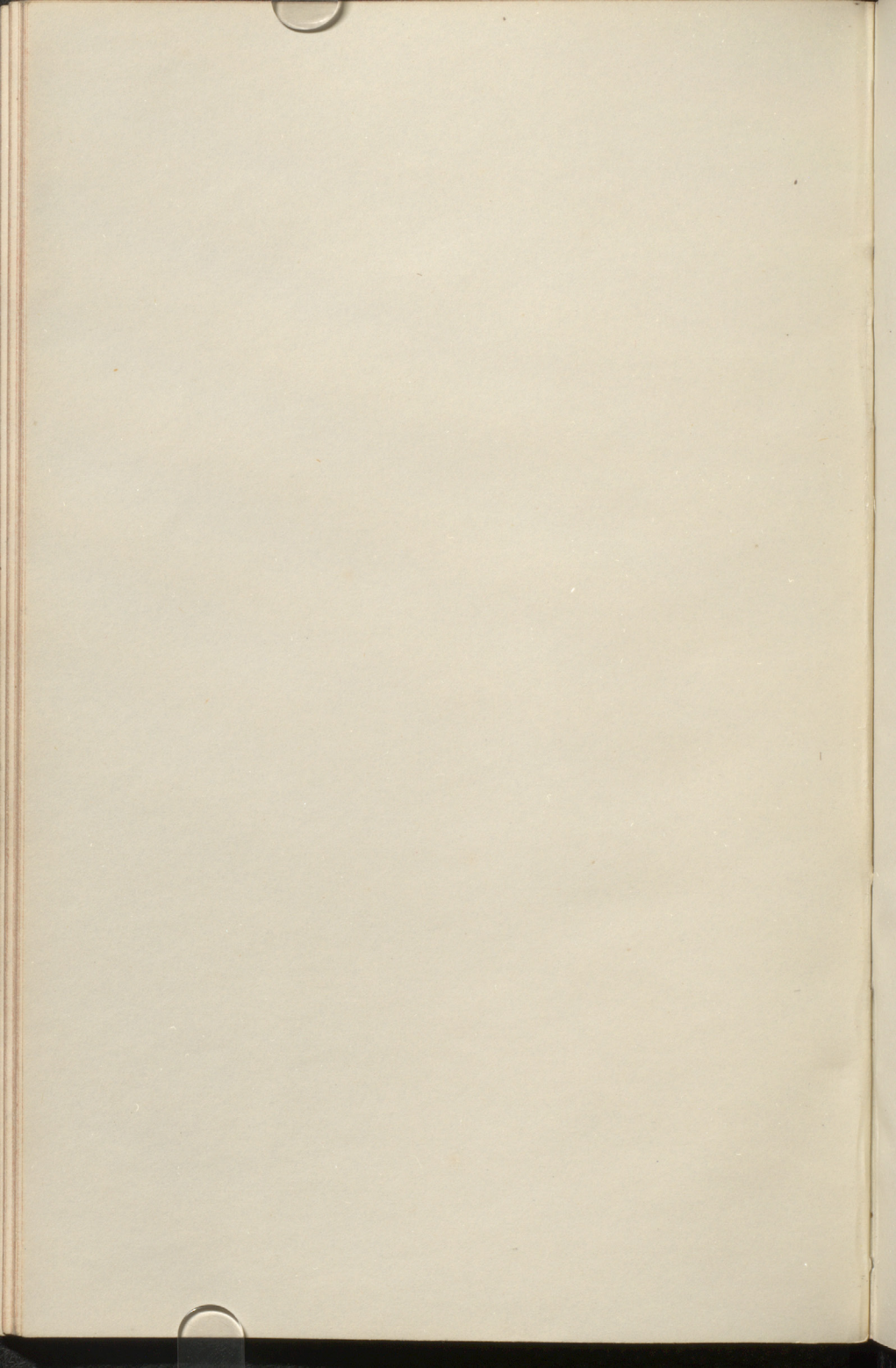


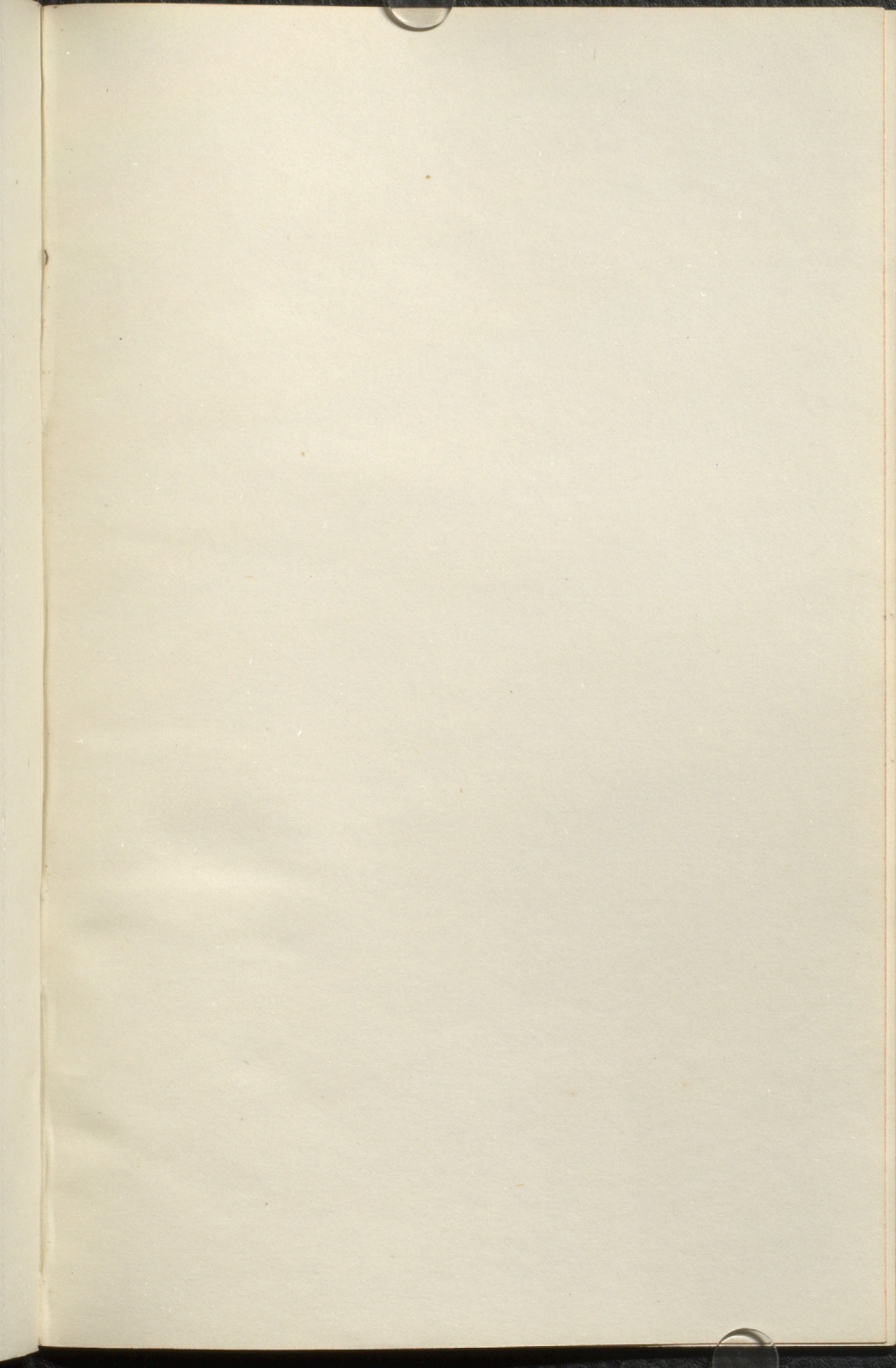


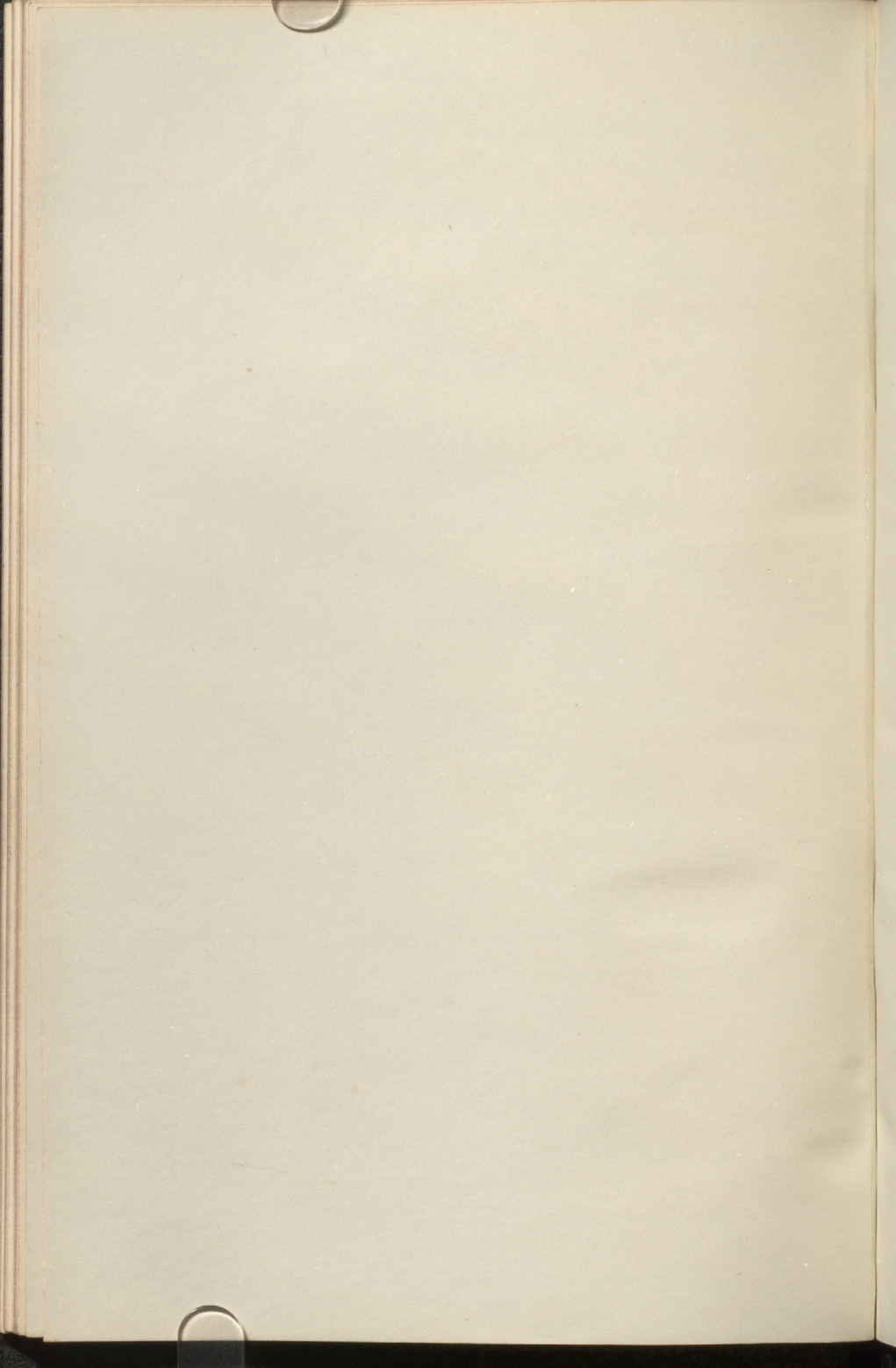


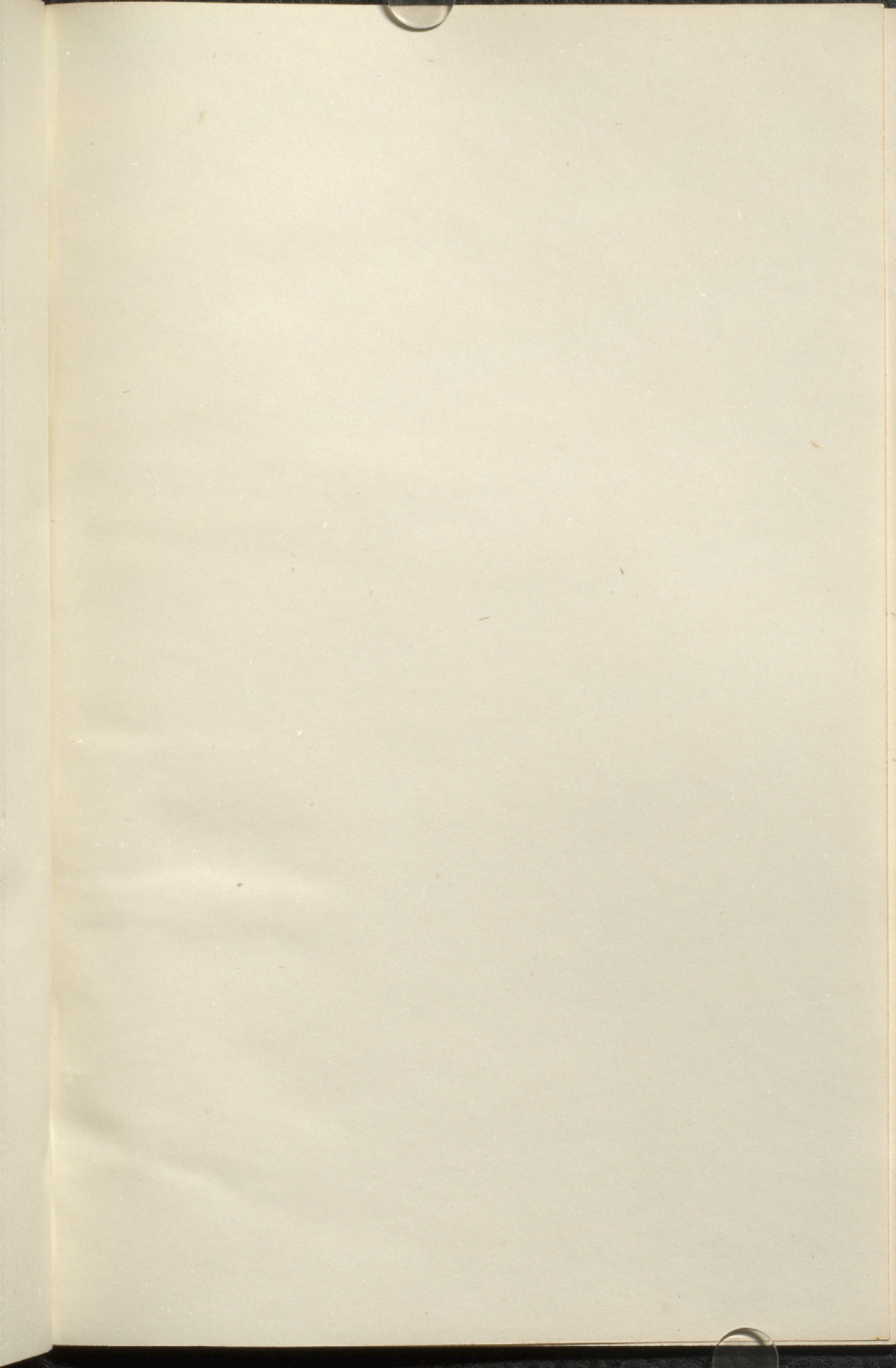


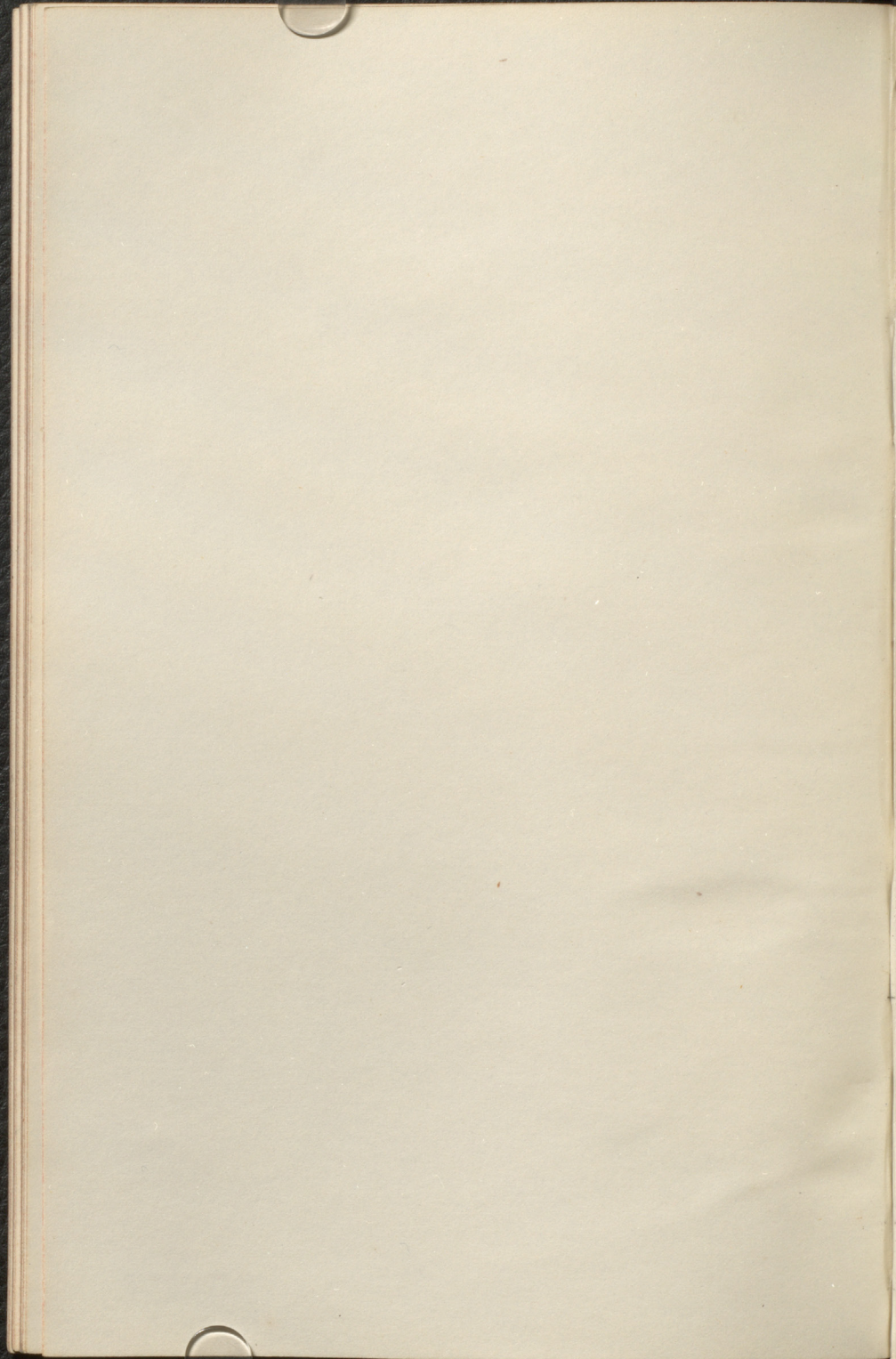


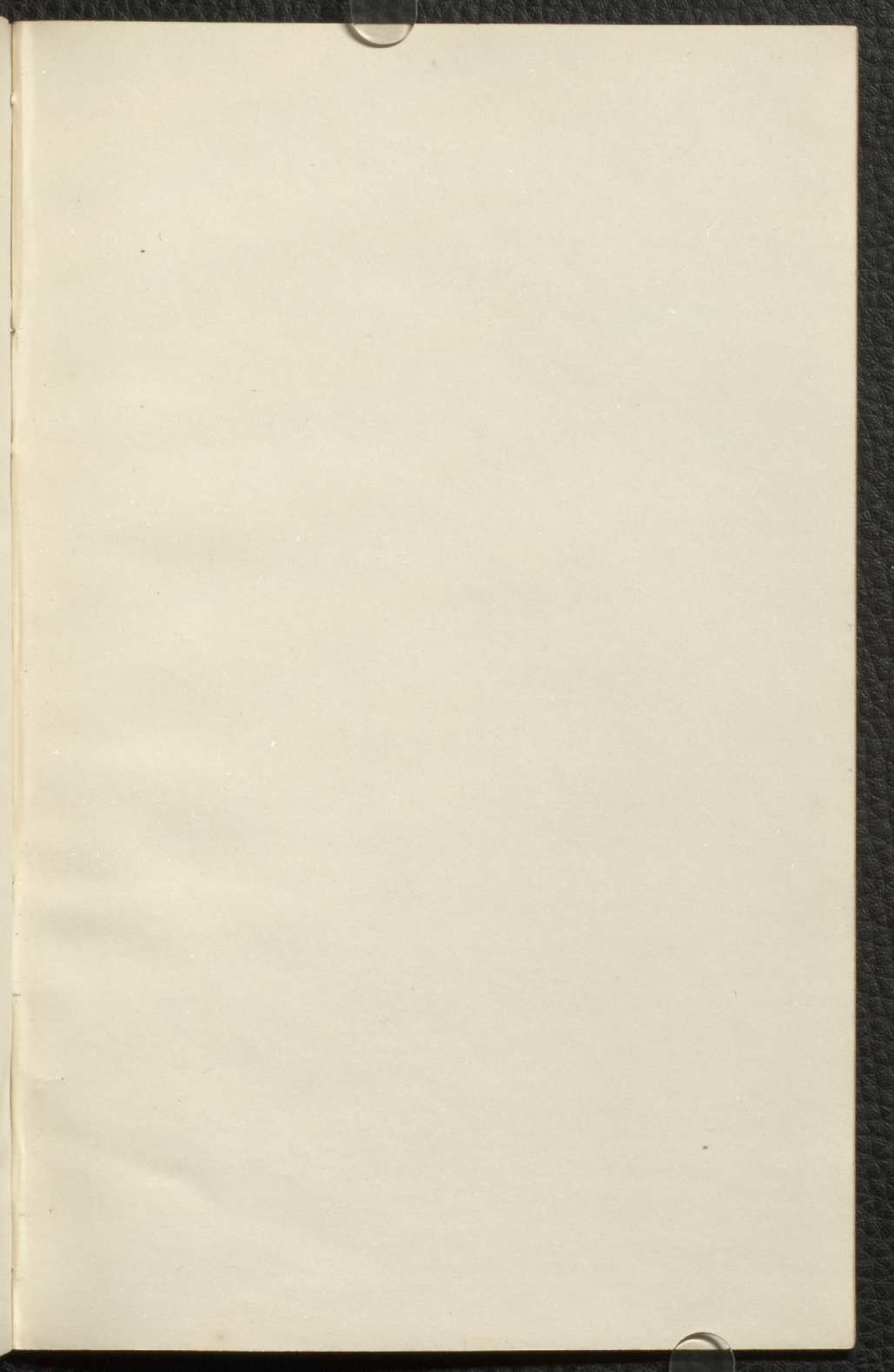


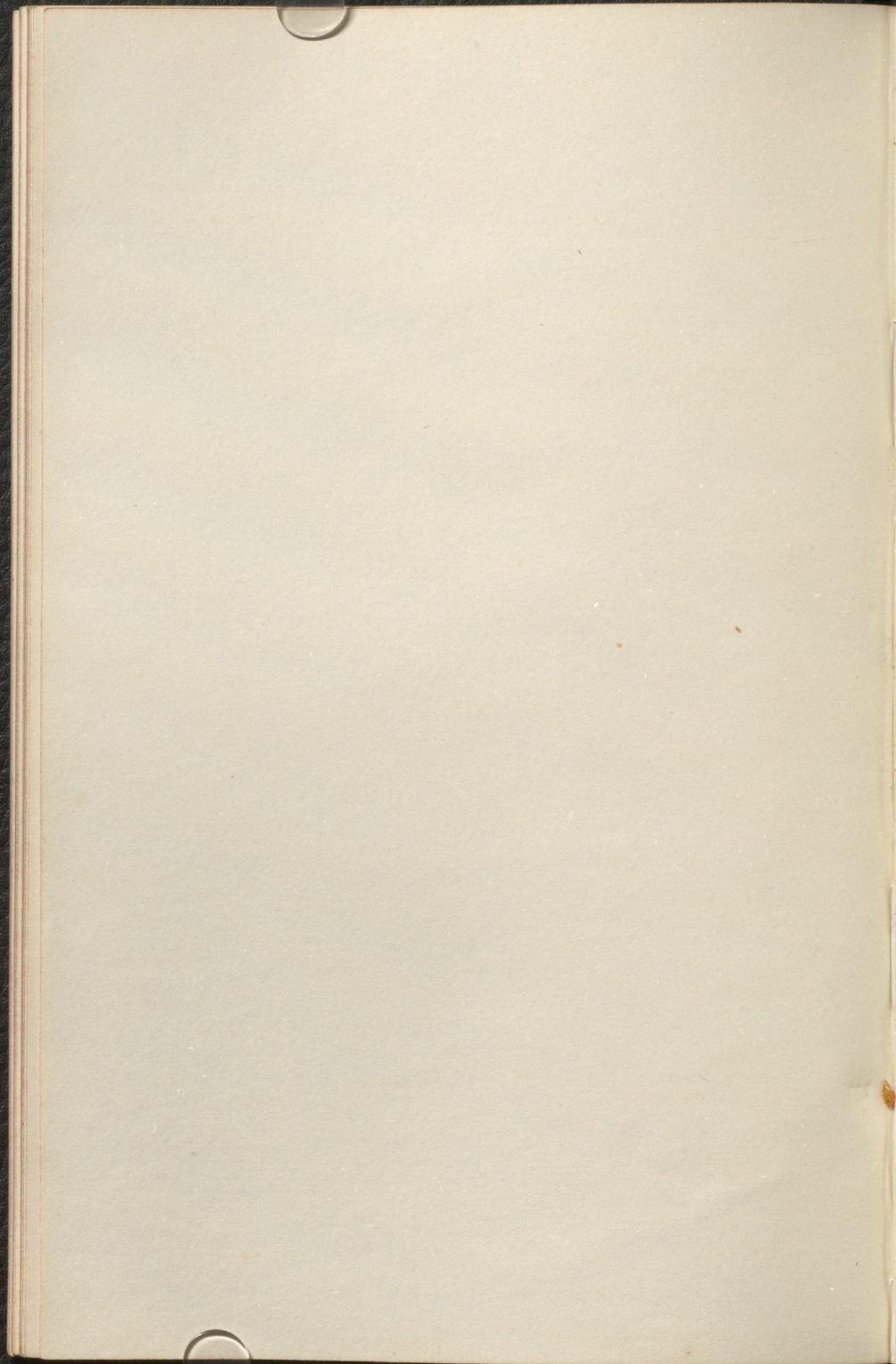


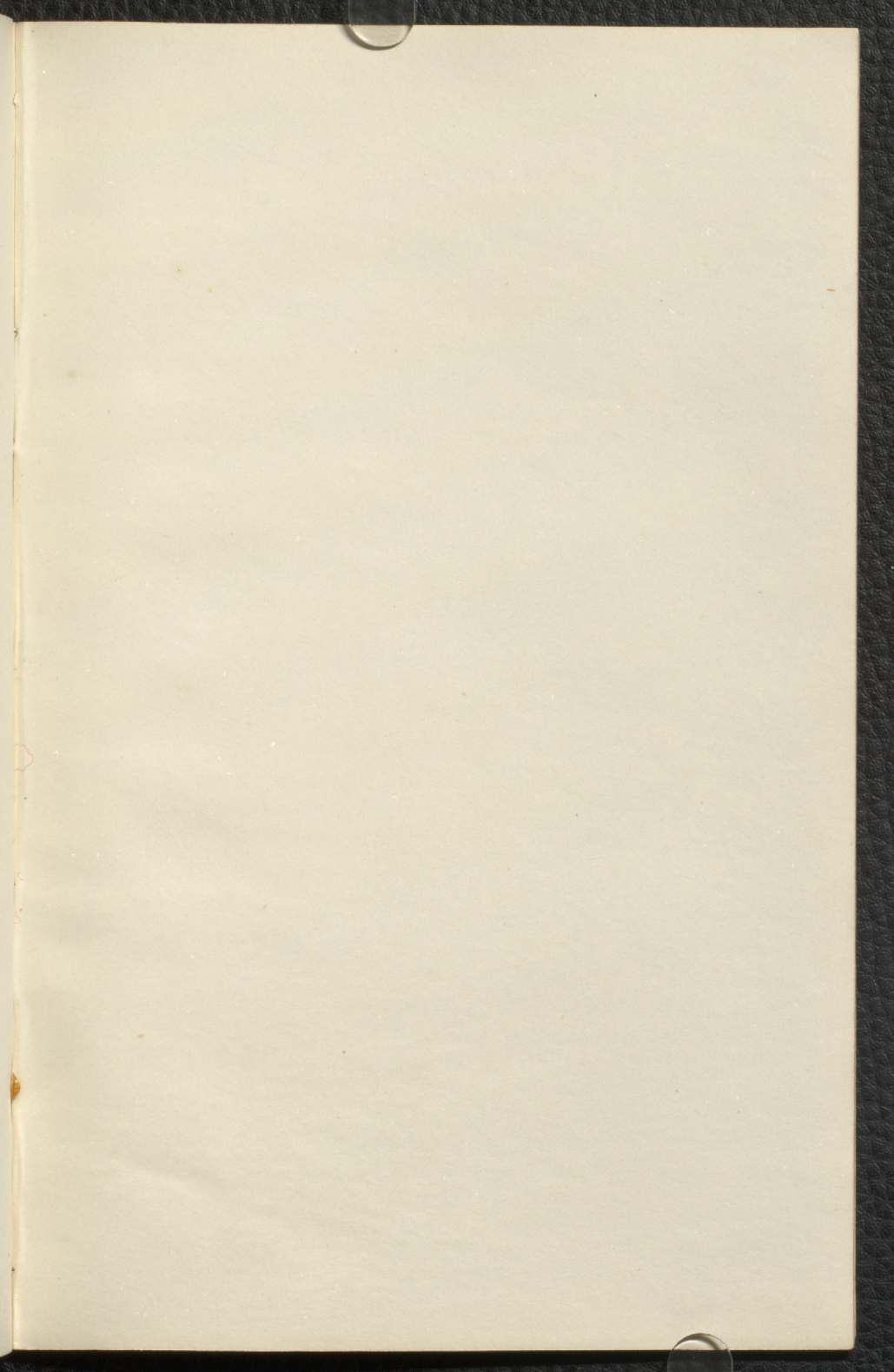


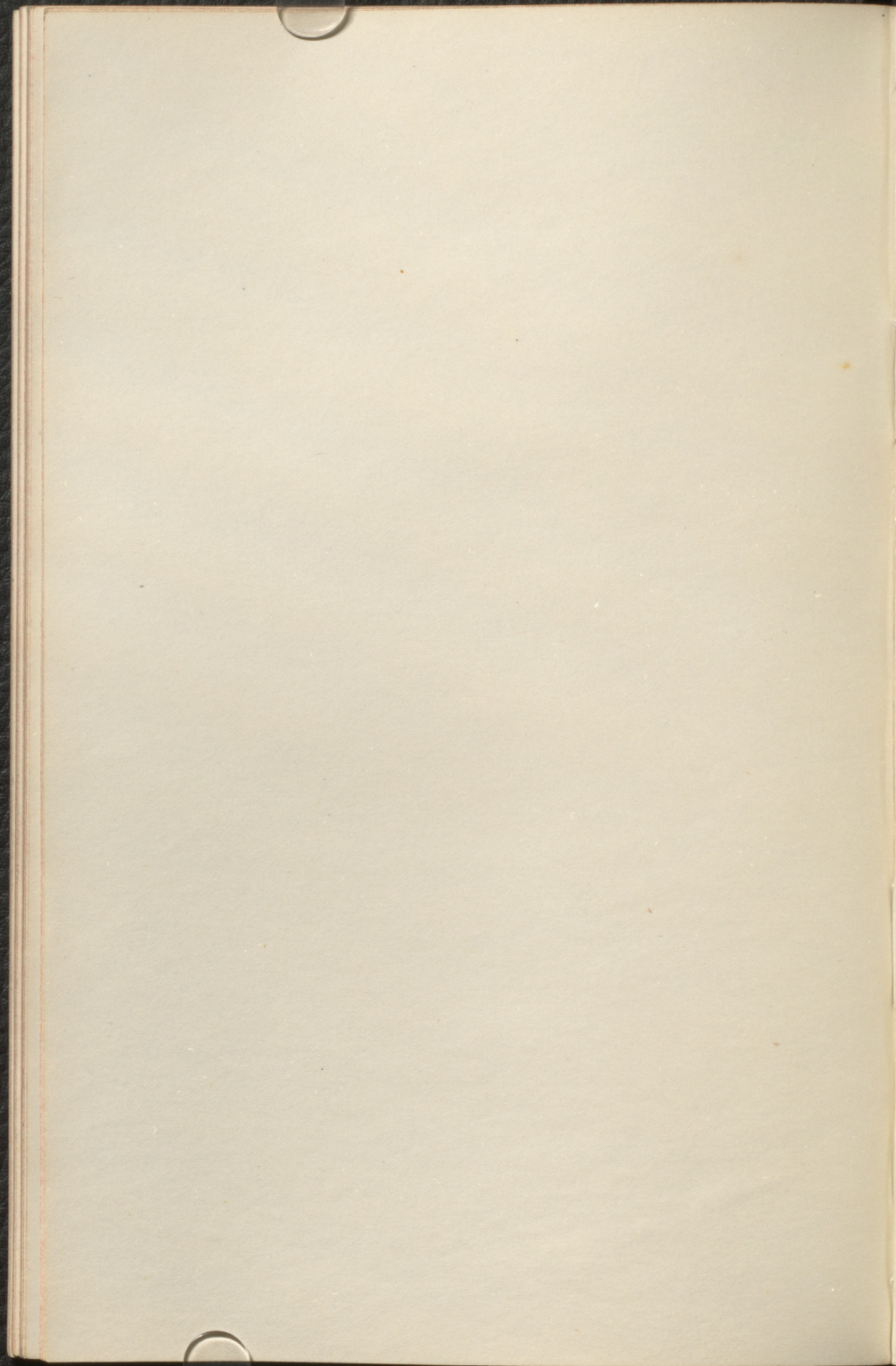


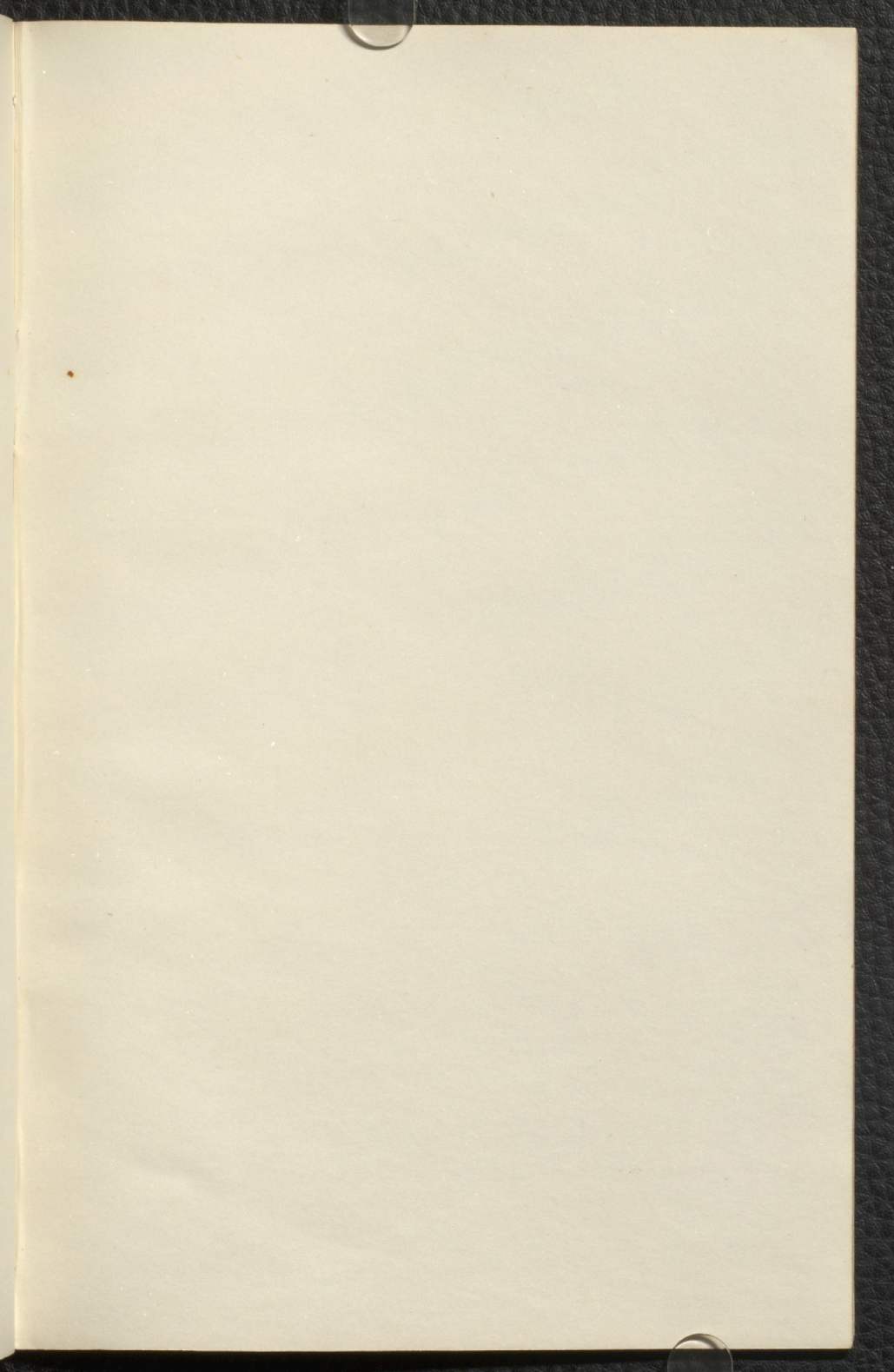


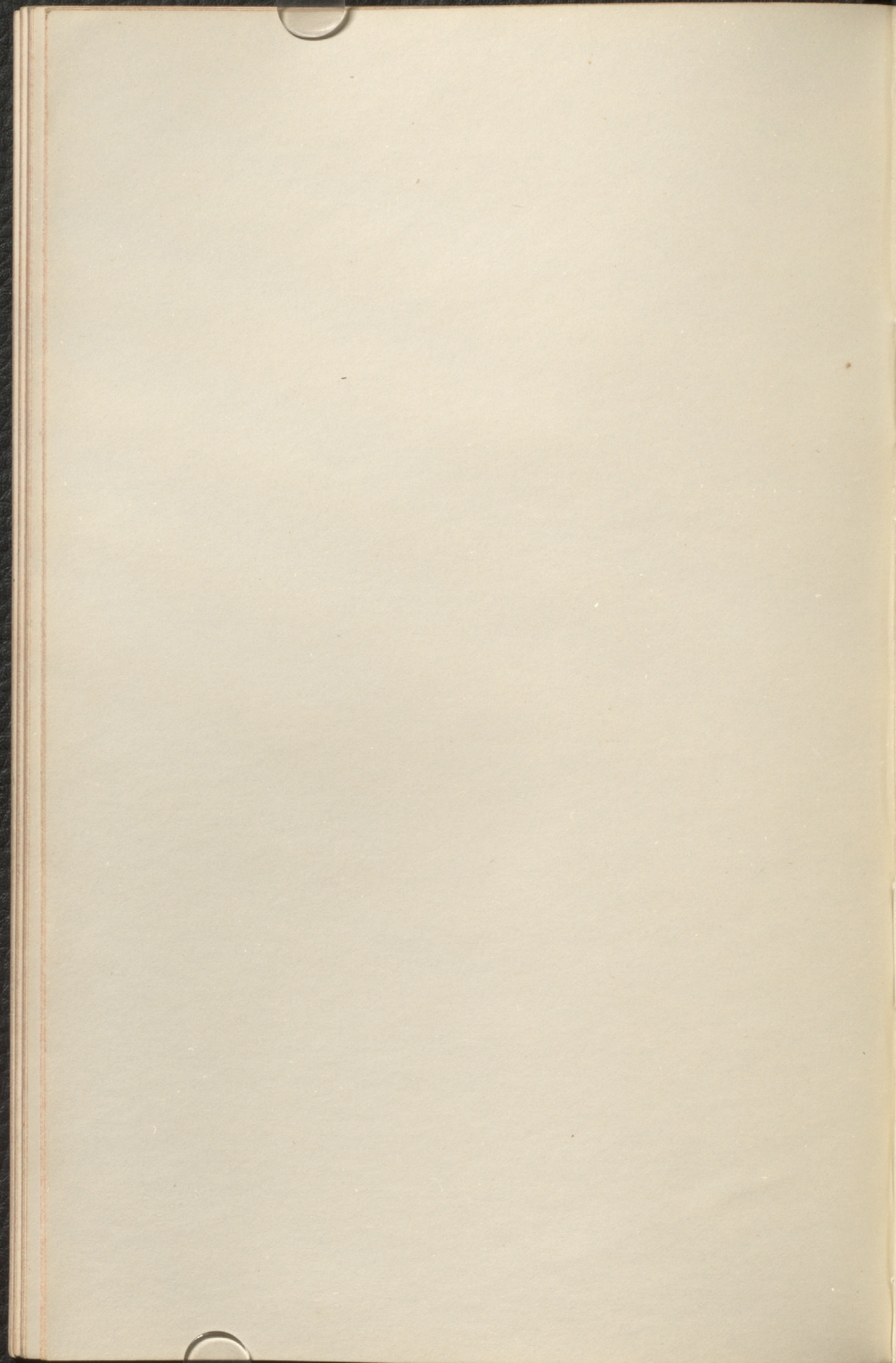


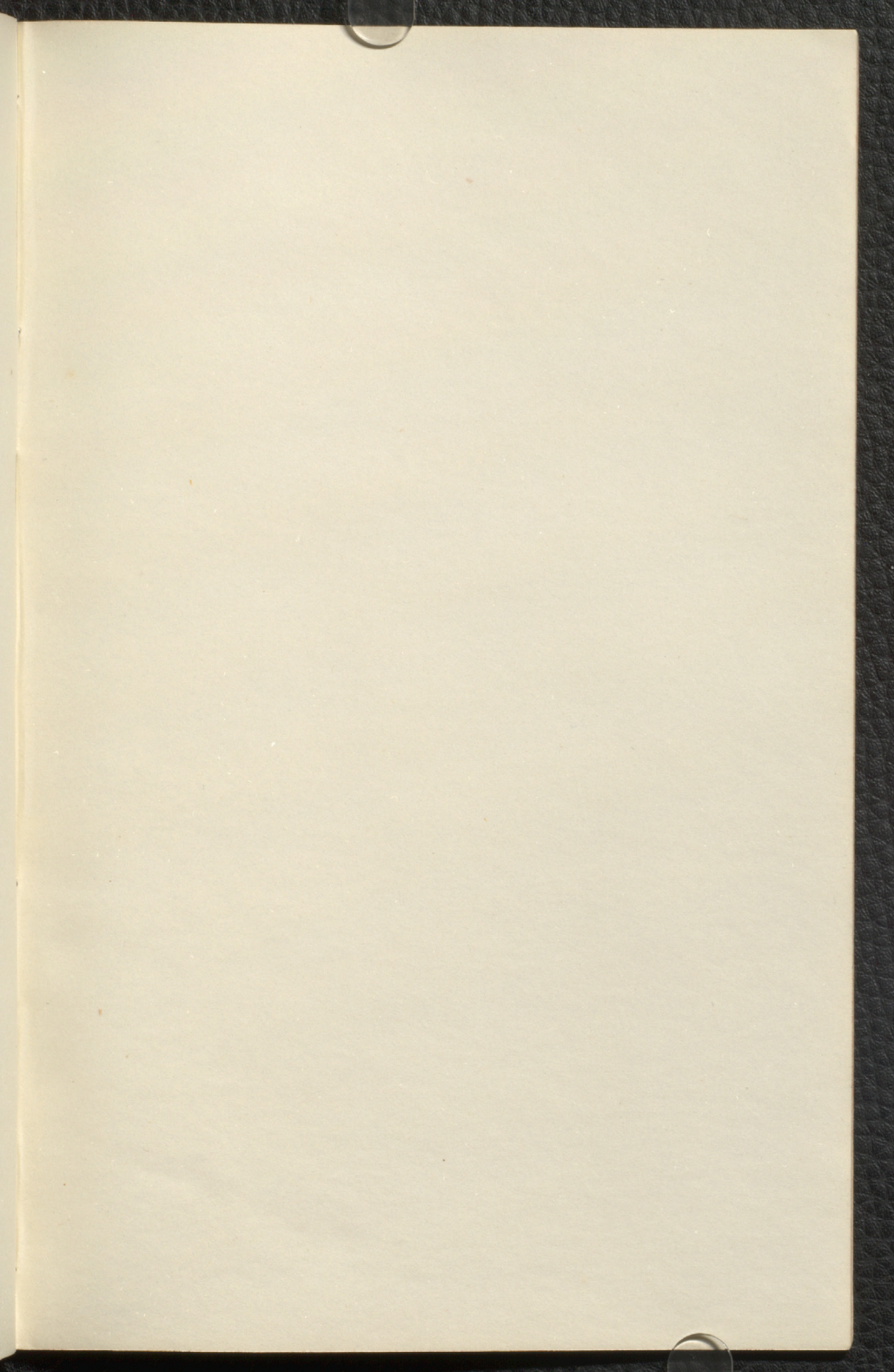


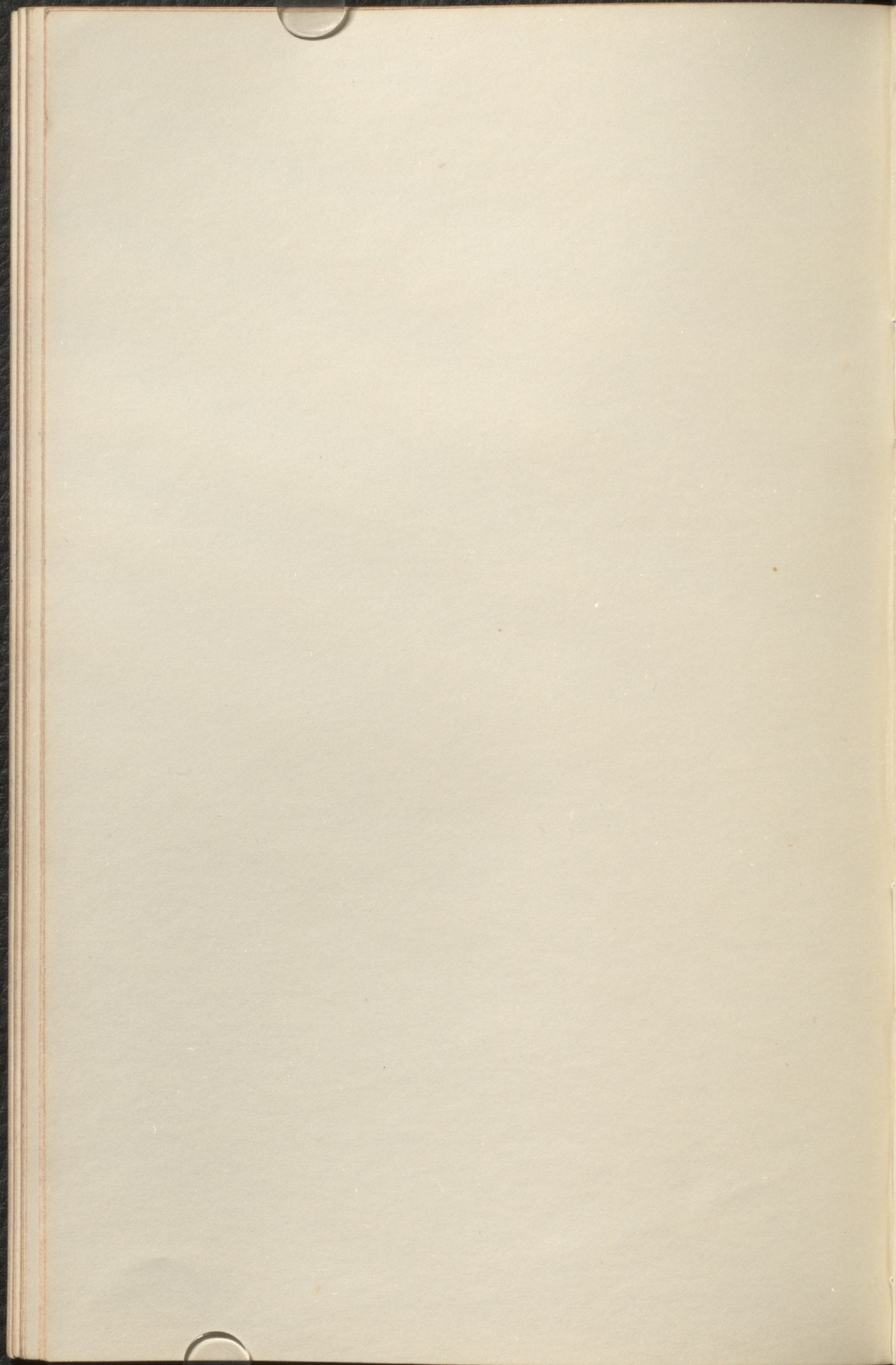


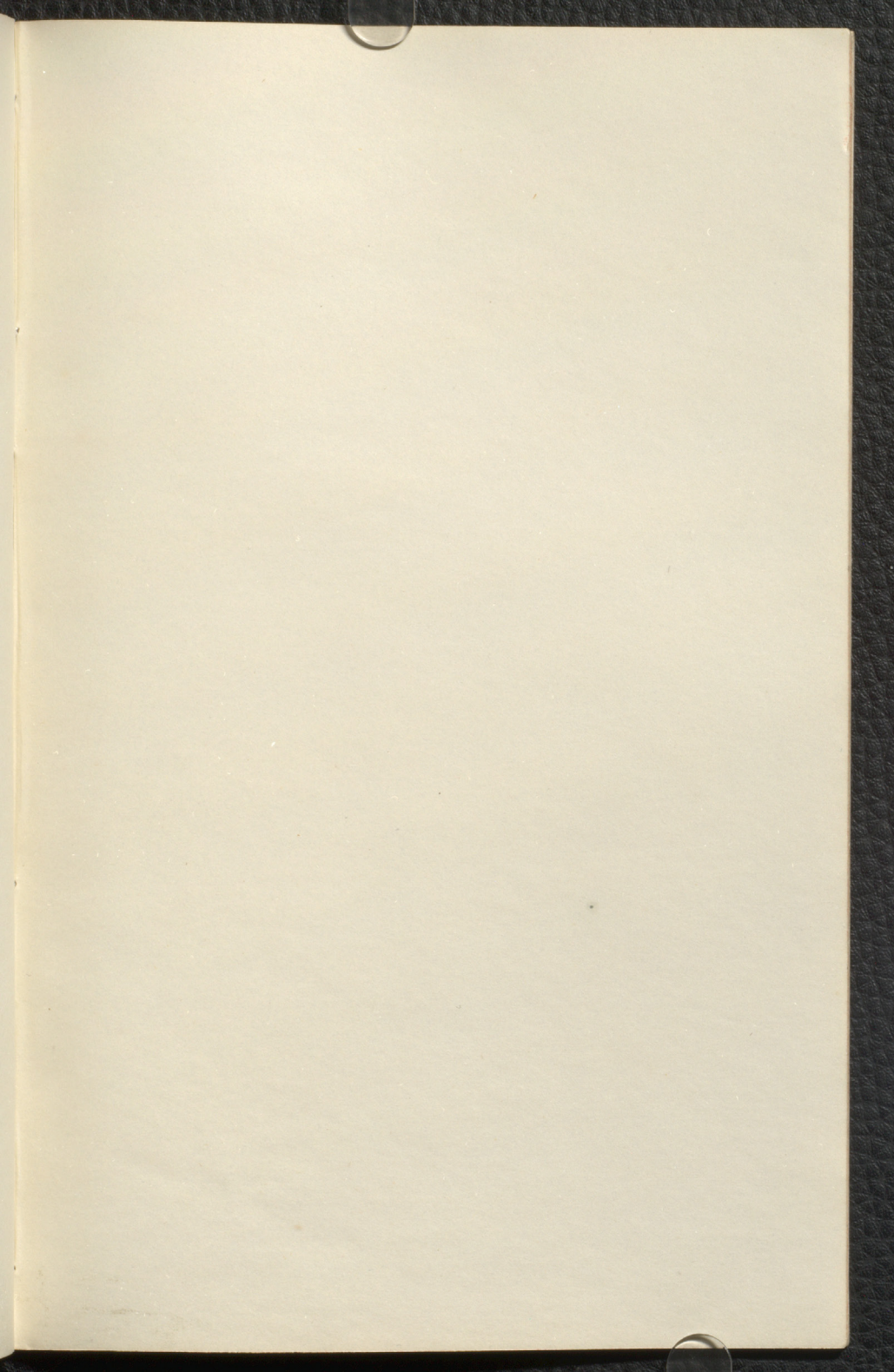


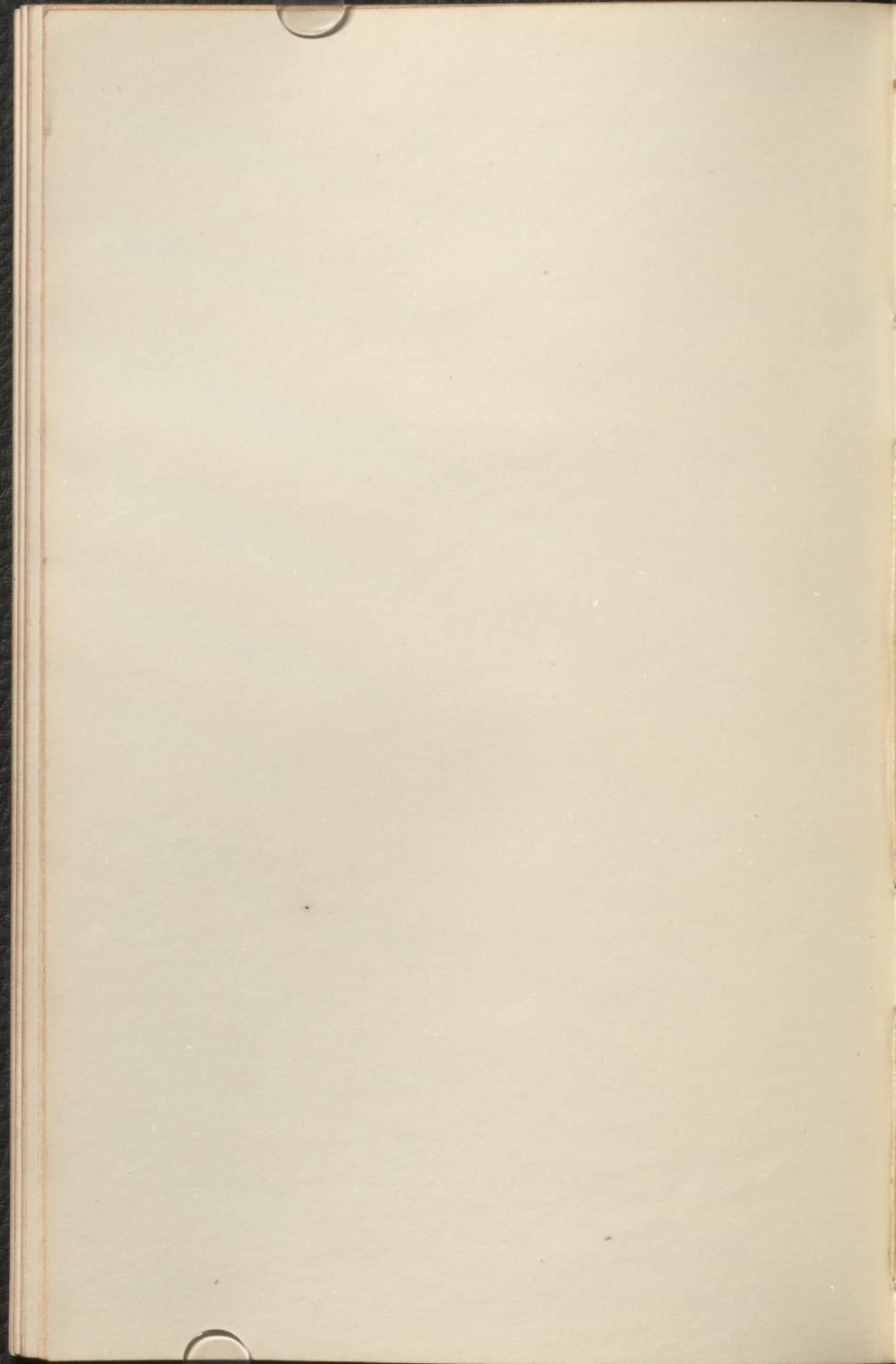


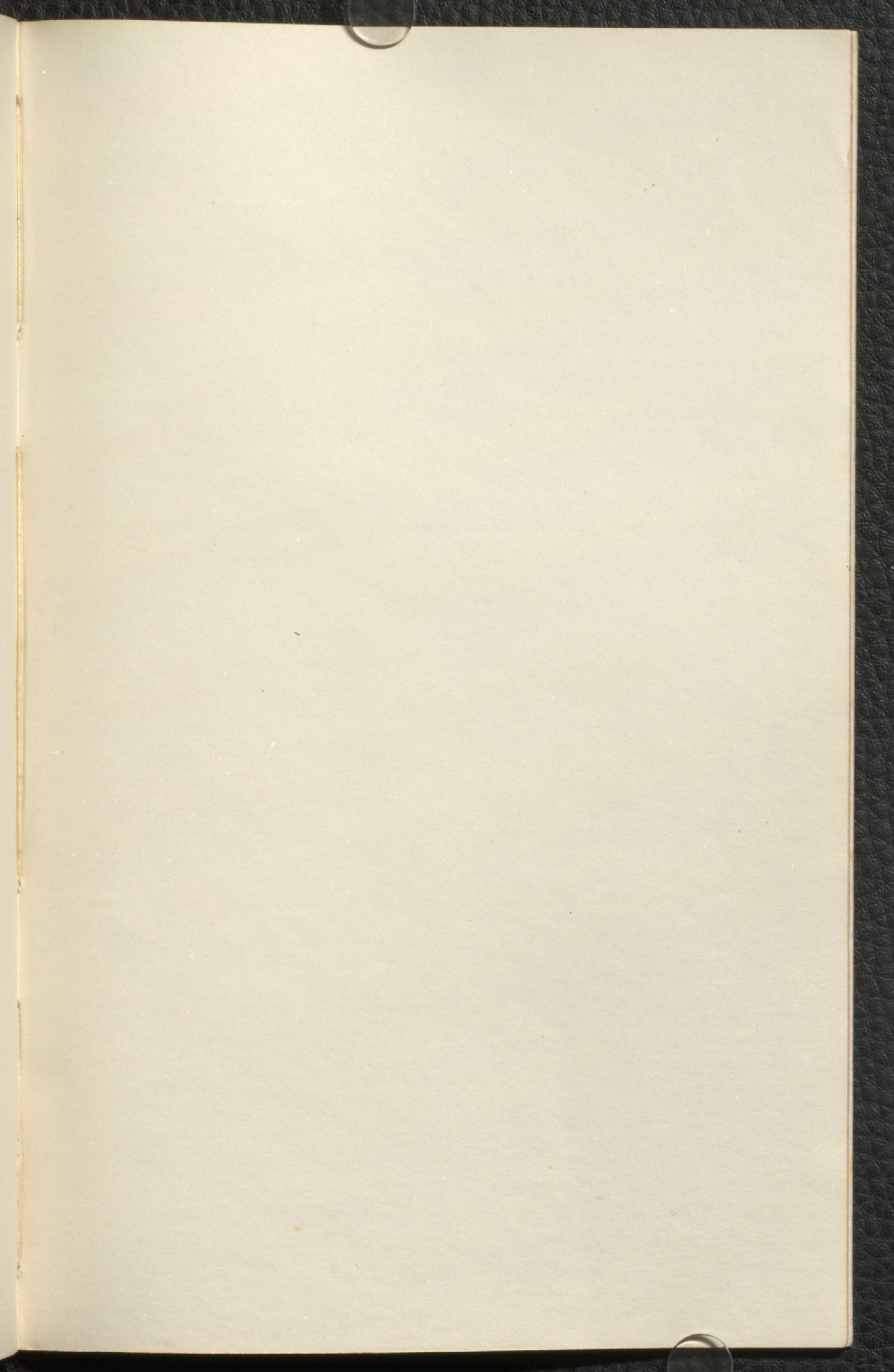


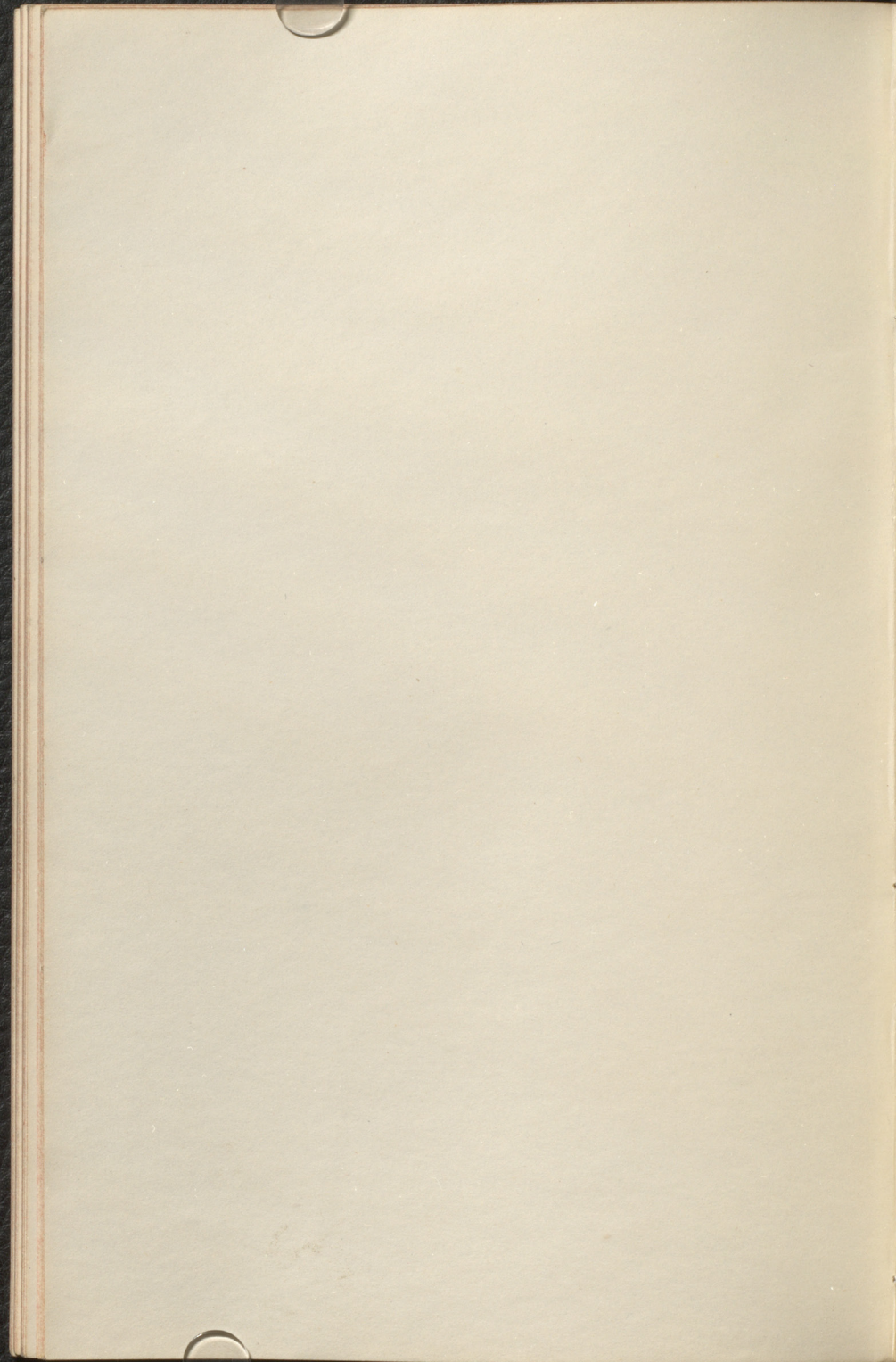


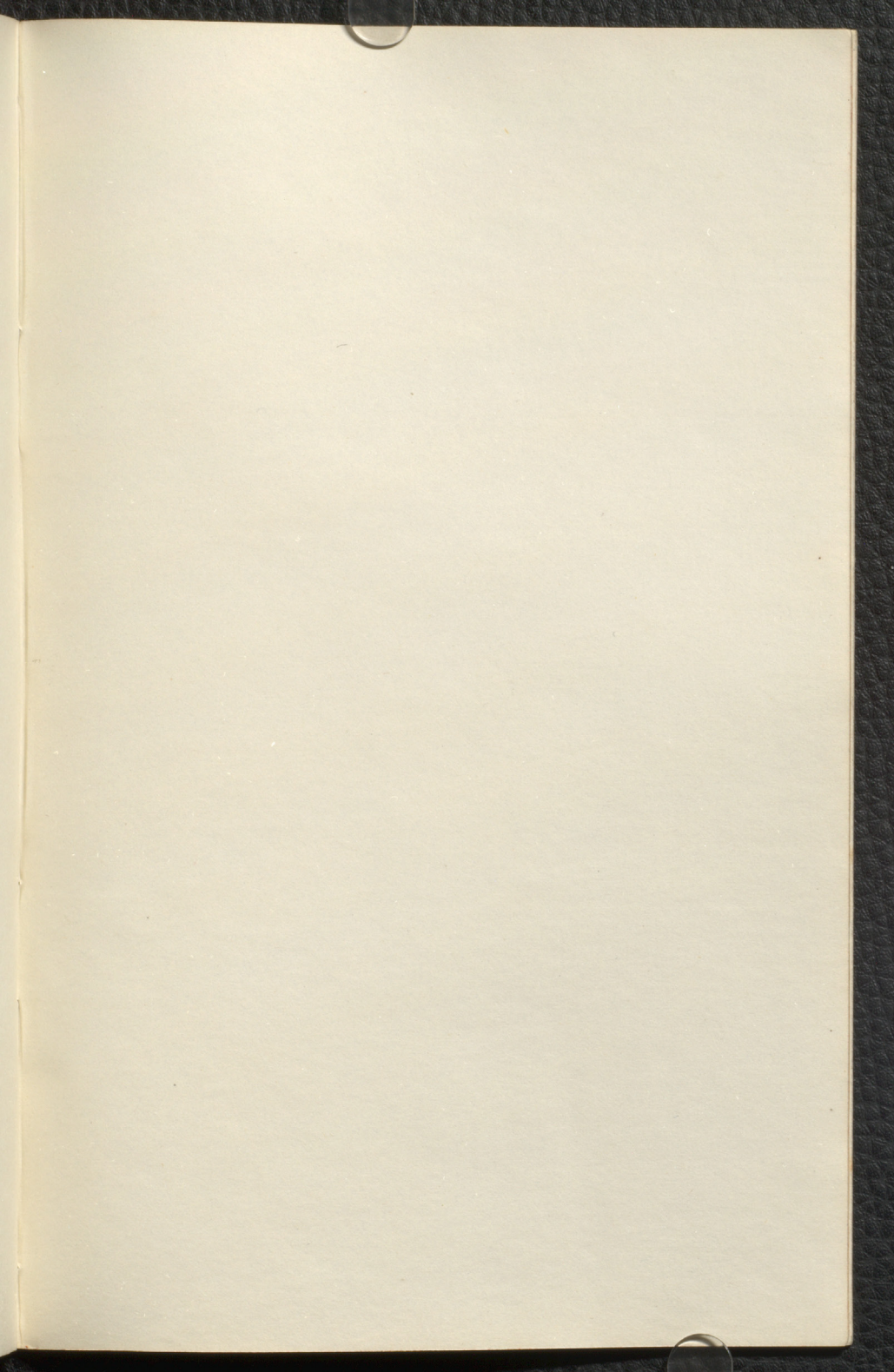


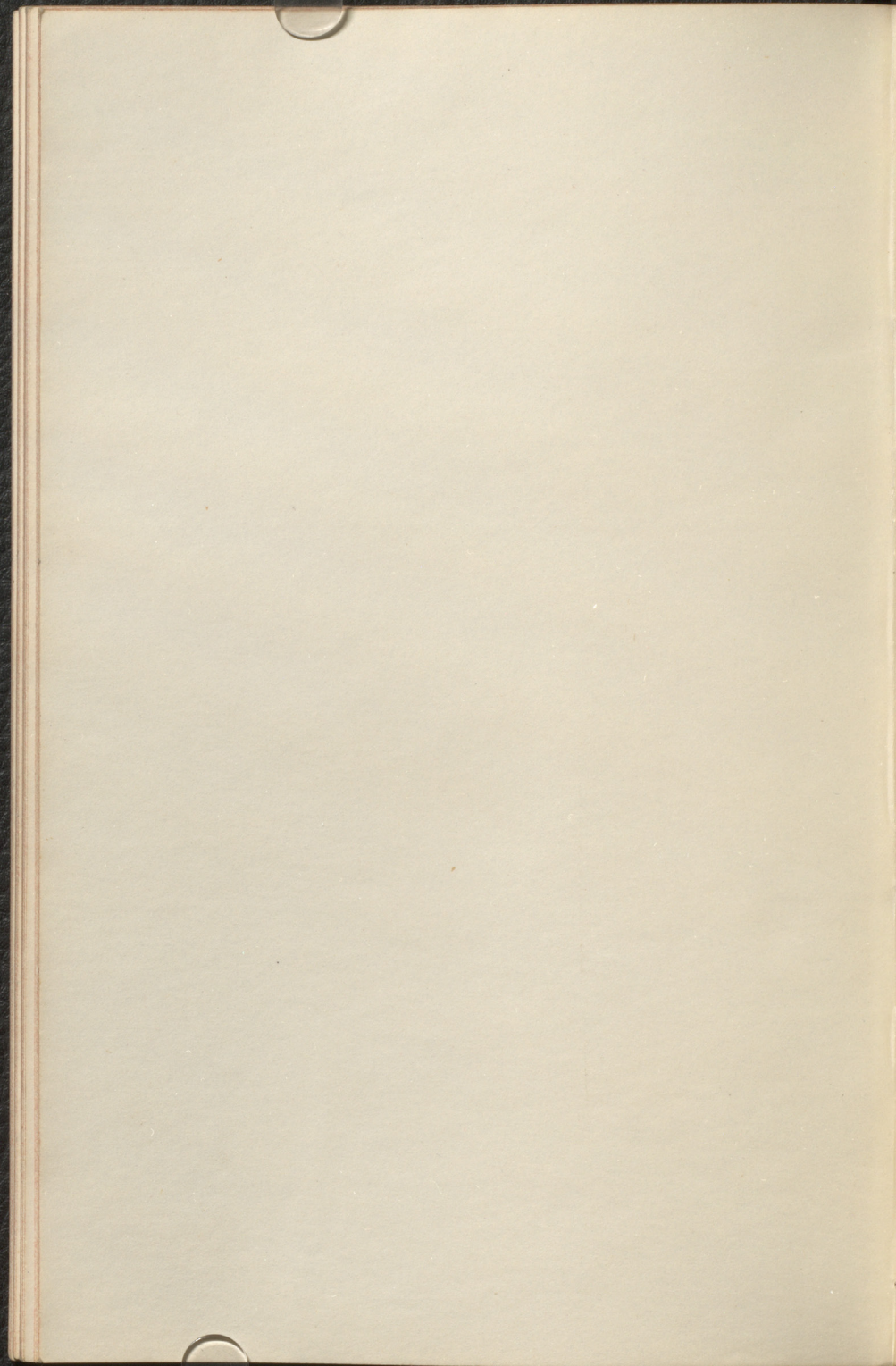


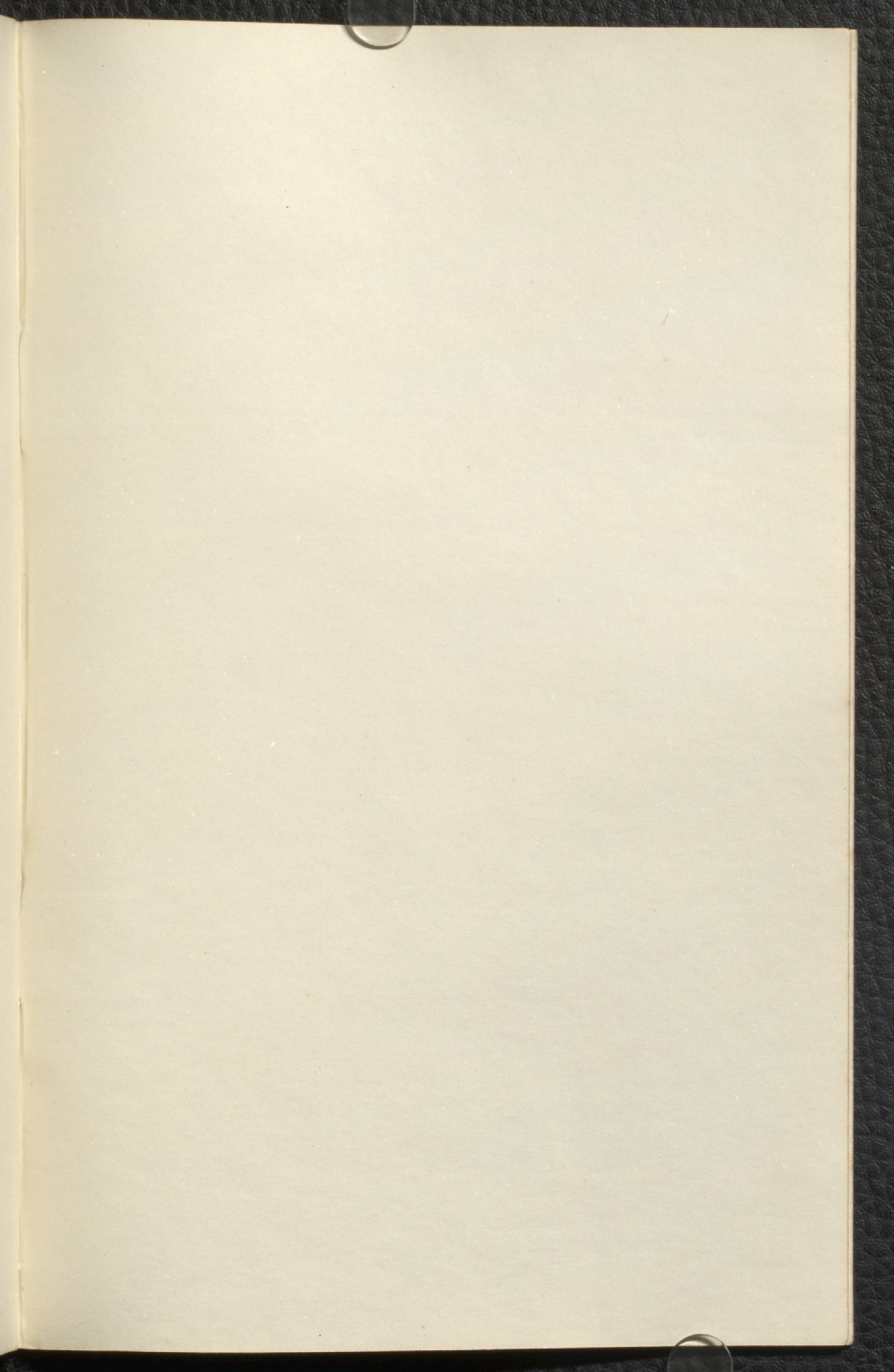


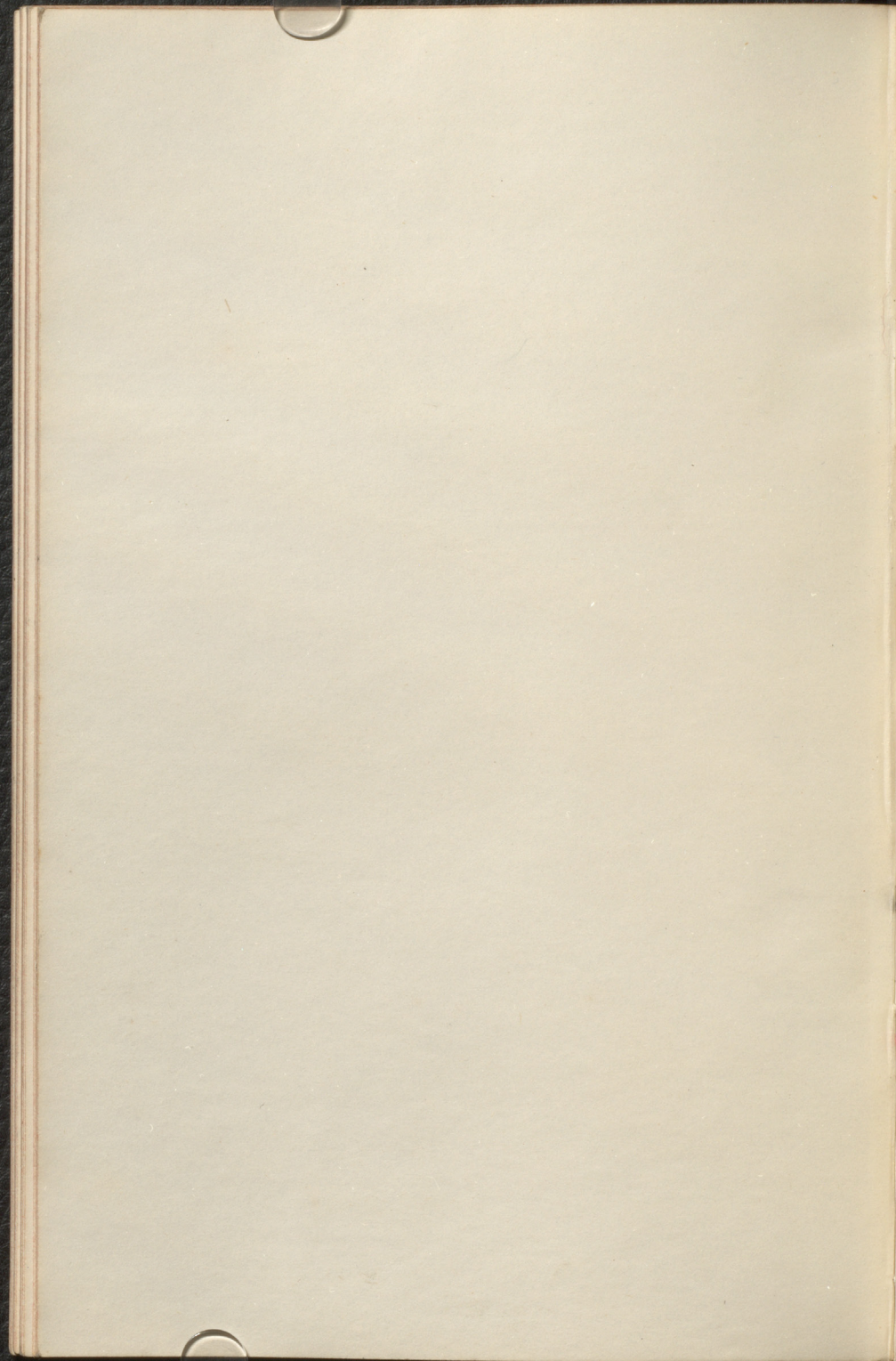


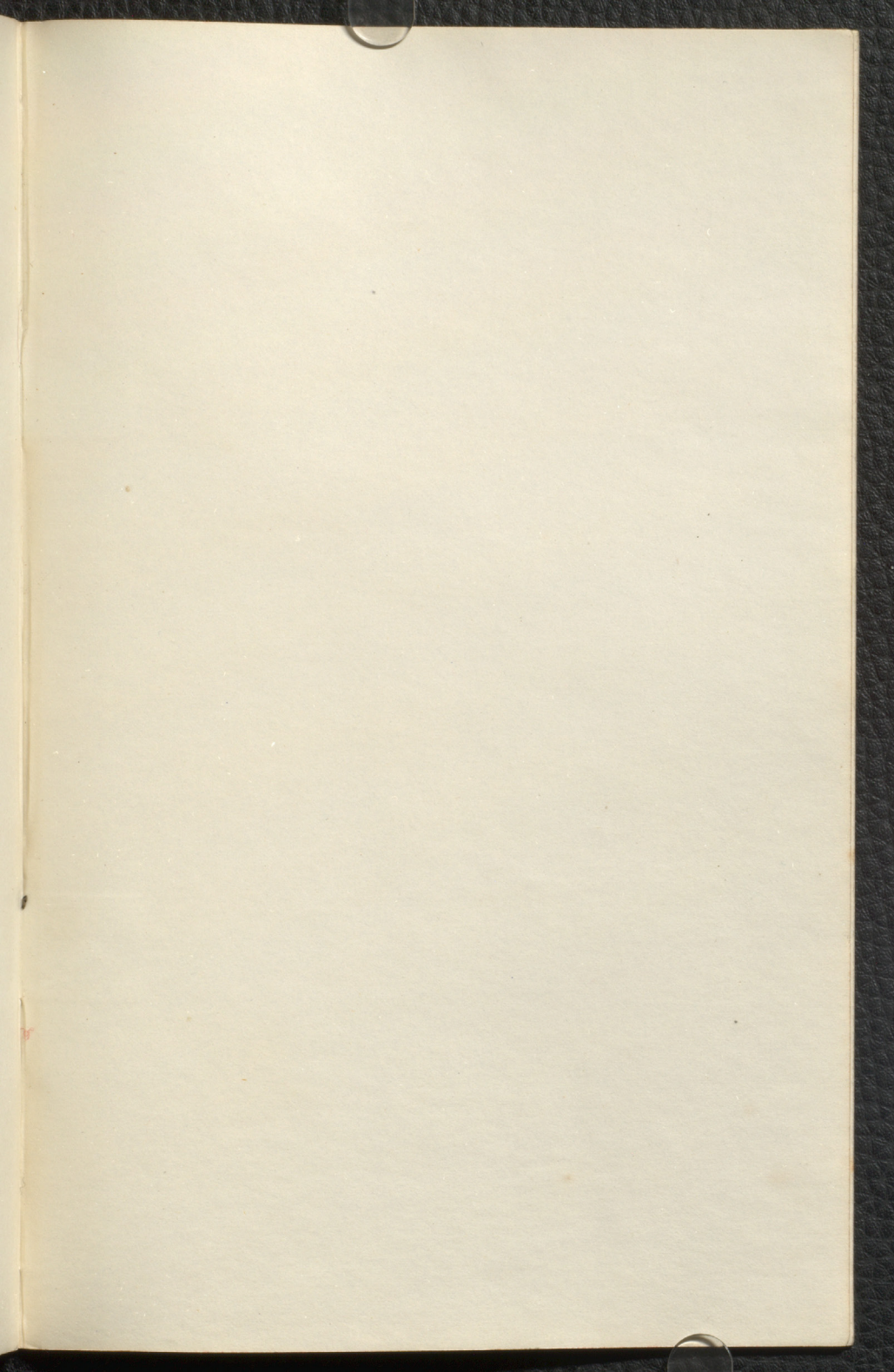


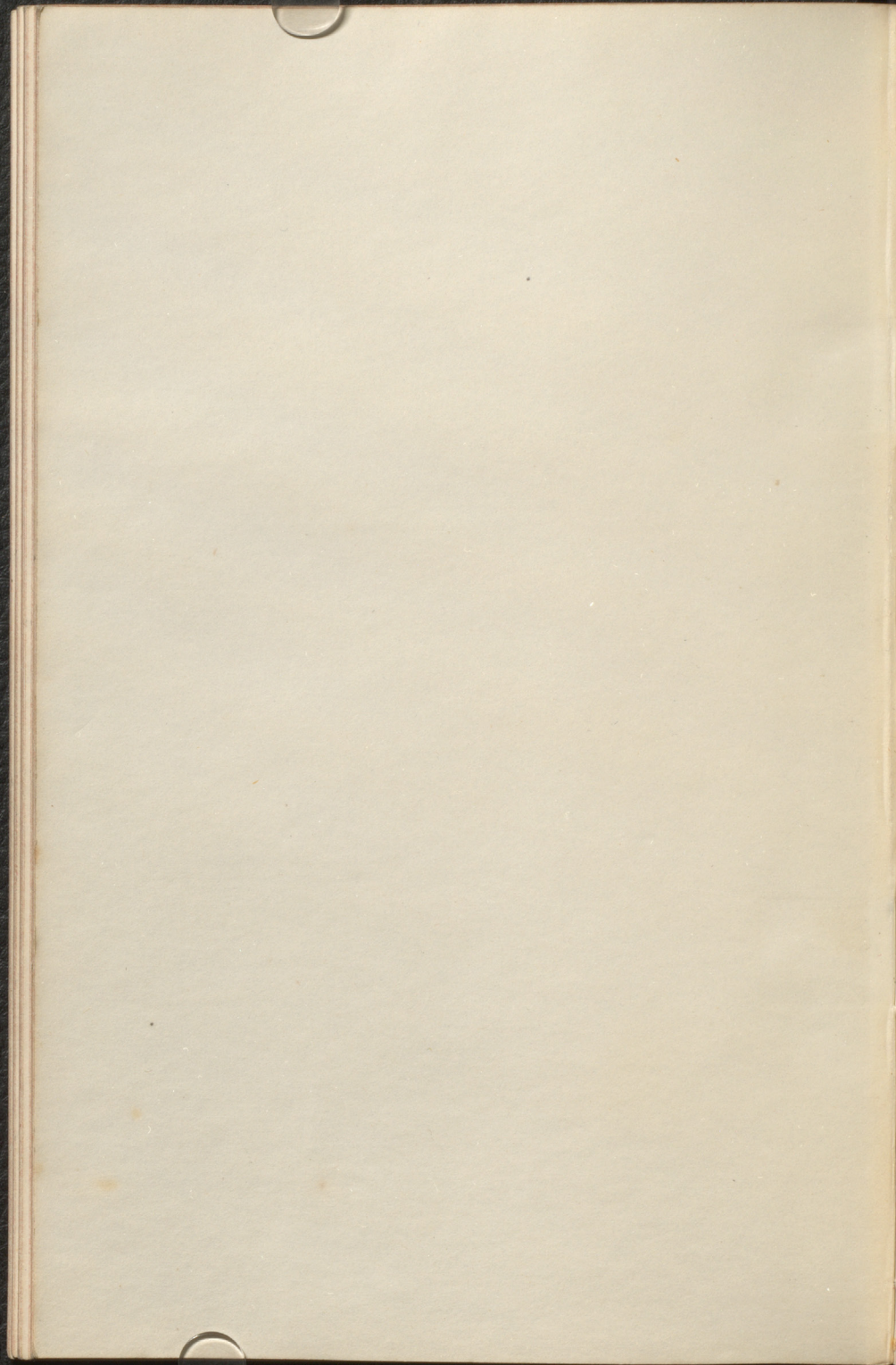


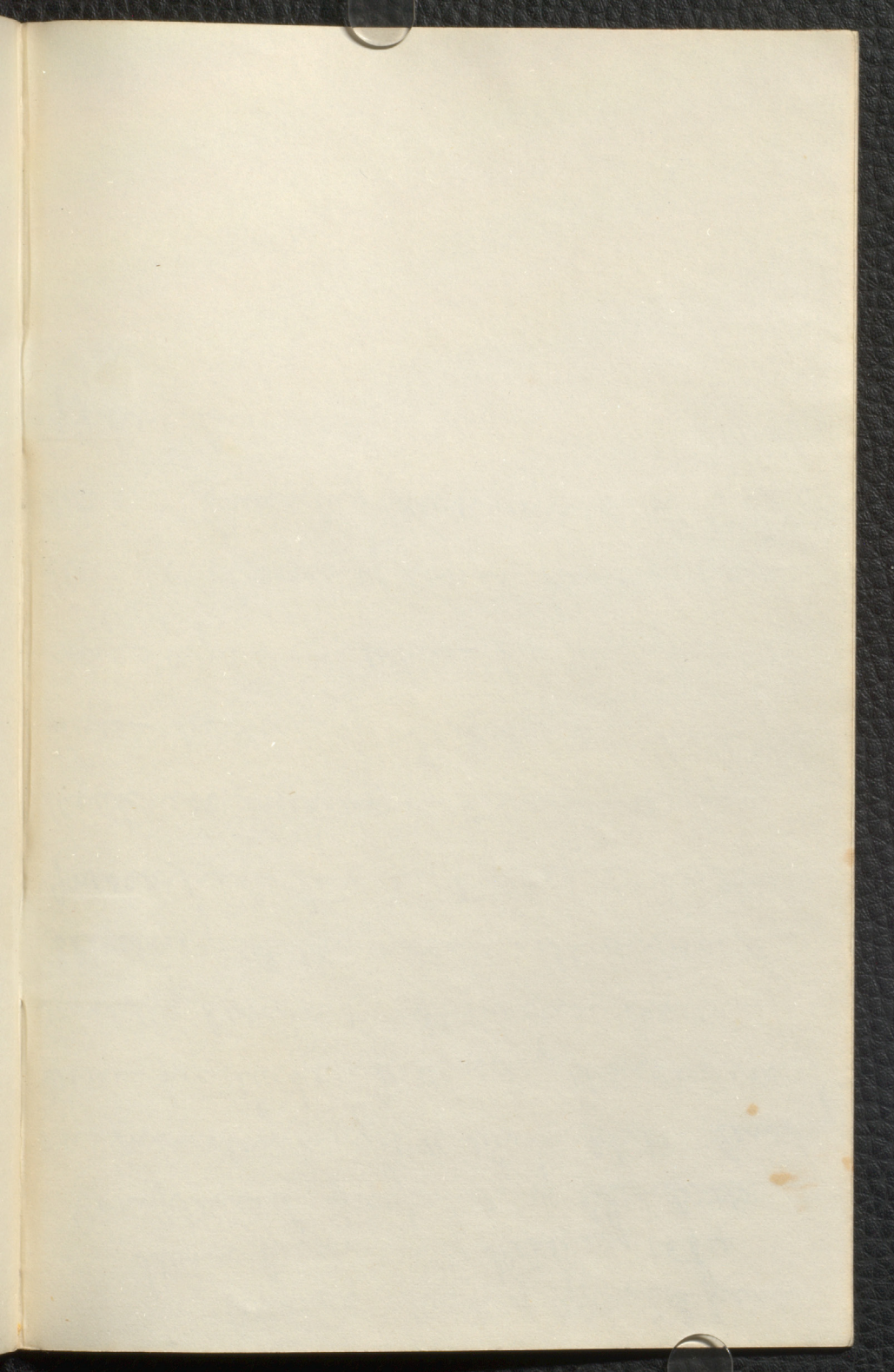










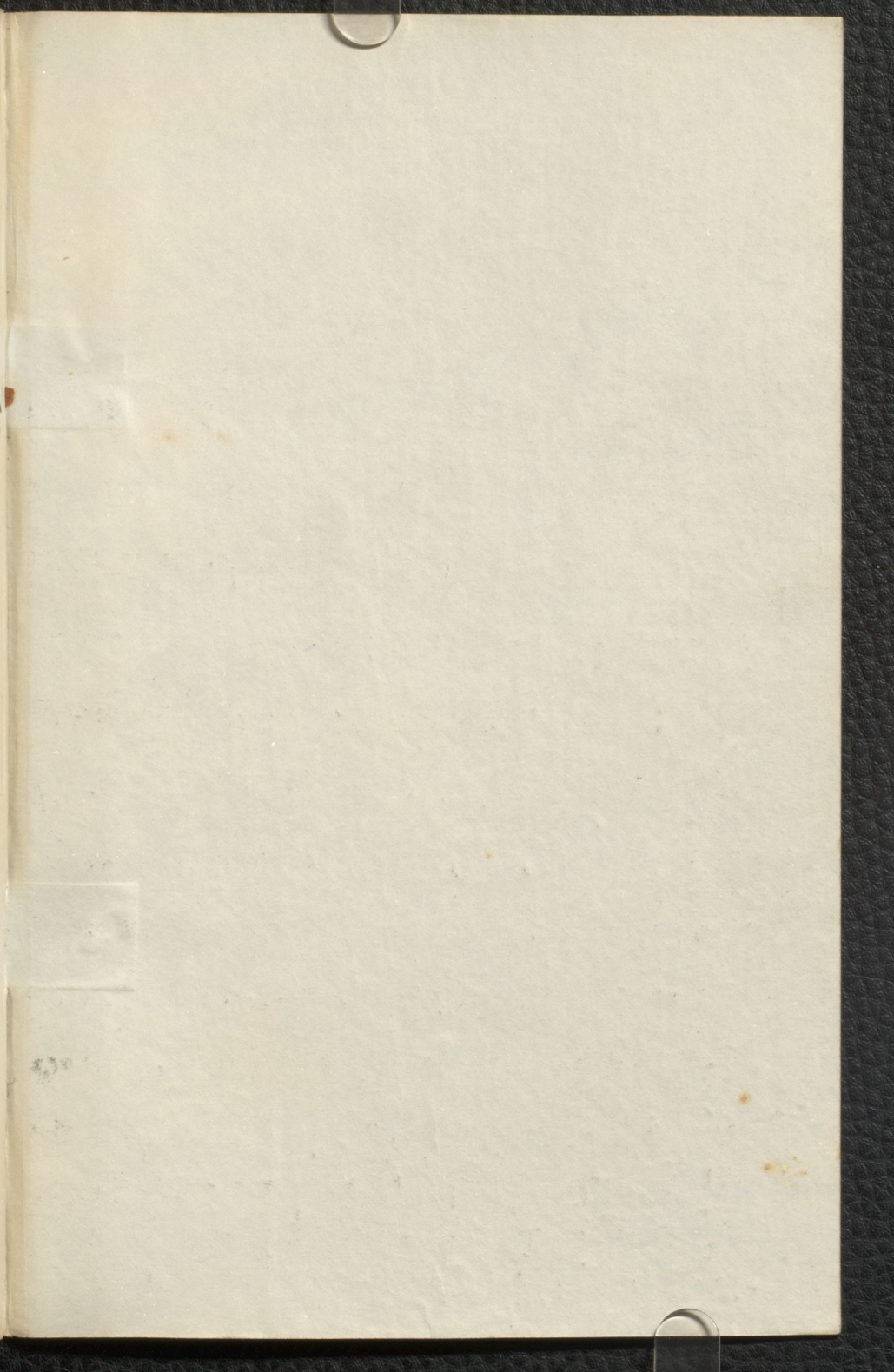


Common attack of typhoid fever
from beginning of February 1884

Complained gradually of headache
on Monday & got a severe chill Sunday
evening headache. Wednesday diarrhoea -
Shedding skin. In afternoon - severe
bleeding at the nose. Mr Howard
government train T least last

Weeks measurement 17 more or less
just as that on Sunday 11th but for
from again. When he thought a
severe illness of some kind had
set in. Monday government it to be

Sydney.





I do not think that the
writings contained in this
small book are of much
importance. But I have
found the writing to dull
and difficult to read
except partially.

L. W. S.

Feb / 68



