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& 1845
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# RULED PAGES FOR CASH ACCOUNTS AND MEMORANDA FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR; 

## $\mathfrak{G n}$ ホlmanack;

AND A VARIETY OF USEFUL AND VALUABLE BUSINESS INFORMATION.Illustrated with a coloured Frontispiece, six Steel Engravingsby Leech, and numerous Woodcuts.
IN TWO PARTS.

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INTEREST TABLE FROM $\mathscr{L}_{1}$ то $£ 100$, AT FIVE PER CENT., From One Month to Twelve.


## 

## PART I.

## THE STATE.



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.
Born.
QUEEN ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA (Acc. June 20,1837) May 24, 1819
Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel . Aug. 26, 1819
Albert Edward, Prince of Wales . . . . . . Nov. 9, 1841
Albert Ernest Alfred
Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal . . Aug. 6, 1844
Alice Mand Mary . . Nov. 21, 1840
Dowager Queen Adelaide Amelia Louisa Teresa $\dot{0}$. Apr. 25, 1843
Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover . . . . . June 5, 1771
His Son, George Frederick . . . . May 27, 1819
Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge . . . . Feb. 24, 1774
His Son, George William Frederick

- Mar. 26, 1819

His Daughter, Augusta Caroline

- July 19, 1822

Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester
Princess Sophia
Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester
Victoria Maria Louisa, Duchess of Kent

- Nov. 27, 1833

Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Duchess o
. Apr. 25, 1776
. . J

- Nov. 3, 1777

| Denmark-Holstein | Christian |  |  | Acces |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England . | Victoria | King | 1786 | 1839 |
| France | Louis Philippe I. | - King | - 1819 | 1837 |
| Greece | Otho | - King | - 1773 | 1830 |
| Hanover | Ernest | - King | - 1815 | 1832 |
| Hesse Darmstadt | Louis II, | - Kirand Duke | - 1771 | 1837 |
| Hesse Cassel | William II. | Grand Duke | -1777 | 1830 |
| Lucea | Charles Louis | Elector | 1777 | 1821 |
| Modena | - Francis IV. | Duke | +1799 $-\quad 1779$ | 1824 |
| Naples and Sicily | - Ferdinand II. | - King | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ -\quad 1719 \\ \hline \quad 1810\end{array}$ | 1815 |
| Netiierlands Parma | William II. | - King | - 1792 | 1840 |
| Portugal | Maria da Gloria | : Duchess | - 1791 | 1814 |
| Prussia-Brandenburg | Frederic IV. | - Kireen | - 1819 | 1826 |
| Rome | Gregory XVI. | - Pope | 1795 1765 | 1840 |
| Russia and Poland | - Nicholas I. . | - Emperor | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 1765 \\ \hline 1796\end{array}$ | 1830 1825 |
| Sardinia | - Charles Alhert | - King | - 1800 | 1831 |
| Spain | - Frederick Augustus | - King | - 1797 | 1836 |
| Sweden and Norway | - Oscar | Ouen | 1830 | 1833 |
| Switzerland . | - Confederate Cantons | Landamman |  | 1844 |
| Turkey | - Abdul Medjid | Grand Signior |  |  |
| Tuscany | - Leopold II. | Grand Duke | 1823 1797 | 1839 |
| Wurtemberg | William I. | - King . | +1781 $\cdot$ | 1824 |

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Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst Lord President of the Council, Lord Wharncliffe
Lord Privy Seal, Dk. of Buccleuch Home Secretary, Sir J. R. Graham Foreign Secretary, El. of Aberdeen Colonial Secretary. Lord Stanley

First Lord of Admiralty, Earl of Haddington
Conc--in-Chief, Duke of Wellington Pres.of Bd.of Control, Earl of Ripon Pres. of Bd. of Trade, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone

Paymuster-General, Rt. Hn. Sir Ed. Knatchbull
Chanc. of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord G. W. Somerset
Chief Sec. for Ireland, Lord Eliot

## The above form the Cabinet.

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Lord Chumberlain. Earl Delawarr Lord Steward, Earl of Liverpool Master of the Horse, Earl of Jersey First Com of Land Revenue, Earl of Lincoln

Mast. of Mint, Rt.Hn.W.E.Gladstone Secretury at War. Sir T. Freemantle Mister-General of Ordnance, Right Hon. Sir G. Murray Attorney-Gen., Sir William Follett Solicitor-Gen., Sir Fredk. Thesiger

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Dublin, Lieut. Hodder, R.N.
Cork, Lieut. Friend, R.N. Belfast, Lieut. Starke, R.N. Sligo.Lt. Shuttleworth, R.N. Londonderry, Lieut.Ramsay,
Limerick, Mr. Lynch, R.N. Leith. Lieut. Forrest, R.N.

Greenock, Lieut. Hemmans, R.N.
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THE LEGISLATURE.


## THE HOUSE OF PEERS

** The titles bere given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers.

Princes of the Blood Royal.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dukes } \\
& \text { Marquises } \\
& \text { Earls } \\
& \text { Viscounts } \\
& \text { Barons } \\
& \text { Peers of Scotland (elected 1841) } \\
& \quad \text { \& Marked thus are Scotch Peers. } \\
& \circ \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$21Peers of Ireland (elected for life)

28
English Archbishops and Bishops ..... 26
and Bishops.4

Total
Total ..... 442

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a \text { Marked thus are Scotch Represen. Peers. } \\
& b \\
& \text { Irish Represen. Peers. }
\end{aligned}
$$

ROYAL DUKES. Cumberland, Prince E. A., 1799, o
Cambridge, Pr. A. F., 1801 ARCHBishofs. Canterbury, Wm. Howley, 1828
York, Edw. Harcourt, 1807 Dublin, Rt. Hon. Richard Whately, DD. 1831, $b$

> DUKES.

Beaufort, H. Somerset, 1682 Bedford, F. Russell, 1694
Brandon, Alex. H.Douglas, 1711 (Hamilton, D., 1643,*) Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. Grenville, 1822, o
Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833
Devonshire, Wm. Spencer Cavendish, 1694
Grafton, H. Fitzroy, 1675
Leeds, Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne, 1694, *
Manchester, George Montagu, 1719
Marlborough, G. Churchill, 1702
Newcastle, Henry Pelbam Clinton, 1756
Norfolk, H. C. Howard, 1483 Northumberland, H. Percy, 1766
Portland, W. H. Cavendish Scott Bentinck, 1716
Richmond, Chas.G.Lenuox, 1675, *
Rutland, J.H.Manners, 1703 St. Alban's, Wm. Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, 1683
Somerset, Edw. Adolph. St. Maur, 1546
Sutherland, George Leveson Gower, 1833
Wellington, A. Wellesley, 1814
marquises.
Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790, * o
Ailesbury, Chas. Bruce, 1821 Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis.E. *)
Anglesey, Henry William Paget, 1815
Breadalbane, J. Campbell, 1831,
Bristol, F. W. Hervey, 1826 Bute, J. C. Stuart, 1796, *
Camden, G. Cbas. Pratt, 1812 Cholmondeley, Geo. Horatio Cholmondeley, 1815
Exeter,Brownlow Cecil,1801 Hertford, Rich. Seymour Conway, 1793 , o
Lansdowne, H. Petty, 1784 Normanby, Constantine H . Phipps, 1838, o

Northampton, S. J. Alwyne Compton, 1812
Salisbury, Js. Brownlow W. Gascoigne-Cecil, 1789
Thomond, William O'Brien, 1801, $b$ (Tadcaster, L.)
Townshend, George Ferrers Townshend, 1786
Tweeddale, G. Hay, 1694, a Westmeatb, Geo. Thomas J. Nugent, 1822, $b$
Westminster, R. Grosvenor, 1831
Winchester, J. Burroughes Paulet, 1551

## eabls.

Abergavenny, H. Neville, 1784
Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682
Airlie, D. Ogilvie, 1639, a
Albemarle, $W \mathrm{~m}$. Charles Keppel, 1696
Amherst, W. Pitt Amherst, 1826
Ashburnham, Bertram Ashburnham, 1730
Auckland, Geo. Eden, 1839, Aylesford, H. Finch, 1714
Bandon, J. Bernard, 1795, b.
Bathurst, H. G. Bathurst, 1772
Beauchamp, John Reginald Beauchamp Pindar, 1815
Beverley, Geo. Percy, 1790.
Bradford, G. Augustus Fred. H. Bridgeman, 1815

Brownlow, John Cust, 1815
Buckinghamshire, G. R. Hampden, 1746
Burlington,Wm. Cavendish, 1831
Cadogan, G. Cadogan, 1800
Caledon, Jas. Dupré Alexander, $1800, b$
Camperdown, R. Dundas Duncan Haldane, 1831
Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenell, 1661
Carlisle, Geo. Howard, 1661
Carnarvon, Henry. John. G. Herbert, 1793
Cathcart, Charles Murray Cathcart, 1814, *
Cawdor, J. F. Campbell, 1827
Charlemont, Francis W. Caulfeild, $1763, b$
Charleville, Chas. Wm. Bury 1806, $b$
Chesterfield, Geo. Stanhope, 1628
Chichester, H. T. Pelham, 1801
Clarendon, G. W. F. Villiers, 1776
Cornwallis, Js. Mann, 1753

Cowper, G.A.F.Cowper, 1718
Craven, Wm. Craven, 1801
Dartmouth, W. Legge, 1711
De Grey, T. P. De Grey, 1816
Delawarr, G. J. West, 1761
Denbigh, Wm. Basil Percy Fielding, 1622, o
Derby, Edw. Stauley, 1485
Devon, W. Courtenay, 1553
Digby, Edw. Digby, 1790, o
Doncaster, Walter F. ScottDourlas, 1662 (Bucclench andQueensberry,D. $1663^{*}$ )
Ducie, H.G.F. Moreton, 1837
Dunraven, W.H. Quin, 1822,6
Effingham, Keuneth A. Howard, 1837
Egremont,G.Wyndham 1749
Eldon, John Scott, 1821
Ellenborough, Ed. Law, 1844
Essex, A. Algernon Capel, 1661
Falmouth, G. H. Boscawen, 1821
Ferrers, W. Sewallis Shirley, 1711
Fitzhardinge, W. F. Berkeley, 1841
Fitzwilliam, Chas.W. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, 1716, o
Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, 1719
Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841
Glengall, R. Butler, 1816, b
Gosford, A. Acheson, 1806, $b$ (Lord Worlingham)
Graham, J., 1722 (Montrose, D., 1707, *)

Granville, Granville Leveson Gower, 1833
Grey, Charles Grey, 1806
Guildford, Rev.F.North,1752
Harborough, Robt. Sherard, 1719, o
Hardwicke, C. P. Yorke, 1754
Harewood,H.Lascelles, 1812
Harrington,Chas.Stanhope, 1742
Harrowby,Dudl. Ryder, 1809
Hillsborough, A. Blundell Sandys Trumbull Hill, 1772 (Downshire, M.1789,)o
Home, Cospatrick, Alex. R. Home, 1605, a
Howe, R. W. Penn Curzon Howe, 1821
Huntingdon, F. T. Henry Hastings, 1529
Ilchester, H. Stephen FoxStrangeways, 1756
Innes, J. H. R. Innes Ker, 1837 (Roxburgh,D.,1707,*) Jersey, Geo. Villiers, 1697, o
Leven and Melville, David Leslie Melville, 1690, a

Leicester and Holkham, T. Wm. Coke, 1837
Lichfield, T. W. Anson, 1831
Limerick, Edm. H. Pery, 1803, o b, (Foxford, L.)
Lindsey, Álb. Bertie, 1626
Liverpool, Chas. Cecil Cope Jenkinson, 1796
Lonsdale, W. Lowther, 1807
Lovelace, Wm. Barou King, 1838
Lucan, G.C.Bingham, 1795 b
Macclesfield, T. Parker, 1721
Malmesbury, Jas. Howard Harris, 1800
Mansfield, Wm. D. Murray, 1792, *
Manvers, Charles Herbert Pierrepont, 1806
Mayo, John Bourke, 1785, b
Minito, G. Kynynmond, 1813
Morley, Edm. Parker, 1815 ,
Morton, George Sholto Douglas, 1458, a
Mounteashel, Step. Moore, 1781, $b$
Mount Edgcumbe, Ernest Augustus Edgcumbe, 1789
Munster, $\mathbf{W m}$. George FitzClarence, 1831
Nelson,Horatio Nelson, 1805
Onslow, A. G. Onslow, 1801
Orford, Hor. Walpole, 1806
Orkney, Thomas John Fitzmaurice, 1696, a
Oxford and Mortimer, Edw. Harley, 1711
Pembroke \& Montgomery, Robt. Hen. Herbert, 1551
Pomfret, G.Wm. R. Fermor, 1721
Portsmouth, John Charles Wallop, 1743
Poulett, John Poulett, 1706
Powis, E. Herbert, 1804, o
Radnor, W. P. Bouverie, 1765
Ripon, F. J. Robinson, 1833
Romney, C. Marsham, 1801
Rosslyn, James Alexander
St. Clair Erskine, 1801
Saint Germans, Wm. Eliot, 1815
Sandwich, J. W. Montagu, 1660
Scarborough, J. SavilleLumley, 1690, o
Seafield,F.W.Grant, 1701, a
Selkirk, DunbarJs.Douglas, 1646, $a$
Shaftesbury, Cropley Ash. Cooper, 1672
Shrewsbury, J.Talbot, 1442, o
Somers,J.SomersCocks 1821
Spencer, J. C. Spencer, 1765
Stamford and Warrington, Geo. Harry Grey, 1628

Stanhope, Philip Henry Stanhope, 1718
Stradbroke, J.E.Cornwallis Rous, 1821
Strange, John Murray, 1786 (Atholl, D. 1703, *)
Suffolk and Berkshire, Ths. Howard, 1603
Talbot, Charles Chetwynd Talbot, 1784
Tankerville, Charles Aug. Bennet, 1714
Thanet, Henry Tufton, 1628
Vane, Chas. Wm. Vane, 1823 (Londonderry, M. 1816, o)
Verulam, Jn. Walter Grimston, 1815, *o
Walderrave, Geo. Edward Waldegrave, 1685
Warwickand Brooke, Henry Rich. Greville, 1747
Westmoreland, J. Fane, 1624
Wicklow, W. Howard, 1793, $b$
Wilton, Thomas Grosvenor Egerton, 1801
Winchilsea \& Nottingham, Geo. Finch Hatton, 1628
Yarborough, C. Anderson Pelbam, 1837
Zetland, Lawrence Dundas, 1838

## viscounts.

Arbuthnot, Jn. Arbuthnot, 1641, a
Beresford, Wm. Carr Beresford, 1823
Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry St. John, 1712
Canning, C. J., 1827
Canterbury, C. M. Sutton, 1835
Clancarty, Wm. T. Trench, 1823, (E.Clancarty, 1803, o)
Combermere,
Cotton
Stapleton Cotton, 1826
De Vesci, J. Vesey, 1776, b
Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger,
Exmouth, E. Pellew, 1816
Gordon, G. Hamilton, 1814 (Aberdeen, E. 1682, ${ }^{\text {* }}$ )
Hawarden, C, Maude, 1791, $b$
Hereford, Revd. R. F. Devereux, 1550
Hill, Rowlaud Hill, 1842
Hood, Sammel Hood, 1796, o
Hutchinson, J. Hely Hutchinson, 1821 (Donoughmore, E. 1800, o)
Lake, Warwick Lake, 1807
Leinster, A. F. Fitzgerald,
1747, o (Leinster, D. 1766)
Lorton, R. E. King, 1806, b
Maynard, Henry Maynard,
Melville, R. S. Dundas, 1802

O'Neill,J.B.R.O'Neill,1795, b
Ponsonby of Imokilly, John Ponsonby, 1839
St. Vincent, E. Jervis, 1801
Sidmouth, $W \mathrm{~m}$. Leonard Addington, 1805
Strathallan, Js. Drummond, 1686, a
Sydney, J. R. Townshend, 1789
Torrington, G. Byng, 1721
BISHOPS.
Bangor, C. Betheli, 1830
Bath and Wells, G.H. Law, 1824
Carlisle, Hon. Hugh Percy,
Chester, J. Bird Sumner,
1828
Chichester,A.T.Gilbert, 1842
Durham, Edw. Maltby, 1836
Ely, J. Allen, 1836
Exeter, Henry Phillpotts,
1830
Gloucester and Bristol, Jas. Henry Monk, 1830
Hereford, T. Musgrave, 1837
Lichfield, Jn. Lonsdale, 1843
Lincoln, John Kaye, 1827
Llandaif, E. Copleston, 1827
London,C.J. Blomfield, 1828
Norwich, Edw. Stanley, 1837
Oxford, Hon. R. Bagot, 1829
Peterborough,G. Davys, 1839
Ripon, C. T. Longley, 1836
Rochester, G. Murray, 1827
St. Asaph, W. Carey, 1830
St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840
Salisbury, E. Denison, 1837
Winchester, C. R. Sumner, 1827
Worcester, H. Pepys, 1841, and three of the twelve Irish Bishops in annual rotation

## bARONS.

Abercromby, G. Ralph, 1801
Abinger, Rt. Scarlett, 1835
Alvanley, William Arden,
1801
Ardrossan, Arch. William, 1806 (Eglinton, E. 1607, *) Arundell of Wardour, Henry Benedict Arundell, 1605 Ashburton, A. Baring, 1835 Audley, G. E. Tuchet, 1297
Bagot, Wm. Bagot, 1780
Bateman, William Bateman Hanbury, 1837
Bayning, Rev. Hen. Wm. Powlett, 1797
Beaumont, Miles Thomas
Stapleton, 1307
Beauvale, F. J. Lamb, 1839

Berners, Rev.H.Wilson, 1455 Berwick, Rev. Rich. Noel Hill, 1784
Bexley, N. Vansittart, 1823 Blayney, Cadwallader Davis Blaynev, 1621, b
Bolton, Win. Orde Powlett, 1797
Boston, George Irby, 1761
Boyle, E. Boyle, 1711, (Cork and Orrery, E. o)
Bray brooke, R. Griffin, 1788 Brodrick, George Alan Brodrick, 1796 (Middleton, V. 1717,o)
Brougham and Vaux, Henry Brougham, 1830
Bruce, G. W. Frederick, 1746 Byron, George Anson, 1643 Calthorpe, George Gough Calthorpe, 1796
Camoys, Thos. Stonor, 1383 Campbell, John Campbell, 1841
Carbery, J. Freke, 1715, b
Carew, R. Shapland Carew, 1834, o
Carleton, Rich. Boyle, 1786 (Shannon, E. 1756, o)
Carrington, R. John, 1796, o Carteret, Rev.J.Thyone, 1784 Carysfort, J. Proby, 1801 (Carysfort, E. 1789, o)
Castlemaine, R. Handcock, 1812, $b$
Chaworth, J. Chambre Brabazon, 1831 (Meath, E. 1627, o)
Churchill, Francis Almeric Spencer, 1815
Clanbrassill, Robt. Jocelyn, 1821 (Roden, E. 1771, o)
Clanwilliam, Rich. Meade,
1828(Clanwilliam, E, 1776,o)
Clements, N., 1831, (Leitrim E. 1795 , o)

Clifford of Chudleigh, Hugh Charles, 1672
Clinton, Chs. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299
Clonbrock, R. Dillon, 1790,6
Cloncurry, V. Browne-Lawless, 1789, o
Colborne, N. W. R. Colborne 1839
Colchester, Chs. Abbot, 1817 Colville of Culross, John Colville, 1609, $a$
Congleton, Jn. Parnell, 1841 Cottenham, Charles Christ. Pepys, 1836
Cowley, H. Wellesley, 1828 Crewe, Hungerford Crewe, 1806
Crofton, Ed. Crofton, 1797, $b$ Dacre, Thos. Brand, 1307

Dalhousie, Jas. A. Ramsay, 1815 (Dalhnusie,E. 1633,*) De Freyne, A. French, 1839 Delamere, Thos. Cholmondeley, 1821
Delisle and Dudley, P. C. Sidney, 1835
De Mauley, Wm. Francis Spencer Ponsonby, 1838
Denman, T. Denman, 1834
De Ros, W. L. Lascelles de Ros, 1264
De Saumarez, Rev. James Saumarez, 1831
De Tabley, G. Warren, 1826
Dinorben, W. L. Hughes, 1831
Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786
Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, 1615
Douglas of Douglas, Arch. Douglas, 1790
Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, $b$
Dunalley, H. Prittie, $1800 b$
Dunfermline, James Abercromby, 1839
Dunmore, Alex. Edw. Murray, 1831, (E. 1686*)
Dunsany, Edward Plunket, 1461, b
Dynevor, G. Talbot Rice, 1780
Erskine, David Montagu Erskine, 1806
Farnham, Henry Maxwell, $1756, b$
Feversham, W. Duncombe, 1826
Fife, James Duff, 1827 (Fife, E. 1759 , o)

Fingall, Arthur James Plunket, 1830 (Fingall, E. 1628, o)
Fisherwick, G. H. Chichester, 1796 (Donegal, M. 1791, o)

Fitzgibbon, J. Fitzgibbon, 1799 (Clare, E. 1795, o)
Foley, T. H. Foley, 1776
Forester, J. G. Weld Forester, 1821
Furnival, R. Wogan Talbot, 1839 (Talbot de Malahide, B. 1831)

Gage, H. Hall Gage, 1790 (Gage, V. 1720, o)
Gardner, Alan Legge Gardner, 1800
Gifford, R. F. Gifford, 1824,
Glenelg, C. Grant, 1835
Glenlyon, Geo. Aug. Fred. Murray, 1821
Godolphin, F. Godolphin Osborne, 1832

Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782
Grinstead, W. Willoughby Cole, 1815, o (Earl of Enniskillen, 1789)
Hamilton, R. Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton, L.*)
Harris, W. G. Harris, 1815
Hastings, J. Astley, 1289
Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835
Hawke, E. W. Hawke, 1776
Hay. T. R. D. Hay, 1712 (Kinnoul, E., 1704, *)
Heytesbury,W.A.Court, 1828
Holland, H. E. Fox, 1762
Howard de Walden, Chas. Aug. Ellis, 1597
Howden, J.F.Caradoc, 1819 o
Hunsdon, Lucius Cary, 1832 (Falkland, V. 1620, *)
Keane, Ed. Arthur Viellington Keane, 1839
Kenlis, T. Taylour, 1831 (Headfort, M. 1800, o)
Kenmare, V. Brown, 1841 (Kenmare, E. o)
Kenyon, G. Kenyon, 1788
Ker, 1821 (Lothian M. *)
Kilmarnock, W. G. HayCarr, 1831 (Erroll, E. $1453^{*}$ )
Kinyston, R. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. 1768, o)
Kintore, A. A. Keith Falconer, 1838 (Kintore, E. *)
Langdale, H. Bickersteth, 1836
Lauderdale, Jas.. 1806 (Lauderdale, E., 1624 *)
Leigh, Chandos Leigh, 1839
Lilford, T. Atherton Powys, 1797
Lismore, C. O'Callaghan, 1838 (Lismore, V. 1806, o)
Loftus, J. Loftus, 1801 (Ely M. o)

Lovat, T. A. Frazer, 1837
Lovel and Holland, G. J. Perceval, 1762 (Egmont, E. 1733,0 )

Lurgan, C. Brownlow, 1839
Lyndhurst, J. Singleton Copley, 1827
Lyttelton, G. W. Lyttelton, 1794, o
Manners, J. T. Sutton, 1807
Maryborough, W. Wellesley Pole, 1821, (Mornington E. 1760 o)

Melbourne, W. Lamb, 1815, (Melbourne, V., 1781 o)
Meldrum, G. Gordon, 1815 (Huntley, M., 1599,*)
Melrose, T. Hamilton, 1827 (Haddington, E., 1619, *)

Methuen, P. Methuen, 1838 Middleton, D. Willou\&hby,
Minster, F. Nathaniel Conyngham, 1824 (Conyngham, M., 1816, o)
Monson, F. J. Monson, 1728
Montagu, H. J. Montagu Scott, 1786
Monteagle, H. P. Browne, 1806 (Sligo, M., 1800, o)
Monteagle of Brandon, T. Spring Rice, 1839
Montfort, H. Bromley, 1741
Mostyn, E. Pryce Lloyd, 1831
Northwick, J. Rushout, 1797
Oriel, J. Skeffington, 1821 (Massarene, V. 1660)
Ormonde, J, Butler, 1821 (Ormonde, M., 1825, o)
Oxenfoord,J. H. Dalrymple, 1841 (Stair, E., 1703)
Paget, H. Paget, 1550 (Uxbriage, E.)
Panmure, Wm. Ramsay Maule, 1831
Penshurst, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, 1824 (Strangford, V., 1628, o)
Petre, W. H. F. Petrie, 1603
Plunket, W. Conyngham Piunket, 1827
Poltimore,G.W. Bampfylde,
1831
Polwarth, H. F. H. Scott, 1690, a
Ponsonby,J.W.,1739 (Besborough, E., o)
Portman, E. Berkeley Portman, 1837
Prudhoe, A. Percy, 1816
Ranfurly, T. Knox, 1826 (Ranfurly, E.. 1831, o)
Ravensworth, T.H. Liddell,
1821
Rayleigh, J. J. Strutt, 1821
Reay, Eric Mackay, 1628, $a$
Redesdale, J. T. F. Mitford,
1802

Rivers, G. Pitt Rivers, 1802 Rodney, Rev.S.Rodney, 1782 Rollo, J. Rollo, 1651 , a
Rosebery, A. J. Primrose, 1828 (Rosebery, E., 1703,*)
Ross, J. Carr Boyle, 1815 (Glasgow. E. 1703,*)
Rossie, G. W. Fox Kinnaird, 1831 (Kinnaird, L., 1682,*)
Rossmore, H. R. Westenra,
St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp, 1558
Saltersford, J. T. Stopford, 1726 (Courtoun, E. 1762,o)
Saltoun, A. G. Frazer, 1445a
Sandys, A. M. W. Hill, 1802
Saye and Sele, G. W. E. T. Fiennes, 1447
Scarsdale, N. Curzon, 1761
Seaford, C. Rose Ellis, 1826
Seaton, J. Colborne, 1839
Sefton, C. W. Molyneux 1831, (Sefton, E., 1771, o)
Sheffield, G. Aug. Fred. C. Holroyd, 1802 (Sheffield, E., is16, o)
Sherborne, J. Dutton, 1784
Silchester, E.M. Pakenham
(Longford, E., 1785, o)
Sinclair, C. St. Clair, 1489, a
Skelmersdale, E. Bootle
Wilbraham, 1828
Somerhill, Ulick John De Burgh, 1825 (Clanri-
carde, M carde, M., o)
Sondes, G. J. Milles. 1760
Southamptou, C. Fitzroy,
Stafford, G. W. Jerning-
ham, 1640
Stanley of Alderley, J. T. Stanley, 1839
Stanley of Bickerstaffe, Edw. Smith-Stanley
Stewart of Garlies, Randolpb Stewart, 1796 (Galloway, E., 1623, *)
Stourton, W.Stourton, 1448

Strafford, J. Byng, 1835
Stuart de Decies, H. V. Stuart, 1839
Stuart of Castle Stuart, F Stuart, 1796 (Moray, E.,
1561, ,
Stuart de Rothesay, Charles Stuart, 1828
Sudeley, C. H. Tracy, 1838
Suffield, E. Vernon, Harbord, 1786
Sundrídge and Hamilton, J. D. E. H. Campbell, 1776 (Argyll, D., 1701, *)
Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831
Tenterden, J.H. Abbott, 1827
Teynham, G. H. R. Curzon, 1616
Thurlow, E. T. H.Thurlow, 1792
Tyrone, H. Beresford, 1786 (Waterford, M., 1789, o)
Vanx of Harrowden, G. Mostyn, 1523
Vernon. G. J. Warren, 1762
Vivian, C. Crespigny Vivian,
WalsinghamT.DeGrey, 1780
Ward, W. Ward, 1664
Wemyss, F., 1821 (Wemyss
and March, E., 1633)
Wenlock, P. B. Thompson,
Western, C. Callis Western,
1833 1833
Wharncliffe,J. Arch. StuartWortiey, 1826
Wigan, J. Lindsay, 1825 (Balcarres, E., 1650 *)
Willoughby de Broke, H. Peyton Verney, 1492
Willoughby de Eresby, P. R. Drummond, 1313

Wodehouse, J. Wodehouse,
Wrottesley, J. Wrottesley,
1838
Wynford, W. D. Best, 1829

De la Zouche, Baroness,1308, Bisshopp
LeDespencer, Baroness,1261, Stapleton
De Clifford, Baroness, 1269, Russell
Grey de Ruthyn, Baroness, 1324, Rawdon Hastiugs

PEERESSES.
Braye, Baroness, 1509-47, Otway-Cave
Mansfield, Countess, 1778,
Greville Greville
Bassett, Baroness, 1797, Basset

Wenman, Baroness, 1834, Wykham
Stratheden, Baroness, 1836, Campbell

Nairne and Keith, Baroness,
Semptill, Baroness, 1489,
Chandler
Inverness, Duch.Underwood North, Baroness,1683, North

## PEERS WHO ARE MINORS.

Bath, Marquis, 1852
Clifden, Viscount, 1846
Coventry, Earl, 1859
Darnley, Eurl, 1848
Drogheda, Marquis, 1846
Durham, Earl, 1849
Granard, Earl, 1854
Grey of Groby, Baron, 1848
Hastings, Marquis, 1853
Hopetoun, Earl, 1852
Lothian, Marquis, 1853
Ribblesdale, Baron, 1849
** To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of Euglish Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon,V.) Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Hamilton, L.)
Atholl, D. (see Strange, E.) Balcarres, E. (seeWigan, L.) Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton, L.)
Besborough, E. (see Ponsonby. L.)
Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster, E.)
Clanricarde, M. (see Somerhill, L.)
Clare, E.(see Fitzgibbon, L.) Conyngham, M. (see Minster, L.)
Cork, E. (see Boyle, L.)
Courtown, E. (see Saltersford, L.)
Donegal, M. (see Fisherwick, L.)
Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinson, V.)

Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough, E.)
Eglinton, E. (see Ardrossan, L.)
Egmont, E. (see Lovel, L.)
Ely, M. (see Loftus, L.)
Enuiskillen, E. (see Grinstead, L.)
Erroll,E..(seeKilmarnock,L) Falkland, V.(seeHunsdon,L)
Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Garlies, L.)
Glasgow, E. (see Ross, L.)
Haddington, E. (see Melrose, L.)
Hamilton, D. (see Brandon, D.)
Headfort, M. (see Kenlis,L.)
Huntly,M.(see Meldrum,L.)
Kinnoul, E. (see Hay, L.)
Leitrim,E.(see Clements,L.)
Londonderry, M(seeVane, E)
Lothian, M. (see Ker, L.)

Meath, E. (seeChaworth, L.)
Massarene, V. (see Oriel, L.)
Middleton, V. (see Brodrick, L )
Montrose, D. (see Graham, E.)
Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castie Stuart, L.)
Mornington, E. (see Maryborough, L.)
Roden, E. (see Clanbrassil, L.)
Roxburgh, (see Innes, E.)
Shannou,E.(seeCarieton,L.)
Sligo, M.(see Monteagle, L.)
Strangford, V. (see Penshurst, L.)
Talbot de Malahide (see Furnival, L.)
Uxbridge, E. (see Paget, L.)
Waterford, M. (see Tyrone, L.)

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Earl of Shaftesbury
Clerk of the Parliaments, Rt. Hon. Sir G.H. Rose, Bart. Clerk Assistant, John Wm. Birch, Esq.
Additional Clerk Assistant, B. Currey, Esq.

Counsel to the Chairman of Committees, R. Palk, Esq.

Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Committees, W. Rose, Esq.
Clerk of the Journals, Edw. Parratt, Esq.
Clerk of the Engrossments, W, E. Walmisley, Esq.
Librarian, J. F. Leary, Esq.
Clerk of the Enrolments, H. Stone Smith, Esq.

Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney, Esq.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir A. W. Clifford,Bt. YeomanUsher,J.Pulman,Esq Sergeant-at-arms, Lt.-Col. A. Perceval

Deputy, Mr. W. Butt
Receiver of Fees, Mr. Shells

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## Speaker, Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw Lefeyre. ENGLAND AND WALES.



Total Number of Members

1 Abingdon, Sir Frederick Thesiger.
2 Albans, St., G. W. J. Repton, Earl of Listowel
3 Andover, R. Etwall, Lord W. Paget

4 Anglesevishire, W. 0. Stanley
5 Arundel, Earl of Arundel and Surrey

6 Ashburton, J. Matheson
7 Ashton-under-Lyne, C. Hindley
8 Aylesbury, Capt. C. J. B. Hamilton, Rice R. Clayton
9 Banbury, H. W. Tancred 10 Barnstaple, F. Hodgson, Montag. Gore
11 Bassetlaw (East Retford). Capt. Hon. A. Dun-
combe, Granville H, Vernon
12 Bath, Visc. Duncan, J. A. Roebuck

13 Beaumaris,Lt.-Cl.F.Paget 14 Bedfordshire, Visc.Alford, W. Astell

15 Bedford, Capt. F. Polhill, H. Stuart

16 Berkshive, R. Palmer, P. Pusey,Vis.Barrington

17 Berwick-upon-Tweed, R. Hodgson, M. Forster 18 Beverley, J. Towneley, J. W. Hogg

19 Bewdley, Sir T. E. Winningtou, Bart.
20 Birmingham, G.F.Muntz, R. Spooner

21 Blackburn, W. Feilden, J. Hornby

22 Bodmin, J. Dunn Gardner, Sir S. T. Spry
23 Bolton, P. Ainsworth, J. Bowring
24 Bostom, J. S. Brownrigg, Sir'J. Duke
${ }_{25}$ Bradford, J. Hardy, W. Busfeild
26 Breconshire, Col. T.Wood
27 Brecon, C. M. R. Morzan
28 Bridgnorth, T. C. Whitmore, Sir R. Pigot, Bt.
29 Bridgewater, H. Broadwood,T.Seaton Forman
30 Bridport, T. A. Mitchell,
31 Brighton, Capt. G. R Pechell, R.N., Lord A. Hervey

32 Bristol, P. IV. S. Miles, Hon. F.H.F.Berkeley.
33 Buckinghamshire, C. G. Dupré, C. R. Scott Murray, Hon. Capt. W. E. Fitzmaurice

34 Buckingham, Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart., Sir J. Chetwode, Bart.

35 Bury, Lancashire, R. Walker
36 Bury St. Edmunds, Earl Jermyn, Rt. Hon. Ld. C. Fitzroy

37 Calne, Earl of Shelburne
38 Cambridgeshire, Hon. E. T. Yorke, Capt. Rd. J. Eaton, J. P. Allix
39 Cambridge University, Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, Hon. C. E. Law
40 Cambridge, Hon. J. H. T. M. Sutton, Fitzroy Kelly
41 Canterbury, J. Bradshaw, Hon. G. A. F. P. S. Smythe
42 Cardifi, \&ic., Rt. Hon. J. Nicholl, LL.D.
43 Cardiganshire, Col. W. E. Powell
44 Cardigan, \&̛c., P. Pryse
45 Carlisle, P. H. Howard, W. Marshall

46 Carmarthenshire, Hou. G. R. R. Trevor, D. A. S. Davies

47 Carmarthen, D. Morris 48 Carnarvonshire, Hon. E. G. D. Pennant

49 Carnarvon, \&c., W. B. Hughes
50 Chatham, Rt. Hon. G. S. Byog
51 Cheltenham, Hon. C F. Berkeley
52 Cheshire (Nnrth), W. T. Egerton, G. C. Legh
53 Cheshire (Sonth), Sir P. de M. G. Ererton, Bt., J. Tollemache

54 Chester, Ld. R.Grosvenor, J. Jervis

55 Chichester, Ld.A.Lennox, J. A. Smith

56 Chippenham, J. Neeld, Capt. H. G. Boldero
57 Christchurch, Capt.Harris
58 Cirencester, W. Cripps, Lord Villiers
59 Clitheroe, Edw. Cardwell
60 Cockermouth, H. A. Aglionby, E. Horsman
61 Colchester, R. Sanderson, Sir G. H. Smyth, Bt.
62 Cornwall (West) E. W. W. Pendarves, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.
63 Cornwall (East), Lord Eliot, W. Rashleigh
64 Coventry, Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, W. Williams
65 Cricklade, \&c., J. Neeld, Capt. Hn. H. Howard
66 Cumberland, (East), Hon. C. W. G. Howard, W. James
67 Cumberland (West), E. Stanley, S. Irton
68 Dartmouth, \&c., Sir J. H. Seale, Bart.
69 Denbighshirc, Hon. W. Bagot, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.
70 Denbigh, \&c., T. Mainwaring
71 Derbyshire (North) Hon. G. H. Cavendish, W.

72 Derbyshive (South), E. M. Mundy, C.
Colville

73 Derby, E. Strutt, Hon. J. G. B. Ponsonhy

74 Devizes, G.H.W.Heneage, Ludlow Bruges
75 Devonport, H. Tufnell, Rt. Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.
76 Devonshire, (North), Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., L. W. Buck

77 Deronshirc (South), Sir

## J. B. Y. Buller, Bart., Lord Courtenay

78 Dorchester, Hon. A.H. A. Cooper. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Graham, Bart.

79 Dorsetshire, Lord Ashley, H. C. Sturt, G.Bankes

80 Dover, Sir J. R. Reid, Bt, E. R. Rice

81 Droitwich,J.S.Pacington
82 Dudley, John Benbow
83 Durham County (North), H. Lambton, Hon. H. T. Liddell

84 Durham Co. (South), Ld. H. Vane, J. Bowes

85 Durham City, T. C. Granger, Jobn Brieht
86 Essex (North), Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart., C. G. Round
87 Essex (South), T. W. Bramston, G. Palmer
88 Evesham, Lord M. Hill, P. Borthwick

89 Exeter, Sir W.W.Follett, E. Divett

90 Eye, Maj-Gen. Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.
91 Finshury, T. S. Duncombe, T. Wakley
92 Flintshire, Sir S. Rich. Glynne
93 Flint, $\& c$., Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.
94 Frome, T. Sheppard
95 Gateshead, W. Hutt
96 Glamorganshire, C. R. M. Talbot, Visc. Adare
97 Gloucestershire (East), C. W. Codrington, Hon. F. Charteris

98 Gloucestershire (West), Hon. G. C. G. F. Berkeley, R. B. Hale
99 Gloucester, J. Phillpotts, M. F. F. Berkeley

100 Grantham, G. E. Welby, Hon. F.J. Tollemache
101 Great Grimsby, E. He. neage
102 Greenvich, \&c., Capt. J. W. D. Dundas, R.N., E. G. Barnard

103 Guildford, Capt. Ross D. Manxles, C. B. Wall
104 Halifax, E. Protheroe C. Wood

105 Hampshire (North), Rt. Hon. C. S. Leferre, Sir W. Heathcote, Bt.
106 Hampshire (South), H. C. Compton, Lord C. Wellesley
107 Harwich, J. Attwood Maj. W. Beresford

108 Hastings, R. Hollond, M. Brisco

109 Haverfordivest, \&c., Sir R. Bulkeley, P. Philipps, Bart.
110 Helston, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.
111 Hereford, E. B. Clive, R. Pulsford
112 Herefordshire, K. Hoskins, T.B.M. Baskerville, J. Bailey, jun.
113 Hertfordshire, Viscount Grimston, A. Smith, Hon. G. D. Ryder
114 Hertford. Visc. Mahon, Hon. W. F. Cowper 115 Honiton, Col. H. D. Baillie, F. A. Mac Geachy
116 Horsham, R. H. Hurst
117 Huddersfield, W. R. C. Stansfield
118 Huntingdonshire, E.Fellowes, G. Thornhill
119 Huntinydon, Sir F. Pollock, Col. J. Peel
120 Hythe, S. Marjoribanks 121 Ipswich, Capt. J. N. Gladstone, S. L. Fox
122 Ives, St, W. Tyringham Praed
123 Kendal, H. Warburton
124 Kent (East), Rt. Hon. SirE. Knatchbull,Bt., J. P. Plumptre

125 Kent (West), Sir Edm. Filmer, Bart., Visc. Marsham
126 KidderminsterR.Godson 127 King's Lynn, Lord Geo. Bentinck, Viscount Jocelyn
128 Kingston-upon-Hull, Sir J. Hanmer, Bart., Sir W. C. James, Bart.

129 Knaresborough, A. Lawson, W. B. Ferrand
130 Lambeth, B. Hawes, jun. Rt. Hon.C.T. D'Eyncourt
131 Lancashire (North), J. W. Patten, J.T.Cliiton 132 Lancashire (South), Ld. F. L. Egerton, J. Entwisle
33 Lancaster, T. Greene, G. Marton
34 Launceston, Admiral W. Bowles

35 Leeds, W. Beckett, W. Aldam
36 Leicestershire (North), Lord C. S. Manners, E. B. Farnham

37 Leicestershire (South),
H. Halford, C. W. Packe
138 Leicester, Sir J. Easthope, Bt., W. Ellis
139 Leominster, C. Greenaway, G. Arkwright
140 Lewes, H. Elphinstone, D. C. L., Hon. H. Fitzroy
141 Lichfield, Lord A. H. Paget, Lord Leveson
142 Lincolnshire (Pts. of Lindsey), Ld. Worsley R. A. Christopher

143 Lincolnshire (Pts. of Kesteven \& Holland) C. Turnor, Sir J. Trollope, Bart.
144 Lincoln, Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp,W.R.Collett
145 Liskeard, C. Buller, jun.
146 Liverpool, Visc. Sandon, Sir H. Douglas
147 London, J. Masterman, J. Pattison, G. Lyall, Lord John Russell
148 Ludlow, B. Botfield, J. Ackers
149 Lyme Regis, T. Hussey
150 Lymington, J. Stewart, W. A. Mackinnon

151 Macclesfield, J. Brocklehurst, T. Grimsditch
152 Maidstone,A.J.B.Hope, G. Dodd

153 Maldon, Q. Dick, J. Round
154 Malmesbury, Hon. J. K. Howard
155 Malton, J. W. Childers, J. E. Denison

156 Manchester, M. Philips, T. M. Gibson

157 Marlborough, Lord E. A. C. B. Bruce, Maj. H. B. Baring

158 Marlow (Great), T. P. Williams, R. Hampden
159 Marylebone, Sir B. Hall, Bart., Sir C. Napier
160 Merionethshire, R. Richards
161 Merthyr Tydvil, Sir J. J. Guest, Bart.
162 Middlesex, G. Bynn, Lt.Col. T. Wood, jun.
163 Midhurst, Sir H. B. Seymour
164 Monmouthshire, Lord G. Somerset, C. O. S. Morgan
165 Monmouth, \&c., R. J. Blewitt
166 Montgomeryshire, Rt. Hou. C. W. W. Wynn

167 Montgomery, \&c., Hon. H. Cholmondeley

168 Morpeth, Capt. Hon. E, G. Granville Howard, R.N.

169 Newark-upon-Trent, W. E. Gladstone, Lord J. Manners
170 Newcastle, E. Buckley, J. C. Colquhoun

171 Newcastle-upon-Tyne,W. Ord, J. Hodgson Hinde 172 Newport, C. W. Martin, W. J. Hamilton

173 Norfolk (East), E.Wodehouse, H. N. Burroughes
174 Norfolk (West)W.Bagge, W. L. W. Chute

175 Northallerton, W. B. Wrightson
176 Northamptonshire (Ntb) T. P. Maunsell, A. S. O Brien
177 Northamptonshire (Stb), W. R. Cartwright, Sir C. Knightley, Bart.

178 Northampton, R. V. Smith, R. Currie
179 Northumberland, (Nth), Ld. Ossulston, Addi80 n J. B. Cresswell
180 Northumberland, (Sth), M. Bell, S. C. H.' Ogle
181 Norwich, Mrq. of Douro, B. Smith

182 Nottinghamshire, (Nth), T. Houldsworth, H. G. Knight

183 Nottinghamshire, (Sth), Earl of Lincoln, Col. Lancelot Rolleston
184 Nottingham, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bt., Thos. Gisborne
185 Oldham, J. Fielden, Maj. Gen. W. A. Johnson
186 Oxfordsh., Ld. Norreys, G. G. Harcourt, J. W. Henley
187 Oxford City, Js. Haughton Langston, Donald Maclean
188 Oxford University, T. G. B. Estcourt, D.C.L., Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt., D.C.L.

189 Pembrokeshire, Viscount Emlyn
190 Pembroke, \&c., Sir John Owen, Bart.
191 Penryn and Falmouth, Capt. J. C. W. Vivian, Capt.J. H. Plumridge R.N.

192 Peterborough, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, Sir R. Heron, Bart.
193 Petersfield, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bart.

194 Plymouth. T. Gill., Visc. Ebrington
195 Pontefract, Visc.Polling. ton, Rich. Monckton Milnes
196 Poole, Hon. C. F. A. C. Ponsonby, G.R.Phillips
197 Portsmouth, Rt. Hon. F. T. Baring, Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart.
198 Preston, Sir H. Fleetwood, Bart., Sir Geo. Strickland, Bart.
199 Radnorshire, Sir John Benn Walsh, Bt.
200 Radnor, \&c., R. Price
201 Reading, C. Russell, Vis. Chelsea
202 Reigate, Visc. Eastnor
203 Richmond, Hon. J. C. Dundas, Hon.Wm.N. R. Colborne

204 Ripon, Rt. Hon. T. C. B. Smith,Sir G. Cockburn
205 Rochdale, W. Sharman Crawford
206 Rochester, J. D. Stod. Douglas, W.H. Bodkin
207. Rutlandshire, G. J. Heathcote, Hon. W. H. Dawnay

208 Rye, H. Barrett Curteis
209 Salford, J. Brotherton
210 Salisbury, AmbroseHussey, J.H. Campbell
211 Sandwich, Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart., H. H, Lindsay
212 Scarborough, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., Maj.-Gen. Sir F. W. Trench
213 Shafteshury,Ld. Howard
214 Sheffield, J. Parker, H. G. Ward

215 Shoreham (New), \&c.Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart., C. Goring

216 Shrewsbury, G. Tomline, B. Disraeli

217 Shropshire (North), W. O. Gore, Visc. Clive

218 Shropshire (South), Hon. R. H. Clive, Viscount Newport
219 Somersetshire(East),Col. W. G. Langton, W. Miles
220 Somersetshire (West), T. D. Acland, F. H. Dickinson

221 Southampton, H. St. Jn. Mildmay, G. W. Hope 222 South Shields, J. Twizell Wawn
223 Southwark, J. Humphery, B. Wood
224 Staffordshire (North), J. D. W. Russell, C. B. Adderley
225 Staffordshire (South), Vis. Ingestre, Lt.- Col. Hon. G. Anson
226 Stafford, Hon. S.T. Carnegie, E. Buller
227 Stamford, Mq.of Granby, Sir G. Clerk, Bart.
228 Stockport, H. Marsland, R. Cobden

229 Stoke-upon-Trent, J. L. Ricardo,W.T.Copeland 230 Stroud, W. H. Stanton, G. P. Scrope

231 Suffolk, (East), Lord Henniker, Lord Rendlesham
232 Suffolk, (West), Lt.-Col. R. Rushbrooke, H . Spencer Waddington
233 Sunderland, D. Barclay, Vist. Howick
234 Surrey (East), H. Kemble, E. Antrobus
235 Surrey (West), W. J. Denison, Jn. Trotter
236 Sussex (East), G. Darby, A. Eliott Fuller

237 Sussex (West), Earl of March, Col. C. Wyndham
238 Swansea, \&c., J. H. Vivian
239 Tamworth, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., Capt. E. H. A Court, R.N.

240 Tavistock, Ld.E.Russell, J. S. Trelawney

241 Taunton, Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, Sir Thos. Edw. Colebrooke
242 Tewkesbury,W. Dowdeswell, J. Martin
243 Thetford, Hon. W. B. Baring, Sir J. Flower, Bart.
244 Thirsk, J. Bell
245 Tiverton, J. Heathcoat, Visct. Palmerston
246 Totnes, Lord Seymour, C. B. Baldwin

247 Tower Hamlets, Sir W. Clay, Bart., C. R. Fox
248 Truro, J. E. Vivian, E. Turner
249 Tynemouth, H. Mitcalfe
250 Wakefield, Hon. W. Sebright Lascelles

251 Wallingford,W.S.Blackstone
${ }_{252}$ Walsall, R. Scott
253 Wareham, J. S. W. S. E. Drax
254 Warrington, J. I. Blackburne
255 Warwickshire (North), W. S. Dugdale, Chas. N. Newdegate

256 Warwickshire (South), Sir J.Mordaunt, Bart., E. J. Shirley

257 Warwick,SirC.E.Douglas, W. Collins
258 Wells, R. Blakemore, W. G. Hayter

259 Wenlock, Capt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester, J. M. Gaskell
260 Westbury, Sir R. Lopes, Bart.
261 Westminster,J.T.Leader, Capt. Hon. H.J. Rous, R. N.

262 Westmoreland, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. C. Lowther, Alderm. W. Thompson
263 Weymouth, \&c., Ralph Bernal, Wm. Dougal Christie
264 Whitby, A. Chapman
265 Whitehaven, M. Attwood
266 Wigan, P. Greenall, Ch. Standish
267 Wight, Isle of, Hon. W. H. A. A'Court Holmes

268 Wilton, Vis. Somerton
269 Wiltshare (North), W. Long,T.H.S.Sotheron
270 Wiltshire (South), J. Benett, Hon. S. Her. bert
271 Winchester, J. B. East, D.C.L., B. Escott

272 Windsor,J.Ramsbottom, R. Neville

273 Wolverhampton, Hon. C. P.Villiers, T. Thornely

274 Woodstock, Marquis of Blandford
275 Worcestershire (East), J.Barneby,J.A.Taylor

276 Worcestershire (West), Major-General Hon. H. B. Lygon, F. W. Knight
277 Worcester, Sir T. Wilde, J. Bailey

278 Wycombe, G. H. Dashwood,Capt.R.Osborne
279 Yarmouth, C. E. Rumbold, W. Wilshere
280 Yorkshire (East. Rid.), H. Broadley, Lord Hotham

281 Forkshire, (West Rid.), Hon. J. S. Wortley, E. B. Denison

284 Antrim Co., J. Irving, N. Alexander
285 Armagh County, Visct. Acheson, Lt.-Col. W. Verner
286 Armagh, Lt.-Col. J. D. Rawdon
287 Athlone, Westmeath, Jn. Collett
288 Bandon-bridge,Viscount Bernard
289 Belfast, J. E. Tennent, David R. Ross
290 Carlow County, Col. H. Bruen, T. Bunbury
291 Carlow, Capt. B. V. Layard
292 Carrickfergus, P. Kirk 293 Cashel, J. Stock, LL.D.
294 Cavan County,J. Young, Hon. J. P. Maxwell
295 Clare County, Maj.W.N. M Namara, C. O'Brien
296 Clonmel, Rt. Hon. D. R. Pigot
297 Coleraine, John Boyd
298 Cork County, D. O'Connell, E. B. Roche
299 Cork, F. S. Murphy, D. Callaghan
300 Donegal County, Sir E. S. Hayes, Bart., Col. E. M. Conolly

301 Dozonpatrick, D. S. Kerr 302 Downshire, Visc. Castlereagh, Earl of Hills. borough
303 Drogheda, Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart.
304 Dublin Co., J. H. Hamilton, Capt. T.E. Taylor 305 Dublin, E. Grogan, Wm. Hen. Gregory
306 Dublin University, Rt. Hon. F. Shaw, G. A. Hamilton
307 Dundalk,T.N.Redington
350 Aberdeen Co.,Capt. Hon. W. Gordon, R.N.

351 Aberdeen, A. Bannerman
352 Andrew's, St., \&c., E. Ellice, jun.
353 Argyle Co., Rt. Hon. D. McNeil
354 Ayr Co., A. Oswald
355 Ayr, Irvine, \&c., Lord J. C. Stuart

356 Banff Co., J. Duff

282 Yorkshire (North Rid.3 E. S. Cayley, Hon. 0. Duncombe

## IRELAND

308 Dungannon, Viscount Northland
309 Dungarvan, Rt. Hon. R. L. Shiel

310 Ennis, Clare, H. Bridgeman
311 Enniskillen, Hon. H. A. Cole
312 Fermanagh County, Sir A. B. Brooke, Bart., M. E. Archdall

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317 Kilkenny County, Hon. P. Butler, P. S. Butler

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Wyndham, Col. Chas. 937
Wynn, Rt. Hon.C.W.W. 166
Wynn, Sir W. W. Bart. 69
Wyee, Thomas 344
Yorke, Hon. E. T. 38
Yorke, H. G. R. 283
Young, John 294

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chief Clerk, John Henry Ley, Esq.
Clerk Assistant, W.Ley, Esq.
Second Clerk Assistant, H. Ley, Esq,
Clerk of the Fees, John E. Dorrington, Esq.
Assistants, Messrs. A.Jones, G.Ley, W. Rose, -. Marriott

Aecountant, J. J. Wilkinson, Esq.
Committee Clerks, R. Chalmers, G. Whittam, G. Dyson, R. K. Gibbons, Esqs.
Assistants, Messrs. J. Rose, Pole, C. Gunnell, Frere, Mayne, Creed
Clerk of the Journals, J. Gudge, Esq.-Assistants,

Messrs. Rowland, Postletwaite, Gray, Jeanneret, W. Ley, Bnll

Clerks of the Ingrossments, Messrs. S. W. Gunnell, G. Gunnell, Ginger

Clerks' Private Bill Office, Messrs. Hawes, Hodgkin
Examiner of Election Recognizances, Jas. Booth, Esq.

Examiner for Taxation of Costs on Private Bills, J. Rose, Esq.
Librarian, T. Vardon, Esq. - Assistant, Mr. T. E. May. -Messenger, Mr. Kar
Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney, Esq. - Deliverer of Votes, Mr. C. Paskin

Assistant Sergeant, R. A. Gosset, Esq.
Housekeeper, M r.J.Bellamy, Assistant, Mr.E. Bellamy
Chaplain,Rev.G.T.Andrews M.A.

Secretary to the Speaker, C. E. Lefroy, Esq.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Sir W. Gosset. - Deputy, John Clementson, Esq.
Train Bearer, R.bt. Baily
Printers of the Journals, \&c.
J. \& L. J. Hansard, Esqs.

Printers of the Votes, J. B. Nichols, Esq., and Son.

## THE POPULATION.



TOTAL OF POPULATION IN COUNTIES.


WALES.


## SCOTLAND.



## Total Population of Scotland . . . 2,620,61 .

Note.-In the Totals of Counties thus marked, (*) are included 4,715 persons who were resident in Barracks on the night of the 6th June, 1841; also 1,775 persons on board vessels in harbours.

Leinster.

| Carlow | 86,228 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Drogheda Town | 16,261 |
| Dublin City | 232,726 |
| Dublin | 140,047 |
| Kildare | 114,48 |
| Kilkenny City | 19,071 |
| Kilkenny | 183,349 |
| King's | 146,857 |
| Longford | 115,491 |
| Louth | 111,979 |
| Meath | 183,828 |
| Queen's | 153,930 |
| Westmeath | 141,300 |
| Wexford | 202,033 |
| Wicklow | 126,1 |
| Total | 1,973,73 |

IRELAND.
Monster.

| Clare | 286,394 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cork City | 80,720 |
| Cork | 773,398 |
| Kerry | 293,880 |
| Limerick City | 48,391 |
| Limerick | 281,638 |
| Tipperary | 435,553 |
| Waterford City | 23,216 |
| Waterford | 172,971 |
| Total | 2,396,161 | Connaught.


| Galway Town | 17,275 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Galway | 422,923 |
| Leitrim | 155,297 |
| Mayo | 388,557 |
| R -scommon | 253,589 |
| Sligo | 181,002 |
| Total | , 418,973 |

Ulster.

| Antrim | 276,188 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Armagh | 232,393 |
| Belfast Town | 75,308 |
| Carrickfergus | 9,379 |
| Cavan | 243,158 |
| Donegal | 296,448 |
| Down | 361,446 |
| Fermanagh | 156,481 |
| Londonderry | - 222,174 |
| Monaghan. | 200,442 |
| Tyrone | 312,956 |
| Total | 2,386,373 | Total Population of Ireland . . . . 8,175,238

## ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

\(\left.\begin{array}{c}Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm <br>

and Jethou .\end{array}\right\} 28,538 \left\lvert\,\)| Jersey |
| :--- |
| Man |$\cdot{ }^{2} \cdot{ }^{2} \cdot{ }^{47,556}\right.$

Total Population
Man . . . 47,985
124,079 .

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, \&c.

Briths.-Persons should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving personal notice to the registrar of their district, without any fee whatever. Registration may be effected after the expiration of the torty-two days, aud within six months, on payment of a fee of $78.6 d$. ; but after six months, no birth can be registered.

Deaths.-Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This is of importance to be done early, as the undertaker must have a certificate to give to the minister who reads the funeral service, without which he may refuse to bury the body.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given. IRELAND, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.*


* This Return includes only such part of the Army, Nary, and Merchant Seamen, as were at the time of the
Census within the Kingdom on shore.


# SUMMARY OF THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 

COMPRISED IN THE CENSUS OF 1841.

| OCCUPATIONS. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Islands in the British Seas. | Army abroad and in Ireland | Navy \& Mrehnt, Seamen afloat. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures. | 2,619,206 | 473,581 | 17,589 | - | - | 3,110,376 |
| Agriculture, including? Graziers and Gardeners | 1,261,448 | 229,337 | 8,493 | - | - | 1,499,278 |
| Labourers a | 673,922 | 84,573 | 3,373 | - | - | 761,868 |
| Army at home and abroad, including Army half-pay and E. I. C.'s Service | 36,763 | 4,631 | 840 | 89,230 | 96,\%99 | 131,463 |
| Navy and Merchant Seamen on shoreand afloat, including Half-pay and Marines, Fishermen, Watermen, \&c. $b$. | 95,193 | 24,359 | 2,279 | - | - | 218,631 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Professional } \\ \text { Clerical, } \\ \text { Legal, and }\end{array}\right\}$ Medical | 53,041 | 9,709 | 434 | - | - | 63,184 |
| Other educated persons . | 123,878 | 18,099 | 859 | - | - | 142,836 |
| Government Civil Service $c$ | 14,088 | 2,777 | 94 | - | - | 16,959 |
| Parochial, Police, and? Church Officers, \&c. $d$ | 22,125 | 3,085 | 65 | - | - | 25,275 |
| Domestic Servants | 999,048 | 158,650 | 7,535 | - | - | 1,165,233 |
| Persons returned as Inde-7 pendent | 445,973 | 58,291 | 7,176 | - | - | 511,440 |
| Almspeople, Pensioners, $\}$ Paupers, and Lunatics e $\}$ | 176,206 | 21,690 | 1,173 | - | $957 f$ | 200,026 |
| Total returned under the? foregoing heads | 6,520,891 | 1,088,782 | 49,910 | 89,230 | 97,756 | 7,846,569 |
| Residue of Population | 9,390,866 | 1,531,402 | 74,130 | - | 1,467 g | 10,997,865 h |
| General Total . | 15,911,757 | 2,620,184 | 124,040 | 89,230 | 99,223 | 18,844,434i |

a Labourers whose particular employment is not specified, miners, quarrymen, messengers, \&c., included.
$b 70,000$ merchant seamen, in addition, are supposed to have been at sea when the Census was taken.
c Exclusive of many returned as messengers, \&c., or engaged in trade.
d Exclusive of many engazed in trade.
e This includes in Workhouses 24,129 males, and 30,800 females, 20 vears old and upwards; and 24,060 males, and 21,540 females, under 20: Hospitals, 5,081 males, and 2,688 females, 20 years old and upwards; and 1,464 males, and 1,215 females, under 20 : Gaols, 14,083 males, and 3,176 females, 20 years old and upwards; and 3,998 males and 1,073 females, under 20: Lunatic Asylums, 5,355 males, and 5,572 females, 20 years old and upwards; and 110 males, and 181 females, under 20.
$f$ Convicts on board the hulks in the Medway.
$g$ Persons employed on board the hulks in the Medway, and passengers on board her Majesty's ships.
$h$ This amount consists of 276,526 males, and $3,594,366$ females, 20 years old and upwards; and $3,434,456$ males, and $3,692,517$ females, under 20 .
$i$ This amount consists of $4,961,045$ males, and $5,280,742$ females, 20 years old and upwards; and $4,301,081$ males, aud $4,301,566$ females, under 20.

## RIGHT OF VOTING.

## COUNTIES.

1. Freeholders. - Of inheritance of the yearly value of 40 s , above rents and charges.

For life or lives of the yearly value of $10 \%$. above rents and charges.
For life or lives of the yearly value of $40 s$. above rents and charges, occupied by such freeholders; or, although not occupied, which would have entitled them to vote on the 7 th of June, 1832: or acquired after that time by marriage, devise, or by promotion to a benefice or office.

Freeholds for life may be acquired in right of a benefice or an officeas clergymen, parish clerks, dissenting ministers, \&c., with salaries derived from lands, the freehold of which is in the voter, or in other parties subject to a trust, in writing, entitling the voter to receive the salary either for life, or for an indefinite period: they may also arise from tithes, rent-charges, \&c.
2. Copyholders.-For life or larger estate of copyhold, or any other tenure except freehold, of the yearly value of $10 l$. above rents and charges.
3. Leaseholders.-Lessee of 101 . clear yearly value, above rents and charges, for not less than sixty years, occupied or not.

Lessee of $50 l$. clear yearly value, above rents and charges, for not less than twenty years.

Assignee of the residue of such terms.

Sub-lessee, or his assignee, of such terms-if occupying.

Tenant actually occupying lands, \&c., at yearly rent not less than $50 l$
Freeholders and copyholders must have been in possession or in receipt of their profits for six calendar months, and leaseholders for twelve months, and tenants must have occupied twelve months before the last day of July in each year-except in cases of descent, devise, marriage, or promotion.

## CITIES AND BOROUGHS

1. Owners or tenants actually occupying any house, shop, \&c., of 10l. yearly value; or of such value, together with land of which they are owners, or which they hold under the same landlord; or of premises held in immediate succession.
Joint occupiers of such premises, and of such value, as shall give $10 l$. yearly to each occupier.

The premises must be occupied for twelve calendar months, and the voter have resided for six months, before the last day of July, in the borough, or within seven miles. He must have been rated for the poor during such twelve months, and must have paid the rates due to the 6th of April preceding on or before the 20th of July. If persons otherwise qualified are not rated, a claim may be made upon the overseers to put their names on the rate; and thereupon, and on payment ortender of the rates, they are to be deemed rated from the date of the then existing rate.
2. Freemen made after the 1 st of March, 1831, if by any other right than birth or servitude, are not to be registered; nor in right of birth, unless it was derived from a freeman entitled before that time, or thereafter becoming free by servitude.
3. A saving of the rights of persons otherwise entitled to vote on the 7th of June, 1832.

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

counties of themselves.

1. Freeholders-as for Counties.
2. Burgage tenants in possession of rents and profits for twelve months (unless qualified by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion), and resident for six months before the last day of July within the city, or seven miles thereof.
3. Occupiers and freemen as in other cities and boroughs.


## ENGLISH COURTS OF LAW.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.
Chief Sec., H. J. Pery, Esq.
Muster of the Rolls, Lord Langdale -Chief Sec., G.W.Saunders,Esq. - Under Sec., J. M. Murray, Esq.

Vice Chancellors, Right Hon. Sir L. Shadwell, Right Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Right Hon. Sir Jas. Wigram.
Accountant Gen., Wm. Russell, Esq. Musters in Chancery, J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq., J. W. Farrar, Esq., Sir G. Wilson, Wm. Brougham, Esq., N. W. Senior, Esq., A. H. Lynch, Esq., S. Duckworth, Esq, Sir W, Horne, W. Wingfield, Esq., Sir G. Rose, and Richard Richards, Esq.

## COURTS OF LAW.

Queen's Bench-Lord Chief Justice, Lord Denman. Judges, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J.Williams, Sir J. T. Coleridge, and Sir W. Wightman. Common Pleas-Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir N.C. Tindal. Judges, Sir T. Coltman, Rt. Hon. T. Erskine, Sir W. H. Maule, and Sir C. Creswell.
Exchequer-Lord Chief Baron, Sir F. Pollock. Barons, Rt. Hon. Sir
J. Parke, Sir E. H. Alderson, Sir J. Gurney, Sir R. M. Rolfe. Cursitor Baron, G. Bankes, Esq. Account-ant-General, R. Richards, Esq. Queen's Remembrancer, H. W. Vincent, Esq.

## Law opficers.

Attorney-General, SirW.W.Follett. Solicilor-General, Sir F. Thesiger.
ecclesiastical courts.
Vicar General's Office-Vicar Gen. and Dean of Peculiars, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Jenner. Registrar, J. Moore, Esq.
Court of Arches-Official Principal, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Jenner. Registrar, Wm. Townsend, Esq.
Prerogative Court-Muster, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner. Registrars, Rev. G. Moore, Rev. R. Moore. Deputy Registrars, C. Dyneley, J. Iggulden, and W. F. Gostling, Esqrs.
Faculty Office-Master, Sir John Dobson, D.C.L. Registrar, Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton. Deputies, P. C. Moore, J. Sharpe, Esqrs. Consistory Court-Judge, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L. Regist. Rev. Rd. Watson, M.A. Deputy Registrur, J. Shepherd, Esq.

ADMIRALTY COURT.
Judge of the Admiralty, Right Hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L. Queen's-Adv.-Gen. Sir J. Dodson, D.C.L. Admiralty Adv., J. Phillimore, D.C.L. Counsel to Admiralty and Navy and Judge-Advocate of Fleet, H. J. Shepherd, Esq. Registrur, (vacant). Dep. Registrar, H. B. Swabey, Esq. Marshal, Hon. Hugh Lindsay.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.
Chief Judge, Vice.-Chan. Bruce.Chief Registrars, Mr. Serj. Edw. Lawes and Mr. Barber. Commissioners, Sir C. F. Williams, Mr. Serj, Goulbourn, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, and E. Holroyd, Esq.
insolvent debtors' court.
Chief Commissioner, H. R. Reynolds, Esq.-Commissioners, J. G. Harris, Wm. J. Law, and D. Pollock, Esqs.-Provisionul Assignee, S. Sturges, Esq.
Chief Clerk, J. Masey, Esq.-Tax Master, H. C. Richards, Esq. Clerk of the Rules, C. V. White, Esq.

> MARSHALSEA AND PALACE COURTS.

Knight Marshal, Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart.-Steward of the Court, W. Brent Brent, Esq.-Dep. Steward, C. J. Knowles, Esq. - Prothonotary, Sir H. F. Campbell. - Dep. J. C. Hewlett, Esq.

COURTS OF REQUEST.
City, near Guildhall. Court-days. Wed. and Sat. at 11 ; office hours on other days, 10 till 1.-Southwark, Swan-st., Trinity-sq., Court-
days, Tu. and Fri. at 10 ; other days, 9 till 2. - Tower Hamlets, Osborne-st., Whitechapel. Courtdays, Tu. and Fri. at 10 ; other days, 9 till 2.-Westminster, Castlest., Leicester-sq. Court-days, Tu. and Thur. at 11 ; other days, at 10 . - Middlesex, Kingsgate-st., Holborn. Court-days, Mon. and Th. at 9 ; other days, 9 till 3 .
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS. City $\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Mansion House, Lord Mayor. } \\ & \text { Guildhall, an Ald }\end{aligned}$ Buw street Guildhell, an Alderman.
Buw street, T. J. Hall, S. Twyford, and D. Jardine, Esqs. - Queensquare, J. P. Burrell, Esq,, and Bond, Esq.-Marlborough-street, E. H. Maltby and J. Hardwick, Esq3. - High-street, Marylebone, J. Rawlinson and G. Long, Esqs. - Clerkenwell, J. Greenwood and Boyce Combe, Esqs. - Worshipstreet, R. E. Broughton and P. Bingham, Esqs.- Lambeth-street, Whitechapel, Hon. G. C. Norton and T. Henry, Esq.-Union Hall, Southwark, J. Traill and J. Cottingham, Esqs.-Thames Police, W. J. Broderip and W. Ballantine, Esqs.-Greenwich and Woolvich, H. Jeremy and W. Grove, Esqs. At Greenwich from 10 till half-past 1 ; at Woolwich from 2 till 5 , daily. -Kensington and Wandsworth, T. Paynter and G. Clive, Esqs.
N.B. The City Police is under the control of the city authorities, directed by D. W. Harvey, Esq.; and the Metropolitan Police under that of the Commissioners, Lieut.-Col. Rowan and Richard Mayne, Esq., whose office is in Scotland-yard, Charing Cross.

## SCOTTISH COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.
Inner House-First Division.
$\dagger$ The Lord President-Rt.Hon.David Boyle.
$\dagger$ J. H. Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie ;
J. Fullerton, Lord Fullerton; F. Jeffrey, Lord Jeffrey.
Principal Clerks, Macvey Napier, Esq., James Walker, Esq. -Jury Clerks, W. Clerk, Jos. Murray.

Second Division.
$\dagger$ The Lord Justice Clerk-J. Hope. $\dagger$ Alex. Wood, Lord Wood; †J. H. Forbes, Lord Medwyn ; †Sir J. W. Moncrieff, Bart., Lord Moncrieff. Outer House-Permanent Ordinaries attached equally to both Divisions of the Court.
$\dagger$ H. Cockburn, Lord Cockburn; J. Cuninghame, Lord Cuninghame; Sir J. A. Murray, Lord Murray; James Ivory, Lord Ivory ; Patrick Robertson, Lord Robertson.
Principal Clerks, Thomas Thomson, Esq., John Russell, Esq.
$6_{0}$ The Judges marked thus $\dagger$ are Lords of the Justiciary, or Chief Criminal Court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER,
Judges from 12th of August, 1844, to 12 th August, 1845 -Lords Murray and Ivory.
Queen's Remembrancer, J. Henderson.
Auditor, Hon. G. Murray.

## LAW OFFICERS.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Duncan McNeill.
Solicitor-General, Adam Anderson. Adnocates Depute, Adam Urquhart, David Milne, Mark Napier, and Charles Neaves.
Crown Agent, James Tytler, Esq. Clerk of Justiciary, Patrick Boyle.

## IRISH COURTS OF LAW,

COURT OF CHANCERY.
Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir. Ed. B. Sugden, knt. Secretary, H. Sugden, Esq.
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne.
Deputy, Robert Wogan, Esq.
Masters in Chancery, W. Henn, Esq., J. S. Townsend, Esq., Thes. Gold, Esq., Edw. Litton, Esq.
Accomptant-Gen., S. Barrington, Esq.
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, C. Fitzsimon, Esq.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.
Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. E. Pennefather.-Judges, Chas. Burton, P. C. Crampton, Rt. Hon. Louis Perrin.
Clerk of the Crown, Walter Bourne, Esq.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. John Doherty.-Judges, Robert Torrens, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball, J. D. Jackson.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.
Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.

Barons, R. Pennefather, Rt. Hon. J. Richards, Rt. Hon. T. Lefroy. Chief Remembrancer, A. Lyle, Esq. Second Remembrancer, W. T. Hamilton, Esq.
Accountant-Gen., David Mahony, Esq.
ecclesiastical courts.
Vicur-Gen. of Consistorial Courts. Joseph Radcliffe, LL.D.
Judge of Prerogative Court, Rt, Hon. R. Keatinge, LL. D.
Registrar of Metropolitan Court, Rev. C. C. Beresford.
Registrar of Prerogative Court, W. Stewart, Esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.
Judge, Joseph Stock, LL. D.
Surrogute, Joseph Radcliffe, LL.D.
Queen's Advocate Gen., Sir T. Staples, Bart.
Registrar, John Anster, LL.D. insolvent debtors' court.
Commissioners, Richard Farrell and W. H. Curran, Esqs. - Chief Clerk, P. Burrows, jun., Esq.

## BANKRUPT COURT.

Commissioners, John Macan, Esq, and Hon, P.Plunket.-Registrars,

Barry Collins and J. O'Don-
noghue, Esqs. noghue, Esqs.

LAW officers.
Attorney-Gen., Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith.

Esq.
Sergeants, Joseph Stock, LL.D., M.P.; R. B. Warren, Esq., Q.C.; and John Howley, Esq., Q.C.

## LAW TERMS AND RETURNS



The first General Return Day for every term is the fourth day before the first day of the term, both days being reckoned in the computation. There were also three other General Return Days in the term upon which certain writs were returnable; but now, by the statute 1 Will. IV. cap. 3, sec. 2, "all writs now usually returnable before any of his Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, respectively, on General Return Days, that shall be made returnable after the 1st of January, 1831, may be made returnable on the third day exclusive before the commencement of each term, or on any day (not being Sunday) between that day and the third day exclusive before the last day of the term; and the day for appearance shall, as heretofore, be the third day after such return, exclusive of the day of return; or in case such third day shall fall on a Sunday, then on the fourth day after such return, exclusive of such day of return." When the terms themselves commence on a sunday, the term is dated from such day, although the sittings do not commence till the following day.

## Quarter = ©essimms.

By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 70, it is enacted, that " in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June."

## UNIVERSITY TERMS.

| oxford. |  |  | Cambridge. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lent | Begins Jan. 14 | $\underset{\text { Ends }}{\text { Mar. } 15}$ | Begins | Divides | Ends |
| Easter . | April 2 | Mar. 15 | Jan. 13 | Feb. 12, noon | Mar. 14 |
| Trinity . | May 14 | May 10 | April 2 | May 18, midn. | July 4 |
| Michaelmas. | Oct. 10 | Dec. 17 | Oct. 10 | Nov. 12, midn. | Dec. 16 |

Rate of allowance to witnesses. For Attendance and Expenses. Per day. Surseous, Surveyors, \&Attorneys $£ 220$ Merchants . . . . 110 Tradesmen $\quad . \quad . \quad \begin{array}{lll}15 & 15 \\ 0\end{array}$

## PUBLIC OFFICES,

## WITH HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Accountant General's Office, Chan-cery-lane, 9 to 2 , and 4 to 7 ; and for delivery of Drafts, 11 to 2
Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 11 to 5
Admiralty Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 7
Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Godliman-street, 10 to 3 and 4
AdmiraltyNaval Department, Whitehall, 10 to 5
Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, 10 to 4
Affidavit Office, 10, Symond's Inn, 10 to 4 ; in long vacation, 11 to 1
Annuity (Government) Office, 19, Old Jewry, 10 to 3
Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, 9 to 8 ; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3
Arches' Registry, 20, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 4
Army Medical Board Office, 13, St. James's Place, 11 to 4
Army Pay Office, now called Paymaster General's Office by Act of Parliament, Whitehall, 10 to 4
Bankrupts' Office, 2, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 3 , and 6 to 8
Bankruptcy Court, 82, Basinghallstreet, 10 to 4
Board of Control for East India Affairs, Cannon-row, Westminster, 10 to 4
Board of General Officers, 6, Whitehall Yard, 10 to 4
Board of Green Cloth, St. James's Palace, 11 to 4
Board of Trade, Whitehall, 10 to 4
Board of Works, consolidated with Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Land Revenue by Act of Parliament, 1 and 2, Whitehallplace, 10 to 4
Borough Court of Southwark, St. Margaret's-hill, Monday, 3 to 4
Children's Employment Commission, 5, Trafalgar square, 9 to 5

Church Commission, \&c., and Commissioners of Charities, 13, Great George-street, Westminster
City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, 9 to 5
City Solicitor's Off., Guildhall, 10 to 7 Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 5
Commissioners for Promoting the Fine Arts, Gwydir House, Whitehall, 10 to 4
Commissioners of Police, 4, White-hall-place, 10 to 4
Council Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
Custom-house, LowerThames-street, In-door Offices, 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4 ; from 1st Nov. to 28 th Feb. 9 to 4
Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, 10, Benet's hill, $9 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5
Doctors' Commons, south side of St. Paul's Churchyard
Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancasterplace, Waterloo-bridge, 10 to 4
East India House, Leadenhall-street, 10 to 4
Ecclesiastical Commissioners Office, 5, Whitehall Place, 10 to 4
Emigration (Government) Office, London Docks, 10 to 4
Exchequer Bill Loan Office, S. Sea House, 10 to 4
Excise Office, Broad-street, 9 to 3
Excise Export Office, 49, Great Tower street, 9 to 3
Faculty Office, 10, Knight Rider-st., 9 to 4
Fen Office, 6, Serjeants' Inn, 10 to 2, Mondays, Wednesdays, \& Fridays
First Fruits' Uffice, Dean's yard, Westminster, consolidated with Queen Anne's Bounty Office, 10 to 4
Foreign Marriage, Baptism, and Burial Office, Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-sireet, 10 to 5

French Passport Office, 6, Poland-st.; Passports applied for, 11 to 5; granted next day, 1 to 3
Gazette Office, Cannon-row, 10 to 5
Gazette Advert. Office, 42, Chancerylane
General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 7 and 8, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
Greenwich Out-Pension Uff., Towerhill, 10 to 4
Hackney Carriage Office, 3, Princesstreet, Storey's Gate, 10 to 4
Half-pay Office. See Army Pay Office
Harbour Master's Office, St. Katharine's Stairs, 9 to 4
Heralds' College Office, St. Benet's hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
Insolvent Debtors' Ct., Portugal-st., 10 to 4
Invalid Office, 4, Northumberlandstreet, Strand, 10 to 4
Irish Deeds Registry and Affidavit Office, 10 , Southampton Buildings, 10 to 4
Irish Office, 18, Gt. Queen-street, Westminster, 11 to 5
Judges' Chambers, Rolls'-gardens, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5 in term, and 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only
Land Tax Kegister Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stableyard, St. James's, 11 to 4
Lord Mayor's Court Office, 7, Old Jewry, 10 to 4
Lunacy, Offices of Metropolitan Commissioners in, Abingdon-st., 10 to 4
Lunatic Office, Quality-court, Chan-cery-lane, 10 to 4
LunaticVisitors'Office, 45 , Lincoln's-inn-fields, 10 to 5
Marshalsea and Palace Courts, Great Scotland Yard; Office, 15, Chan-cery-lane, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 to 2 , and 4 to 7 ; on Court days, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 to 1 , and 3 to 6

Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, 10 to 4; in vacation, 10 to 2 ; in long vacation, 11 to 1
Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, 10 to 5
Metropolitan Police Office, Scotland Yard, 10 to 4
Ordnance Office, 86, Pall Mall, 10 to 6 , and Tower, 10 to 4
Palace Court Office, 15, Chancerylane, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 to 2 , and 4 to 7 . On court days, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 to 1 , and 3 to 6
Patent Office, 13, Serle-street, Lin-coln's-inn, 10 to 4
Pay Office of the Army, Pay Office of the Navy-consolidated. See Army Pay Office
Plantation Office, Whitehall, 11 to 3 Police Offices, 10 to 5
Poor Law Commission, Somerset House, 10 to 5
Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand
Prerogative Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
Prerogative Will Office, 6 , Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 4, and 10 to 3 in winter
Presentation Office, 4, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, 10 to 5
Prevention of Cruelty Society, 2 Pan-ton-street, Haymarket, 10 to 4
Public Office in Chancery, South-ampton-buildings, 10 to 4.
Public Record Office-Head Office, Rolls' House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls' Chapel, Tower, Chapter House, Poet's Corner, and Carlton Ride, 10 to 4
Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenths Department, 10 to 4
Register Office of Deeds in Middlesex, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, open daily from 10 to 3. Registrar attends 11 to 2 only.
Registrar General's Office, 7 and 8, Somerset-place, 10 to 4

Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings, 3, Trafalgar-sq, Charing Cross
Royal Marine Office, 22, New-street, Spring Gardens, 10 to 5
School of Design, Somerset House
South Australian Colonization Commissioners, 9, Park-street, Westm., 11 to $5 \frac{1}{2}$
Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsburyplace, Bloomsbury-square
Stamp Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4 . No money received after 3
State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, 11 to 4
Stock Exchange, Capel-court, Bank Tax Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4

Tenths Office, consolidated with Queen Anne's Bounty Office, 10 to 2 Tithe Commissioners' Office, 9 , Som-erset-place, Somerset House, 9 to 6
Transport Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
Treasury Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
Vicars General and Peculiars' Office, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 7
Victualling Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
War Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 4 Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, PublicWorks and Buildings Office, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4 .

TAXES.


ASSESSED TAXES.
By 3 \& 4 Victoria, cap. 17, an additional ten per cent. to be charged on all the Assessed Taxes.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS.-Any person keeping a coach or other carriage, and using or wearing any armorial bearing, to pay annually $2 l .8 s$. Any person not keeping a coach, \&c., but liable to the window duty, to pay annually $1 l$. 48 ., and every other description of persons $12 s$. annually.
CARRIAGES.-For every coach, chariot, landau, chaise, caravan, \&c. with four wheels (except carriages or coaches licensed by the Commissioners for managing the Stamp Duties), is to be paid as follows:-


And so on at the same rate for any number of such carriages.

For every additional body used on the same carriage............ $\mathscr{2} 3$
For every carriage kept for the purpose of being let to hire without horses, for any period of time less than one year...............
For every such carriage let to hire for travelling post, by the day, or by the mile, by any post-master or inn-keeper, \&c., duly
licensed; and for every stage coach or diligence, with four wheels, duly entered
Carriages travelling at less than four miles in the hour not to be deemed stage carriages.
For every carriage with four wheels drawn only by one horse, let to hire...........................................................
For every calash, chair, \&c., with two or three wheels, drawn by one horse
Ditto, if drawn by two or more horses or mules
350
And for every additional body successively used on calashes, chaises, curricles, chairs, or cars, with less than four wheels... ceeding $21 l$. in value; are exempt.
DOGS.-For every greyhound kept by any person, whether his property or not, 1l. For every other species of dog, where more than one is kept, 14 s .
And every person who shall inhabit any dwelling-house, assessed to any of the duties on inhabited houses, or on windows or lights, and shall keep one dog and no more, not being of the above description, $8 s$. for such dog.
But this duty is not to extend to dogs not six months old; the proof of which to lie on the owner, on an appeal to the commissioners.
Persons compounding for their hounds to be charged $36 l$.
Farmers, with farm under 100l. value, and shepherds having a direct interest in the flocks tended by them, are exempt from dogs kept for the care of the sheep.
GAME.-Every deputed gamekeeper must take a certificate from the clerk of the peace, and pay annually $1 l .5 s$. - Every other person, $3 l .13 s$. -Fee for the certificate, $1 s$.-Any person killing game without a certificate, forfeits 20l.-Persons refusing to show their certificates, or to tell their names and places of abode to a person having a certificate, forfeits $50 l$.
Certificates do not exempt unqualified persons from the former laws.
Gamekeeper hunting out of his manor, is deemed to have no certificate.
DEALERS.-Persons licensed to deal in Game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of $2 l$.; but certificated persons may sell Game to licensed dealers, if paying the duty of 3 l .13 s .6 d .
HAIR POWDER.-Every person who wears it to pay annually $1 l .3 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. No person to pay for more than two unmarried daughters.
HORSES.-For every horse, mare, or gelding, used for riding or drawing carriages, pay annually -

| No. \& s.d. | No. $\mathscr{L}$ s.d. | No. $\mathscr{L}$ s.d. | No. $\mathscr{L}$ s. $d$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .. 189 | 5 $\quad .1318189$ | $9 . .2769$ | 13..41 8 \& 9 | No. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| 14 | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & .17 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $10 . .31150$ | 14..44 126 | 18.558 J 0 |
| 16 | 7..20 183 | $11 . .34186$ | $15 . .47163$ | 19..61 6150 |
| ..11 00 | $8 . .23180$ | $12 . .3820$ | 16..51 00 | 20.. 660 |

For horses let to hire, each 1 l .8 s . 9 d .-Race-horses, each, $3 l .10 \mathrm{~s}$. Butchers' Horses.-Where one is kept only for his trade, $1 l .8 s .9 d$. ; and where two are kept, $10 s .6 \mathrm{~d}$. for the second.

Horses not exceeding 13 hands high, used for riding or drawing any carriage, $1 l$. $1 s$. each.
Horses used by bailiffs solely in the concern of any farm are exempt.
Other horses of 13 hands high, and mules, pay each annually 10 s .6 d .
All mares kept for the sole purpose of breeding, to be wholly exempt from duty whilst so kept.
Farmers allowed to use one of their husbandry horses, free of the riding horse duty, to ride to market, church, elections, or to commission of appeal.
A husbandry horse, occasionally ridden by any one occupying a farm of less annual value than $100 l$. is exempt; as are also horses employed by market-gardeners in their business. Also horses of clergymen, of every persuasion, with a stipend under 120l., one horse each duty free. Husbandry horses, though rode occasionally, and one horse, where the farm is less than $500 l$. Horses rode by bailiff or herdsman; hackney coach horses, and horses which have not at any time been used, are wholly exempt.
INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.-By an Act of 6 Victoria, an assessment of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is to be charged on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices; and dividends payable out of the revenue of Foreign States, until the 6th of April, 1845.
SERVANT-MEN.-Masters to pay yearly for one, $1 l .4 \mathrm{~s}$.-Two, $1 l$. 11 s . each.-Three, 1 l . 18s. each.- Four, 2l. 3 s .6 d . each.-Five, 2l. 9 s . each. -Six, $2 l .11 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. each.-Seven, 2l. 12 s .6 d . each.-Eight, $2 l$. 16 s . each. -Nine, $3 l .1 s$. each.-Ten, $3 l .6 s .6 d$. each.-Eleven and upwards, 3 l . 16 s . 6 d . each.
SERVANTS' CHARACTERS.-By an Act passed in the year 1794, persons giving characters false are liable to a penalty of $20 l$.

## WINDOWS.

Windows opened since April 5, 1835, not to be charged.

| No. | Duty. | o. | D | No. | Duty. | No. | Duty. | No. | ty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} \mathscr{E} & \text { s.d. } \\ 0 & 16 & 6 \end{array}\right\|$ | 19 | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} \mathscr{E} & s . d . \\ 5 & 3 & 9 \end{array}\right\|$ | 30 | セ. | 45to49 | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} \mathscr{L} & s & d \\ 15 & 16 & 9 \end{array}\right\|$ | 95to99 | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathscr{L} & s . d \\ 27 & 14 & 9 \end{array}$ |
| 9 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ | 20 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 12 & 3\end{array}$ | 31 | $10 \quad 49$ | $50 \quad 54$ | $17 \quad 50$ | 100109 | 2986 |
| 10 | 1880 | 21 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ | 32 | $10 \quad 13 \quad 3$ | $55 \quad 59$ | $18 \quad 130$ | 110119 | 3113 |
| 11 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 16\end{array}$ | 22 | $6 \quad 90$ | 35 | 1116 | $60 \quad 64$ | 19179 | $120 \quad 129$ | 33183 |
| 12 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 4 & 9\end{array}$ | 23 | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 17 & 6\end{array}$ | 34 | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $65 \quad 69$ | 2103 | $\begin{array}{lll}130 & 139\end{array}$ | $36 \quad 3$ |
| 13 | 2131 | 24 | $7 \quad 59$ | 35 | $11 \begin{array}{lll}18 & 18\end{array}$ | $70 \quad 74$ | $22 \quad 2$ | 140149 | 388 |
| 14 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 1 & 9\end{array}$ | 25 | $7 \quad 143$ | 36 | 1269 | $75 \quad 79$ | $23 \quad 5$ | 150159 | $40 \quad 12$ |
| 15 | 3100 | 26 | 8 8 29 | 37 | 12153 | $80 \quad 84$ | $24 \quad 76$ | $160 \quad 169$ | 42179 |
| 16 | 3186 | 27 | 8110 | 38 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 3 & 6\end{array}$ | $85 \quad 89$ | $25 \quad 10$ | $170 \quad 179$ | $45 \quad 2$ |
|  | 478 | 28 | 8196 | 39 | 13120 | $90 \quad 94$ | 2612 | 180.... | 4611 |
| 18 | $4 \begin{array}{lll}4 & 15 & 3\end{array}$ | 29 | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 40 to44 | 148 |  |  |  |  |

And for every window exceeding 180, $1 s .6 d$.
Every window that exceeds 11 feet by 4 feet 6 in., to be charged as two windows, except those so made before April 5,1785 , and shops, warehouses, \&c.

PROPERTY AND INCOME-TAX TABLE.

| Income. | Tax. | Income. | Tax. | Income. | Tax. | Income. | Tax. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathscr{E}$ | $\mathscr{L}$ s. $d$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ | $13$ | $077$ | $25$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} \mathscr{E} & s . & d . \\ 0 & 14 & 7 \end{array}$ | 2 100 |  |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 9\end{array}$ | 14 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 2 \\ 0 & 8 & \end{array}$ | 26 | 015 | 200 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 18 & 4 \\ 5 & 16 & 8\end{array}$ |
| 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & 4\end{array}$ | 15 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 9 \\ 0 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | 27 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 9\end{array}$ | 300 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 16 & 8 \\ 8 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 5 | $0 \begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 11\end{array}$ | 17 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 & 9 & 4 \\ 0 & 9 & 11\end{array}$ | 28 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 16 & 4\end{array}$ | 400 | $\begin{array}{llll}11 & 13 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 6 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 6\end{array}$ | 18 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 & 9 & 11 \\ 0 & 10 & 6\end{array}$ | 29 30 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 16 & 11 \\ 0 & 17 & 6\end{array}$ | 500 | 14118 |
| 7 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 & 1\end{array}$ | 19 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 6 \\ 0 & 11 & 1\end{array}$ | 30 40 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 & 17 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | 600 | 17100 |
| 8 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 8\end{array}$ | 20 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 1 \\ 0 & 11 & 8\end{array}$ | 40 50 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 4\end{array}$ | 700 | 2084 |
| 9 | $0 \begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ | 21 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 8 \\ 0 & 12 & 3\end{array}$ | 50 60 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}1 & 9 & 2 \\ 1 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ | 800 | $23 \quad 68$ |
| 10 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 10\end{array}$ | 22 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 10\end{array}$ | 60 70 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}1 & 15 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}900 \\ \hline 000\end{array}$ | $26 \quad 50$ |
| 11 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 5\end{array}$ | 23 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 & 12 & 10 \\ 0 & 13 & 5\end{array}$ | 70 80 | $\begin{array}{llrr}2 & 0 & 10 \\ 2 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | 1000 | $29 \quad 34$ |
| 12 | 070 | 24 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 13 & 5 \\ 0 & 14 & 0\end{array}$ | 80 90 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}2 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 12 & 6\end{array}$ | 1500 2000 | $\begin{array}{lll}43 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ |

1s., 2s.-Nil. Fractional parts of a Pound-Shillings only. $12 s ., 13 s ., 14 s .-4 s^{2} .-1 d .65 s ., 7 s ., 8 s .-2 d . \quad 9 s ., 10 s ., 11 s .-3 d$. Fris. $18 s ., 19 s .-6 d$. 1d. to $2 s .10 \mathrm{~d}$.-Nil. 2 s . 11 d . to 5 s . $8 d$. $-1 d$. 5 s . $8 s .7 d$. to $11 \mathrm{~s} .5 d .-3 d$. 11 s . 6 d . to $14 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d} .-4 d$. 5 s .9 d . to $8 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} .-2 \mathrm{~d}$. $11 s .6 d$. to $14 s .3 d .-4 d$. . $14 s, 4 d$. to $17 s .1 d .-5 d$. 17 s .2 d . to 19 s . 11d. -6 d .
** Fractional parts of One Penny not to be charged.

## STAMPS.

Bills, Promissory Notes, \&c.


Penalty for post-dating bills, $100 l$. Bills of Lading

Foreign Bills of Exchange, in Sets.
For every Bill of each set, not s. $d$.
exceeding. $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \notin 10016$ Above $\mathscr{E} 100 \&$ notexceed. $200 \quad 30$

| $200 \ldots \ldots$ | 500 | 4 | 0 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 500 | $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 1000 | 5 | 0 |


2000
3000 3000100 ................. 150
Receipts.
If $\mathscr{L} 5$ and under $\not \mathscr{1 0} \ldots \ldots s . d$.


1000 or upwards ........... 10
For any sum expressed "in
full of all demands"
10

Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, 10l. under 100l.; and 20l. above that sum.

Apprentices' Indentures.
When the premium is under $£ s . d$. $£ 30 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$.................... 100 If 30 and under $\mathscr{L} 50 \quad 200$ $50 \quad \ldots \ldots . \quad 100 \quad 300$
100 ….. $200 \quad 600$
$200 \quad \cdots \cdots \cdot \begin{array}{llll}12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
$300 \quad \cdots \cdots . \begin{array}{llll}400 & 20 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
$400 \quad \cdots \cdots . \quad 500 \quad 2500$
$500 \quad \cdots \cdots . \quad 600 \quad 3000$
600 ….. $800-4000$
800 ….. $1000 \quad 5000$
1000 and upwards ........ 6000
If no premium $1 l$., or $1 l$. 15 s . if more than 1080 words.

## AGREEMENT.

Of the value of $20 l$. and upwards, containing only 1,080 words, $1 l$.; more than 1,080 words, 1 l .15 s .; and for every further 1,080 words, $1 l$. $5 s$.

## Appraisements.

s. d.

Not exceeding $\qquad$ £50 26 Above £50 \& not exceed. $100 \quad 5 \quad 0$ 100 .............. $20010 \quad 0$ 200 ............... 500150 500 ............. - 20 0

Bonds givenias a Security for Money. $\mathscr{E} s . d$.
Not exceeding. . $\mathscr{5 0} 1010$ Above $\neq 50 \&$ not ex. $100 \quad 1 \quad 10 \quad 0$

| 100 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 200 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 200 | 300 | 3 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 300 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 500 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 500 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 1,000 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 2,000 | 6 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 2,000 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 3,000 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,000 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 4,000 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,000 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 5,000 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,000 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 10,000 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,000 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 15,000 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 15,000 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 20,000 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 20,000 | $\cdots \cdots$ | - | 25 | 0 | 0 |

Progressive duty, 25 s .
Mortgages same duty as Bonds.

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL. Above the value of and under

| $\mathscr{L}$ | and under |  | $\mathscr{L}$ | $s$. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 20 | 50 | $\cdots$ | $\mathscr{L}$ | $s$. |
| 50 | 100 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 10 |
| 20 | 100 | 0 | 10 | - |
| 100 | 200 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 200 | 300 | 5 | 8 |  |
| 300 | 450 | 8 | 11 |  |
| 450 | 600 | 11 | 15 |  |
| 600 | 800 | 15 | 22 |  |
| 800 | 1,000 | 22 | 30 |  |
| 1,000 | 1,500 | 30 | 45 |  |
| 1,500 | 2,000 | 40 | 60 |  |
| 2,000 | 3,000 | 50 | 75 |  |
| 3,000 | 4,000 | 60 | 90 |  |
| 4,000 | 5,000 | 80 | 120 |  |
| 5,000 | 6,000 | 100 | 150 |  |
| 6,000 | 7,000 | 120 | 180 |  |
| 7,000 | 8,000 | 140 | 210 |  |
| 8,000 | 9,000 | 160 | 240 |  |
| 9,000 | 10,000 | 180 | 270 |  |

Continuing to increase up to $1,000,000$

## DUTIES ON LEGACIES.

Of the Value of 202 . or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, \&.c.; and upon every share of Residue:-
To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 11 . per cent.-To a brother or sister, or their descendants, $3 l$. per cent.-To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, $5 l$. per cent.-To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, $6 l$. per cent.-To anv other relation, or any stranger in blood, $10 \%$. per cent.-Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

## SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance atSomerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock. If parties reside within ten miles of London, application must be made within six calendar months
from the time the stamps became spoiled, when not upon executed instruments; and when upon such instruments, within six months from their date. If parties reside beyond the said limit of ten miles, the application must also be made within six months from the date, when the stamps are upon executed instruments; but in all other cases, within
twelve months from the date of the stamps becoming spoiled. The affidavit in support of the application, when not made before a Commissioner at Somerset-house, or a Distributor of Stamps in the country, when such Distributor is authorised to administer the same, must be upon a stamp of $2 s .6 d$. , and made before a Master Extraord. in Chancery.

## COMMERCE.



CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LORD MAYOR.<br>Michael Gibbs, Esq., Walbrook

Elected Ald. 1838, Sher. 1840. ALDERMEN.
Bridge without-SirC.S. Hunter,Bt. $\mid$ Farringdon-within-T. Kelly, Esq. Tower $-M a t$. Prime Lucas, Esq.
Cheap $-W \mathrm{~m}$. Thompson, Esq. Langbourn-Sir John Key, Bt. Aldersgate-Sir Peter Laurie Lime-street-C. Farebrother, Esq. Bishopsgate-W. T. Copeland, Esq.

Castle Baynard-Saml. Wilson, Esq.
Bridge-within-Sir C. Marshall
Cornhill-Sir John Pirie, Bart.
Aldgate-J. Humphery, Esq., MP.
Vintry-William Magnay, Esq.

## RECORDER. . ...... Hon. C. E. Law.

Cordwainer-Thomas Wood, Esq. Dowgate-John Johnson, Esq.
Candlewick-Sir George Carroll, Kt.
Queenhithe-John K. Hooper, Esq.

Farringdon-without-Sir Jas. Duke,
M. Bart., M.P.
Bassishaw-Thomas Farncomb, Esq. Broad-street-John Musgrove, Esq.

Coleman-street-Wm. Hunter, Esq. Cripplegate-Thomas Challis, Esq-Bread-street-Hughes Hughes, Esq
*** All before the Recorder have passed the Chair.
SHERIFFS AND UNDER SHERIFFS.
William Hunter, Esq., Ald. Thomas Sidney, Esq., Ald.

## CHAMBERLAIN, Anthony Brown, Esq., Ald.

Billingsgate-Thomas Sidney, Esq. Portsoken-

Town Clerk, H. A. Merewether, Serjt.-2t-Law.
Common Serjeant, J.Mirehouse, Esq. Judge of Sheriffs' Court, E. Bullock, Esq.
Common Pleaders, R. Gurney, Esq., A. Ryland, Esq., H. Randall, Esq. P. Laurie, Esq.

Comptroller of the Chamber, Thos. Saunders, Esq.
Remembrancer, E. Tyrrell, Esq. Solicitor, C. Pearson, Esq. Clerk of the Chamber, J. Sewell, Esq.

## EAST INDIA COMPANY.*

Six Directors go out by rotation every year. The figure prefixed denotes the number of years they have each to serve.

## DIRECTORS.

Chairman-(3) John Shepherd, Esq. Deputy Chairman-(4) Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S. ; (1) John Cotton, Esq.; (3) Henry Alexander, Esq.; (2) William Astell, Esq., M.P.; (2) William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. ; (3) Major-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Bryant ; (2) Russell Ellice, Esq, ; (2) Major-Gen. Archibald Galloway; (2) Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.; (1) John Loch, Esq.;
(2) John Masterman, Esq., M.P. ; (1) Chas. Mills, Esq.; (1) Wm. Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq.; (1) Henry Shank, Esq.; (1) Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.; (3) Francis Warden, Esq.; (3) Sir William Young, Bart.; (4) Sir Robt. Campbell, Bart.; (4) Jas. Weir Hogg, Esq.; (4) Lt.-Col. W. H. Sykes ; (4) Major-Gen. Archd. Robertson; (3) Maj. Jas. Oliphant; (4) John Claremont Whiteman.
Secretary - Jas. Cosmo Melville, Esq.
Deputy Sec.- John D. Dickinson, Esq.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.*

Governor-William Cotton, Esq. Deputy - John Benjamin Heath, Esq. Directors-Edwd. Henry Chapman,

Esq.; Arthur Edwd. Campbell,

Esq.; Bonamy Dobree, Esq.; Abel Lewes Gower, Esq. ; Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq.; John Oliver Hanson, Esq.; Kirkman

* The alterations in the Bank Direction, and that of the East India Company, take place in April.

Daniel Hodgson, Esq.; Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.; Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.; Charles Frederick Huth, Esq.. Alfred Latham, Esq.; Humphrey St. John Mildmay, Esq.; James Morris, Esq.; Sheffield Neave, Esq ; George Warde Norman, Esq. ; John Horsley Palmer, Esq.; James Pattison, Esq.: Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart.; Christopher Pearse, Esq ; Henry James Prescott, Esq.; Sir John Rae Reid,

Bart. ; Wm. R. Robinson, Esq.; William Thompson, Esq., and Alderman ; Thos.Tooke, jun., Esq. Secretary - John Knight, Esq. Deputy Sec.-John Watts, Esq.
branch banks of the bank of england.
Birmingham - Bristol-Gloucester - Hull- Leeds - Liverpool - Manchester - Newcastle-upon-Tyne -Norwich-Portsmouth-Plymouth-

## BANKERS IN LONDON

 Bank of Australasia, 2, Moorgate-st. Bk. Br. N. America, 7,St. Helen's-pl. Bank of Ceylon, 29 ,St. Swithin's-la. Bank of England, Threadneedle-st. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton and Co., 54 Lombard-street.Barnard, Dimsdale, Barnard, and Dimsdale, 50, Cornhill
Barnett, Hoares, \& Co., 62, Lomb.-st Biggerstaff, W. \& J., 8, W. Smithfield Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard-st. Bouverie, Norman, and Murdoch, 11, Haymarket
Br. \& Australian Bk., 21, Coleman-st Br. \& Colonial Bk., 50 , Moorgate-st. Brown, Janson, \& Co., 32, Abchurch-1. Call (Sir W. P., Bart.,) Marten, and Co., 25, Old Bond-street
Child and Co, 1, Fleet-street
Cockburn and Co., 4, Whitehall
Cocks and Biddulph, 43, Char.Cross Colonial Bk., 13, Bishopsgate-within Com. Bank of London, 3, Moorgatest., \& 6, Henrietta-st., Covent-gard. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand Cunliffe, Roger, 24, Bucklersbury Cunliffes, Brooks, Cunliffe, and Co,, 24, Lombard-street Curries \& Co., 29, Cornhill Davies, Robert\&Co., 187, Shoreditch De Lisle, Janvrin, and De Lisle, 16, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate Denison, Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street
Dixons and Co. 25, Chancery-lane Drewett \& Fowler, 4, Princes-st. Bk.

## AND WESTMINSTER.

Drummonds, 49, Charing-cross
Feltham (John), \& Co, 42, Lomb-st. Fullers and Co., 65, Moorgate-street Glynn (Sir R. Carr, Bart.), Hallifax, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-street Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street Hanburys, Taylor, and Lloyds, 60, Lombard-street
Hankeys \& Co., 7, Fenchurch-street Herries, Farquhar, \& Co., 16, St. James-street
Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield Hoare (Sir H. Hugh, Bt.), C. H. M., H. R., and H. C., 37, Fleet-street Hopkinson (Chas.), and Co., 3, Re-gent-st., Waterloo-place Ionian Bank, 77 , Basinghall-street Johnston (H.\& J.) \& Co., 15, Bush-la Jones and Son, 41, West Smithfield Jones, Loyd, and Co., 43, Lothbury Kinloch \& Sons, 1, New Broad-street London Jt. St. Bank, 5, Princes-st.

Bk., Western Branch, 69 , Pall Mall London \& County Joint Stock Banking Company, 71, Lombard-street; branch, 41, West Smithfield
London \& Dublin Bk.,5, Old Broad-st London and Westminster Bank, 41, Lothbury. Branches, 9 , Waterloopl.; 213, High Holborn ; 155, Ox-ford-street ; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; \& 87, High-st. Whitech, Lubbock (Sir J. W. Bt.), Lubbock, Forster, \& Co., 11, Man.-house-st Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane

Metropolitan Bank, 4, Pall Mall East Nat. Bk. of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-st National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate within
Piekstock, John Luce, \& Co., 39, Clement's Lane
Pocklington and Lacey, 60, West Smithfield
Praed, Fane, Praed, and Johnston, 189, Fleet-street
Prescott, Grote, Ames, and Cave, 62, Threadneedle-street
Price (Sir Ch. Bart.), Marryat, Coleman, \& Price, 3, King William-st Prov.Bk. of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-st Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Church-yard
Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall East Robarts, Curtis, \& Co., 15, Lomb.-st Rogers, Olding, \& Co., 29, Clem.-la. Royal Bk.of Australia, 2, M oorgate st Sapte, Banbury, Muspratt, \& Co., 77, Lombard-street
Scott (Sir Claude, Bt.) and Co, 1, Cavendish-square
Smith, Payne, \& Co., 1, Lombard-st

Smithfield Agency and Banking Co., 59, West Smithfield
Spooner, Attwoods, \& Co., 27, Grace-church-street
Stallard,W.Henry,76,W.Smithfield Stevenson, Salt, \& Sons, 20, Lomb-st Stone, Martin, \& Stones, 68, Lom-bard-street
Strahan, Paul, \& Co., Temple Bar without, 217, strand
Stride \& Sons, 6, Copthall-Court
Tisdall, T. Geo., 15, West Smithfield
Twining, Richard, George, John Aldred, \& Richard, 215, Strand
Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-street
Union Bank of London, 8, Moorgatestreet. Branches, 4, Pall Mall East, and Argyll-place, Regent-street
Weston and Young, 6, Wellingtonstreet, Southwark
Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, Cornhill
Willis, Percival, \& Co., 76, Lom-bard-street

## ARMY AGENTS.

Atkinson, J., Ely-place, Dublin Barron \& Smith, U. Chas. st. Westm Borough, Sir Richard, \& Co., Dublin Cane \& Co., Dawson-st. Dublin Codd, Messrs., 15, Fludyer-st.Westm Collyer, G. S., Park-pl., St. James's Cox \& Co.,Craig's-ct.,Charing. Cross Kirkland, Sir John, 80, Pall Mall

Downes \& Co., 14, Warwick-street, Charing Cross
Hopkinson \& Co., Waterloo-place, Regent-street
Laurie, J., (agent for the Deccan prize-money, ) Charles-st., St. Jas. Stoddart \& M'Grigor, 17, Charles-st. St. James's-square

## NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS IN LONDON.

Atkins and Son, 7, Walbrook Barwis, W. H. B. 1, N. Boswell-ct. Chard, W. \& E., 3, Clifford's Inn Chippendale, J., 10 , John-st. Adel. Collier \& Slee, 3, Brick-ct., Temple Copland \& Burnett, 22, Surry street Dufaur, Joseph, 13, Clement's Inn Goode, F., 15, Surry-st, Strand Halford \& Co., 41, Norfolk-street Hallett \& Robinson, 14, Gt. George-st

Hinxman, John, 34, Soho-square
Holmes and Folkard, 3, Lyon's Inn Loudonsack \& Co., 1, James-st. Adel Muspratt, J. P., 33, Abchurch-lane Ommanney, Sir F., 22, Norfolk-st.
Pettet \& Newton, 10, Lancaster-pl. Slade, W., 21, Cecil-street, Strand Stillwells', 22, Arundel-street
Woodhead, J., 1, James-st., Adelphi

For Petty Officers and Seamen-Hutton and Sons, 25, Watling Street.

Issac, Philip, 56, Great Prescott-street. Philpot, John, 3, Dowgate Hill -For Agents at the Outports see the Navy List. Marines-Cox and Son, 44, Hatton Garden.

## TRANSFER DAYS OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS. Stock.

Bank Stock
Transfer Days.
Dividends Due. 3 per Cent. Consols ${ }^{\circ}$. . . . Tu. Wed. Thurs. and Fri. April 5, Oct. 10. 3 per Cent. Reduced . . . . ", ", ", Jan. 5, July 5. 3 per Cent. 1726 . $\because$ ", ", ", April 5, Oct. 10.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Reduced . . " ", ", ", Jan. 5, July 5.
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. 1818 ". ", ", April 5, Oct. 10.
New $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities
New 5 per Cent. Annuities.
Consols Long Annuities
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant to 10 th Geo. IV.
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pur-
suant to 10th Geo. IV. . suant to 10th Geo. IV. . .
Life Annuities $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { if purchased between Jan. } 5 \text { and April 4, } \\ \text { or between July } 5 \text { and October 9. }\end{array}\right\}$ Jan. 5, July 5. if purchased between April 4 and July 5,
South Sea Stock
3 per Cent. Old Annuities . . Mon. Wed. and Friday
3 per Cent. New Annuities . . Mon. Wed. and Friday
3 per Cent. 1751
East India Stock . . . . Tuesday and Thursday Jan, 5, July 5 . Interest on India Bonds $\quad$. Tues. Thur. and Saturday Jan. 5, July 5.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

## Drachms.

$$
16 \ldots .1 \text { Ounce }
$$

256.... 16.. 1 Pound

7,168.. 448.. 28..1 Quarter 28,672.. 1,792.. 112..4.1 Hundred 573,440-35,840-2,240-80.20-1 Ton
By a late Act the stone weight is to be 14lb., and 8 stone to be the cwt.; and no contract is to be valid, if otherwise made.

## Grains.

## TROY WEIGHT.



## LIQUID MEASURE.

Pints.


## DRY MEASURE.

2 pints 1 quart 4 bush. 1 sack 2 qs. 1 pottle 2 pots. 1 gallon 2 galls. 1 peck 4 pks. 1 bush 2 bush. 1 strike
SQUARE OR IAAND MEASURE. 144 inches ........... 1 square foot 9 feet 1 square yard $272 \frac{1}{4}$ feet . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 rod brickw.
100 feet ............... 1 sq. flooring
16 poles.............. 1 chain
40 poles. . . . . . . . . . . 1 rood
4 roods, or 4840 s. y. 1 acre
640 acres ............. 1 square mile
30 acres. . . . . . . . . . . 1 yard of land
100 acres . . . . . . . . . . . 1 hide of land
40 hides . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 barony
SOLID OR CUBE MEASURE. 1728 inches . . ......... 1 solid foot 27 feet .............. 1 yard
$\left.\begin{array}{l}40 \text { feet unhewn } \\ 50 \text { feet hewn timber }\end{array}\right\} 1$ ton
108 feet .............. stack wood
125 feet ............... 1 cord wood

## CLOTH MEASURE.

Inches.
$2 \frac{1}{4}$.. 1 Nail
9.... 4.... 1 Quarter of a Yard
36....16....4.... 1 Yard
27....12.... 3... 1 Flemish Ell
45....20....5.... 1 English Ell.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT. Grains.
20.... 1 scruple
60... 3.. 1 Drachm
480.. 24.. 8.. 1 Ounce

5,760..288..96.. 12.. 1 Pound
Medical men use this weight in mixing medicines, but buy and sell simple Drugs by avoirdupois Weight.

## WINE MEASURE.

Lisbon per pipe ........... Gals. 117
Bucellas ....................... 117
Port.... ......................... 115
Sherry. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 108
Malaga ........................ 105
Teneriffe, per pipe ........... 100
Vidonia ......................... 100
Sicilian . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 93
Madeira ......................... 92
Cape . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 92
Tent, per hhd. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 52
Claret . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46
Hermitage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46
Hock, per aum .............. 30
Spanish red, per tun ........ 210
LONG MEASURE.
3 b. corns 1 in. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ yards 1 pole 3 inches lbnd. 4 poles 1 chn. 9 inches 1 spn .40 poles 1 furg.
12 inches 1 foot 8 furlgs. 1 mile 3 feet 1 yrd. 3 miles 1 leag. 5 feet 1 pace $69 \frac{1}{2}$ miles 1 deg.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES, AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

| Year. | Per Mon. | Per Week. | Per Dy. | Year. | Per Mon. | Per Week. | Per Day. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathscr{E}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \mathscr{L} & s . & d . \\ 0 & 1 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \mathscr{L} & s & d \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \frac{3}{4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lc} s . & d \\ 0 & 0 \frac{3}{4} \end{array}$ | 2 11 | $\begin{array}{lrl} \mathscr{L} & s . & d . \\ 0 & 18 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \mathscr{E} & s . & d \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & d . \\ 0 & 7 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ |
| 2 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ | $000080 \frac{1}{4}$ | 0 1-1 | 12 | 100 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 & 7 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | 08 |
| 3 | 050 | 0 | 02 | 13 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ | 0 | 0 8 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| 4 | 0668 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | $0 \quad 23$ | 14 | 134 | 0 | 0 0-931 |
| 5 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | 0 1 111 | 0 3 $0^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 15 | 150 | 0 | 010 |
| 6 | 010 | 023 31 | 0 - 4 | 16 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 6 & 1 \frac{3}{4}\end{array}$ | 0 1010 |
| 7 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 8 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | 0 - $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 17 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | $0666 \frac{1}{4}$ | 0 0 111 |
| 8 | 013 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 03\end{array}$ | 0 5 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 18 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $0610 \frac{5}{4}$ | 0 1113 |
| 9 | 0150 | $0{ }_{0} 3$ | 06 | 19 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 11 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 7 & 3 \frac{1}{8}\end{array}$ |  |
| 10 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 16 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 310\end{array}$ | 0 6 | 20 | 1134 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ | $1{ }^{1} \frac{1}{4}$ |

If the wages be guineas, add one penny for every pound to each month, or one farthing for every pound to each week.

## SHORT RULES FOR CALCULATION.

To find the Value of a Dozen Articles.
Take the price in pence as shillings, and if there are any farthings in the price, add threepence for each.

Example.-1 dozen yards at $2 s .8 d$. per yard. $2 s .8 d .=32 d$, which taken as shillings, is $1 l .12 \mathrm{~s}$.

## To find the Value of 100 Articles.

For every farthing take as many pence and twice as many shillings.
Example. -100 at $1 \frac{1}{4} d$. As many pence $(5)+$ twice as many shillings
$=10 \mathrm{~s} .5 d$. $(10)=10 s .5 d$.

To find the Value of a Pound at any Price per Ounce. Take the price in farthings as shillings, and divide by three.
Example. -1 lb . of tea at $5 \frac{2}{4} d$. per oz. $5 \frac{1}{4} d$. is 21 farthings; taken as shillings, $21 \div 3=7 s$.

To find the Value of an Ounce at any Price per Pound. Take the shillings as farthings, and multiply by three. Example.-At $6 s . \quad 6 \times 3=18$ farthings are $4 \frac{1}{2} d$.

## POST AND TRANSIT.



POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS. INLAND. dispatch by evening mails from London.
The Receiving Houses till Letters can be posted at
With the letter-carriers with bil ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$.
At Branch Offices at Charinels (with a fee of $1 d$.), from
Blackman-street, Borough, till Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and

Or, with a fee of 1 d., by stamps affixed to letter. P.M. Lombard-street till 6; or, with fee, as above, till
St. Martin's-le-Grand till 6 ; with $1 d$. fee, and postage paid in advance, either in stamps or coin, to 7 ; and from 7 to half-past 7 , with a fee of $6 d$.

## dispatch by morning mails from london. Letters can be posted at

The Receiving Houses and Branch Offices at Charing Cross,
Old Cavendish-street, and Borough .
8 А.м.
Lombard-street and St. Martin's-le-Grand . . . . $8 \frac{1}{2}$ A.M.

## LONDON DISTRICT POST.

Comprising a circle of twelve miles from the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and extending to Hampton Court, Hampton, and Sunbury, although beyond that distance.

Letters must be posted at Receiving-houses
in London,

Morning bef. 8 for the 10 o'clock dispatch. | Aft. before | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Evening bef. 6 ", 8 next morning.

At the Principal Office, St. Martin's-leGrund, Letters must be posted, Morning bef. 9 for the 10 o'clock dispatch
 q. bef. 7 " 8 next morning.

The deliveries in the country commence immediately upon the arrival of the dispatch from London, except the 8 o'clock night dispatch, which is not delivered till the next morning.
For places within the three mile circle, and to which there are six dispatches from London daily:-Morning, 8 and 10; Afternoon, 1 and 4 ; Evening, 6 and 8 o'clock.

Letters must be posted at Receiving-houses
in London,
Morning bef. 8 for the 10 o'clock dispatch.


Letters must be posted at the Principal Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand,
Morning bef. 9 for the 10 o'clock dispatch. Aft. q. bef. $1 \quad \geqslant \quad 1 \quad \geqslant$
 ", q. bef. 9 ", 8 next morning.

There are ten dispatches daily from one part of the metropolis to another, where letters-

If posted at Receiving-houses in the morning-
Bef. $80^{\prime}$ clock are dispatched for

| delivery at 10 | o'clock. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $"$ | 12 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 1 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 2 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 3 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 4 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 5 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 6 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 8 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 8 next mor. |  |

If posted at the Principal Office, St. Mar tin's-le-Grand, in the morning-
Bef. 9 o'clock are dispatched for delivery at $100^{\circ}$ clock.

| q. | bef. | 11 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $"$ | 2 |  |
| $"$ | 3 |  |
| $"$ | 4 |  |
| $"$ | 5 |  |
| $"$ | 6 |  |
| Bef. | 7 |  |
| " | 9 |  |


| $m$ | 12 | $m$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| $m$ | 1 | $m$ |
| $m$ | 2 | $m$ |
| $m$ | 3 | $m$ |
| $m$ | 4 | $m$ |
| $m$ | 5 | $m$ |
| $m$ | 6 | $m$ |
| $m$ | 8 | $m$ |
| $m$ | 8 next mor |  |

These deliveries occupy about one hour and a half from the time of dispatch.

Rates of Postage, -From and to all parts of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, if pre-paid, and not exceedingHalf an Ounce.... One Penny. | Two Ounces ........... Fourpence. One Ounce ...... Twopence. Three Ounces .......... Sixpence. And so on, adding Twopence for each Ounce, up to 16 Ounces, above which no packet can be forwarded through the Post Office, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, and notice to that effect sent to the person to whom such packet is directed, with the following exception:-Deeds, if sent in covers, and open at the ends, or tied and sealed without covers, the Postage must be paid according to the above rates, adding Twopence for every Ounce to the full weight of the package; the above rates must be paid in ad vance, or double the amount of Postage will be charged upon the whole, or any portion of the Postage that may be left unpaid.
Overcharges-In Postage may be recovered by producing the covers of Letters so overcharged.
Letters when offered for delivery at the late residence of parties who may have removed from one part of the Metropolis to another, and then forwarded to their new residence, are charged a second Postage to the same amount as the first, unless they send notice of removal to the Principal Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand; by so doing saving of time will also be effected.
Newspapers-To go by Evening Mails, must be posted at the Receiving and Branch Offices before half-past 5; or at St. Martin's-le-Grand, before 6; but are received up to half-past 7 with a fee of One Halfpenny each. By the Morning Mails, at the Receiving Houses till 7; Charing Cross, Old Cavendish Street, and the Borough, till half-past 7; and at Lombard Street and St. Martin's-le-Grand, a quarter before 8. If directed to persons who have removed, they may be re-directed and sent on free of charge.
British Newspapers sent to Foreign countries where they are permitted to go free through the Foreign Post, go free; but if otherwise, they are charged a British Postage of Twopence each, or a rate equivalent to the Foreign rate. French Newspapers are subject to a Postage in England of One Halfpenny. English Papers pay in France a Postage of 4 Centimes. Foreign Newspapers, in like manner, if printed in the language of the country from which they are forwarded.

Newspapers passing through the London District Post are charged One Penny each, if posted and delivered within the three-mile circle, taking the Principal Office in St. Martin's-le Grand as the centre ; but if posted to be delivered beyond that circle, or if posted beyond that circle to be delivered
within it, they pass free within it, they pass free.

Money Orders.-Money Orders for sums under Five Pounds are granted by every post-town upon every other post-town in the United Kingdom, on application at the various offices; and also by and upon certain offices in the metropolis, of which the postmasters are furnished with a list. Orders for sums not exceeding Two Pounds, are charged Threepence; not exceeding Five Pounds, Sixpence; above Five Pounds no Money order can be obtained. They are granted and paid between the hours of Ten and Four daily : they are paid only to the person for whom they were obtained, but he may depute another person to receive the money by signing the order, and giving his deputy the christian and surname, the address, and occupation of the person who originally obtained the Order,
so that the deputy may be enabled to give those particulars when he presents the Order at the office for payment. Persons residing in London should instruct their correspondents who may obtain Money Orders, to make them payable at the most convenient of the London Offices, as Money Orders granted, bearing London only, can be paid only at the Principal Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.
Money Letters, or Letters containing Notes or other valuable property, or not, may be registered at any of the Receiving-houses in the London District Post, for the sum of One Shilling each Letter, in addition to the Postage; the shilling must be paid in cash and not in stamps: they must be posted half an hour earlier for each Dispatch than other Letters; much risk is run in sending such Letters unregistered. Bank Notes and Cheques may be cut in half, and sent at two distinct times; the second half not until the receipt of the first has been acknowledged: the numbers, dates, and amount should be carefully taken.

| Morning mails are dispatched to |
| :--- |
| Brighton, <br> Birmingham \& Preston, <br> Bristol, |
| Cambridge, <br> Dover, <br> Dublin, |

And the various post towns on these routes.

## FOREIGN AND SHIP LETTER MAILS

## Made up in London.

Letters (except those for India, via Marseilles, which must be posted at the same hours as Inland Letters) for the Foreign Mails are received at the Branch Offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish Street, and the Borough, until Eight at Night on Tuesday and Friday, and Ten at St. Martin's-le-Grand and Lombard Street; at St. Martin's-le-Grand only they are received up to Eleven with One Penny fee, and to half-past Eleven with Sixpence fee.

## Destination.

France
Belgium
Holland
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Holland } \\ \text { Hamburgh, Sweden, } \\ \text { and Norway }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday, Friday } \\ & \text { Tuesday, Friday }\end{aligned}$
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Sweden and Norway } \\ \text { (during the Summer } \\ \text { Months) via Hull }\end{array}\right\}$ Friday
Dublin
Waterford
Donaghadee
Guernsey and Jersey
When made up. Daily Tuesday, Friday

Twice a day
Daily
Daily
Tuesday, Friday

Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. Sun., Mon., Thurs., Fri.

When due. Daily Monday, Thursday Tues., Sat., but usually arrive on the previous day

Tuesday
Twice a day Daily
Daily
Monday, Thursday.

Lisbon, Madeira, Vigo, Cadiz, Oporto, and Gibraltar, every Thursday. Malta, Greece, and Ionian Isles, vià Southampton, on 1st, and the Thursday nearest to the 15 th of each Month.

Syria, Egypt, and India, via Southampton, 1st of the Month, or 2nd when 1 st falls on a Sunday.

Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Madeira, and Canary Isles, 1st Tuesday in each Month.

British North America, Bermuda, and United States, 3rd and 18th of every Month, except in December, January, February, and March, when on 3rd only.
Jamaica, Leeward Isles, Hayti, Porto Rico, and Cuba, 2nd and 17th of every month.

Mexico, Panama, New Grenada, and Venezuela, 2nd of every Month.
$\sqrt[3]{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ The French Mediterranean Packets leave Marseilles the 1st, 11th, and 2 st of each Month, at 5 p.m. ; and Alexandria the 6th, 16 th, and 26 th, at 4 p.m. Letters intended to be sent by these Packets must be addressed " vid Marseilles, per French Packet." Postage 1s. 3d. under a quarter of an ounce.

## HACKNEY COACH AND CAB FARES.

By Distance.-For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses, for any distance within, and not exceeding, one mile, $1 s$.; and for any distance exceeding one mile, after the rate of 6 d . for every half mile, and for every fractional part of half a mile.

By Time.-For any time within and not exceeding thirty minutes, 1 s .; above thirty minutes, and not exceeding forty-five minutes, 1 s .6 d. ; above forty-five minutes, and not exceeding one hour, $2 s$. ; and for any further time exceeding one hour, after the rate of $6 d$ for every fifteen minutes, and 6 d . for any fractional part of fifteen minutes.
$\omega$ For every hackney carriage drawn by one horse, two-thirds only of the above fares are to be taken.

Back Fare.-If discharged beyond the limits of the Metropolis, that is to say, beyond a circle of three miles from the General Post-Office, between $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and $5 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., the full fare back to the nearest point of the limits of the Metropolis, or back to the stand where hired, at the option of the hirer; if discharged between $5 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., more than four miles beyond the limits of the Metropolis (that is, seven miles from the General Post-Office), sixpence per mile (or fourpence per mile for Cabs) back to the limits or to the stand where hired.

Drivers are compellable to drive to any distance not exceeding five miles from the General Post-Office, or five miles from the place where hired. Penalty, $40 s$.-Hackney Carriages standing in any street to be deemed plying for hire. Penalty, 40s.-Agreement to pay more than legal fare, not binding; to pay less, binding.-Drivers entitled to deposit for waiting; penalty for refusing to wait or account for deposit, $40 s$.- Penalty for permitting persons to ride without consent of hirers, 40 s . - Persons refusing to pay their hire, or for damage, mav be committed to prison.-Property left in carriages to be deposited within four days at the Stamp Office. Penalty, 20l. If not claimed within a year, delivered to driver or sold.

## WATERMEN'S FARES.

By Distance.-Every half-mile, scullers, $3 d$.; oars, $6 d$. Scullers take four and oars six persons at those fares.

By Time.-Oars 1s. per half-hour; scullers, $6 d$. By the day (which is from 7 to 8 o'clock from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and from that day to Michaelmas, from 6 to 6 ), oars, $12 s$., scullers, $6 s$.

Watermen are liable to a penalty of $5 l$. for not having a book of their fares.

AMUSEMENTS.


THEATRES IN LONDON.

Adelphi, Strand.
Astley's, Westminster Bridge Road.
City of London, Norton Falgate.
Covent Garden, Bow-street.
Drury Lane.
Garrick, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields. Italian Opera, Haymarket.
Haymarket.
Lyceum, Upper Wellington-street, Strand. Marylebone.

Olympic, Wych-street, Strand.
Pavilion, Whitechapel-road.
Princess's, Oxford-street.
Queen's, Tottenham-street.
Sadler's Wells, John-str.-road, Islington.
St. James's Theatre, King-street.
Strand, near Somerset House.
Surrey, St. George's-fields.
Victoria, New Cut, Lambeth.

## AMUSEMENTS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square-Mon. day, Tuesday, Wedneaday, and Thursday, and, iu Easter and Whitsun Weeks, Friday also; 10 to 5: closed for six weeks from end of second week in September.
Dutwich Gallery, Dulwich College-Every week day, except Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer; 11 to 3 in winter. Tickets to be had gratis of Mr. Moon, Finch-lane, Cornhill; Graves, Pall-Mall; or Colnaghi, Cockspur-street. No tickets to be had in Dulwich. Schools, and children under fourteen, not admitted.
British Museum, Great Russell Street, Bloomshtry-Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and, in Easter and Whitsun Weeks, Tuesday and Thursday also ; 10 to 4 ; and from May to September, 10 to 7; closed the first week in January, May, and September. Children under eight years old not admitted.
Eust India Company's Museum, India House, Leadenhall Street-Saturday, 11 to 3.
Missionaries' Museum Bloomfield Street,

Moorfields - Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 3; March 25th to Sept. 29 th, 10 to 4.
Geological Museum, Craig's Court, Charing Cross-Daily, 10 to 4.
Entomological' Society's Museum, 17, Old Bond Street-Every Tuesday, 3 to 8 .
Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's-Inn FieldsApril, May, and June, Thursday and Friday. Admission by ticket, to be applied for on the premises a day or two beforehand.
College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-Inn Fields-The first four days in the week, 12 to 4, with orders from members. Closed in September.
Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle Street (Minerals)-Daily, 10 to 4, by member's order.
United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard-Daily, 11 to 4, by member's order.
Society of Arts. John Street, Adelphi-Any day, except Wednesday, 10 to 2 , by member's order.

School of Design, Somerset House-Monday, 1 to 3, except August and September.
Royal Military Repository, Woolwich Daily, 9 to 11 and 1 to 4, by ticket from Master General of Ordnance, or personal introduction by an officer. To the Dockyard free.
Deptford Dockyard-Daily, 10 to 3.
The Mint, Tower Hill-Daily, 11 to 3; with order to be obtained from Deputy Master.
Hampton Court Gardens-Every week day from 10 to 4, Friday excepted. On Sundays, from 2 to 4.
Kew Gardens-Pleasure Grounds, Sunday and Thursday, from 12 till sunset, from Midsummer till Michaelmas; the Bo-
tanical Gardens and Arboretum every day, Sundays excepted, to strangers, from 1 to 3 , at any season.
Temple Gardens-Every evening from June 18th to August 31st, from 6 in the evening till dusk; and from 8 in the morning till dusk throughout the year, on order from a bencher.
Horticultural Society's Garden, ChiswickDaily, by member's ticket.
Bazaars, \%c. - Pantheon, Oxford-street; Bazaar, Soho-square; Lowther Bazaar, 35, Strand: Pantechnicon, Pimlico, Western Exchange, Old Bond-street; Lowther Arcade, West Strand; Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly; King-street Bazaar, Portman-square.

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTICES.



## GENERAL NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1845.

Golden Number
Epact.
Solar Cycle . . . . . . . 6
Dominical Letter . . . . . . E
Roman Indiction . . . . . . 3
Julian Period . . . . . . 6558
Epiphany .
Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday . . Jan. 19
Quinquagesima Sunday . Feb. 2
Ash Wednesday . . . . Feb. 5
First Sunday in Lent . . Feb. 9
Easter Sunday . . . March 23

Rogation Sunday . . April 27
Ascension Day . . . . May 1
Whitsunday . . . May 11
Trinity Sunday . . . May 18
Advent Sunday . . . Nov. 30
Ember Days . Feb. 12, 14, 15

-     - $\quad . \quad$ May 14, 16,17

Sunday after Epiphany . . . 1
Sundays after Trinity .... 27

The year 5606 of the Jewish era commences on Oct. 2, 1845.
The year 1261 of the Mohammedan era commences on Jan. 10, 1845.
Ramâdan'(Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on
Sept. 3, 1845.

## HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

| Day of the Month. |  | Morn. |  | After. | Day of the Month. |  | Morn. |  | After. |  |  | Morn. |  | fter. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. |  | $\begin{array}{rr} \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{M} . \\ 6 & 9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { H. } & \text { м. } \\ 6 & 59 \end{array}$ | Fe. 15 |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} . \\ 7 & 38 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} . \\ 8 & 7 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { E. } & \text { м. } \\ 8 & 36 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $7 \quad 24$ |  | $7 \quad 51$ |  |  | $8 \quad 43$ |  | $9 \quad 25$ | Apri 2 |  | 0 |  | 48 |
|  |  | $8 \quad 21$ |  | $8 \quad 57$ | 17 |  | 08 |  | 1051 | 3 |  | 129 |  |  |
|  | 9 | 934 |  | 0 | 18 |  | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 31\end{array}$ |  | - | 4 |  | 01 | 0 | 30 |
|  | 10 | O 51 |  | 128 | 19 |  | 07 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 37\end{array}$ | 5 |  | $0 \quad 53$ | 1 | 16 |
|  |  | - |  | 0 | 20 |  | 11 |  | $1 \quad 22$ | 6 |  | $1 \quad 39$ | 2 | 0 |
|  | 0 | - 37 |  | 16 | 21 |  | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 41\end{array}$ |  | 21 |  |  | 217 | 2 | 37 |
|  | 1 | 135 |  | 21 | 22 |  | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 19\end{array}$ |  | $2 \quad 36$ | 8 |  | $2 \quad 55$ | 3 | 14 |
|  | 2 | 225 |  | $2 \quad 52$ | 23 |  | 253 |  | 39 | 9 | 3 | $3 \begin{array}{ll}3 & 31\end{array}$ | 3 | 47 |
|  | 3 | 316 |  | $3 \quad 39$ | 24 |  | $3 \quad 26$ |  | $3 \quad 42$ | 10 |  | $4 \quad 4$ | 4 | 21 |
|  | 4 | 41 |  | $4 \quad 24$ | 25 |  | 358 |  | $4 \quad 15$ | 11 |  | $4 \quad 37$ | 4 | 53 |
| 12 | 4 | 46 |  | 56 | 26 |  | 434 |  | $4 \quad 52$ | 12 |  | $5 \quad 11$ | 5 | 29 |
| 13 | 5 | $5 \quad 27$ |  | 549 | 27 |  | 58 |  | $5 \quad 28$ | 13 |  | $5 \quad 49$ | 6 | 8 |
| 14 | 6 | 67 |  | 6 29 | 28 |  | 547 |  | 68 | 14 | 6 | $6 \quad 29$ | 6 | 53 |
| 15 | 6 | 51 |  | $7 \quad 12$ | Mar. 1 | 6 | 6 |  | $6 \quad 58$ | 15 | 7 | 720 | 7 | 53 |
| 16 | 7 | 35 |  | 80 | 2 | 7 | $7 \quad 26$ |  | $8 \quad 2$ | 16 | 8 | $8 \quad 29$ | 9 | 12 |
| 17 | 8 | 31 |  | 9 | 3 | 8 | $8 \quad 43$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 27\end{array}$ | 17 | 9 | 949 | 10 | 27 |
| 18 | 9 | 45 | 10 | - 22 | 4 | 10 | 15 |  | $0 \quad 59$ | 18 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 33 |
| 19 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 11 | 144 |  | - | 19 |  |  | 0 | 1 |
| 20 |  |  |  | 15 | 6 | 0 | - 20 |  | 0 | 20 | 0 | - 23 | 0 | 46 |
| 21 | 0 | 41 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 115 |  | 140 | 21 | 1 | - 8 | 1 | 28 |
| 22 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 49 | 8 | 2 | 2 |  | 24 | 22 | 1 | 47 | 2 | 6 |
| 23 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 26 | 9 | 2 | 244 |  | 32 | 23 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 48 |
| 24 | 2 | 42 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 320 | 3 | $3 \quad 39$ | 24 | 3 | - 8 | 3 | 29 |
| 25 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 32 | 11 | 3 | 37 |  | $4 \quad 14$ | 25 | 3 | 50 | 4 | 12 |
| 26 | 3 | 49 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 31 | 4 | $4 \quad 49$ | 26 | 4 | 34 | 4 | 58 |
| 27 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 37 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 5 | $5 \quad 21$ | 27 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 47 |
| 28 | 4 | 36 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 40 | 5 | $5 \quad 58$ | 28 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 44 |
| 29 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 51 | 15 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 6 39 | 29 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 50 |
| 30 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 31 | 16 | 6 | 59 | 7 | 724 | 30 | 8 | 28 | 9 | 9 |
| 31 | 6 | 54 | 7 | 19 | 17 | , | 56 |  | 833 | May 1 | 9 | 47 | 10 | 23 |
| Feb. 1 | 7 | 45 | 8 | 19 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 32 |
| 2 | 8 | 59 | 9 | 42 | 191 | 10 | 42 |  | 120 | 3 |  |  | 0 |  |
| 31 | 10 | 27 |  | 12 | 20 | 11 | 55 |  | - | 4 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 50 |
| 41 | 11 | 53 |  | - | 21 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 48 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 35 |
| 5 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 1 | 8 | 1 | - 29 | 6 | 1 | 54 | 2 | 13 |
| 6 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 53 | 23 | 1 | 47 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 33 | 2 | 51 |
| 7 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 40 | 24 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 39 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 26 |
| 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 25 | 2 | 56 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 41 | 3 | 57 |
| 9 | 3 | 44 |  | 3 | 26 | 3 | 34 | 3 | 51 | 10 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 32 |
| 10 | 4 | 24 | 4 | 42 | 27 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 49 | 5 | 8 |
| 11 | 5 | 1 |  | 19 | 28 | 4 | 49 |  | 9 | 12 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 44 |
| 12 | 5 | 35 |  | 54 | 29 | 5 | 32 | 5 | 54 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 29 |
| 13 | 6 | 13 |  | 30 | 30 | 6 |  | 6 | 49 | 14 | 6 | 52 | 7 | 18 |
| 14 | 6 | 52 | 7 | 12 | 31 | 7 | 19 | 7 | 54 | 15 | 7 | 46 | 8 | 21 |



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dav of } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Month. } \end{aligned}$ | Morn. | After. |  | Morn. | After. |  | Morn. | After. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. | H. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { M. } \\ 1 & 46\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \text { H. } & \text { M. } \\ 2 & 3 \end{array}$ | Nov. 1 | $\begin{array}{rr} \text { H. } & \text { M. } \\ 2 & 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \mathrm{H} . & \mathrm{M} . \\ 2 & 47 \end{array}$ | Dec. 1 |  |  |
|  | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 19\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 3 \\ 2\end{array}$ | Nor. 1 | $\begin{array}{rr}3 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 28\end{array}$ | Dec. $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 52 \\ 3 & 37\end{array}$ | 4 |
| 3 | $2 \quad 53$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 12\end{array}$ | 3 | $3 \quad 50$ | $4 \quad 10$ | 3 | $4 \quad 25$ | $4 \quad 49$ |
| 4 | $3 \quad 30$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 47\end{array}$ | 4 | 433 | 456 | 4 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 39\end{array}$ |
| 5 | 46 | $4 \quad 25$ | 5 | 5 | $5 \quad 46$ | 5 | $6 \quad 7$ | $6 \quad 33$ |
| 6 | $4 \quad 45$ | 56 | 6 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 11\end{array}$ | $6 \quad 42$ | 6 | $6 \quad 59$ | $7 \quad 30$ |
| 7 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 27\end{array}$ | $5 \quad 53$ | 7 | $7 \quad 14$ | $7 \quad 51$ | 7 | 82 | $8 \quad 38$ |
| 8 | $6 \quad 21$ | $6 \quad 50$ | 8 | $8 \quad 30$ | $9 \quad 11$ | 8 | $9 \begin{array}{ll}9 & 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 47\end{array}$ |
| 9 | $7 \quad 23$ | $7 \quad 59$ | 9 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 47\end{array}$ | $10 \quad 26$ | 9 | $10 \quad 21$ | $10 \quad 57$ |
| 10 | $8 \quad 45$ | $9 \quad 29$ | 10 | 113 | 1134 | 10 | 1131 |  |
| 11 | $10 \quad 13$ | $10 \quad 52$ | 11 | - | 0 | 11 | 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 27\end{array}$ |
| 12 | 1128 | 1158 | 12 | 0 | $0 \quad 49$ | 12 | $0 \quad 51$ | 113 |
| 13 |  | 0 | 13 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 13\end{array}$ | $1 \quad 34$ | 13 | $1 \quad 36$ | 156 |
| 14 | 0 | 112 | 14 | $1 \quad 54$ | $2 \quad 15$ | 14 | 216 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 37\end{array}$ |
| 15 | 133 | 153 | 15 | $2 \quad 34$ | $2 \quad 51$ | 15 | 255 | 312 |
| 16 | $2 \quad 13$ | 232 | 16 | 311 | $3 \quad 37$ | 16 | $3 \quad 28$ | $3 \quad 47$ |
| 17 | $2 \quad 52$ | 312 | 17 | 345 | 41 | 17 | 43 | $4 \quad 20$ |
| 18 | $3 \quad 30$ | 348 | 18 | 418 | $4 \quad 35$ | 18 | $4 \quad 37$ | $4 \quad 34$ |
| 19 | 45 | 421 | 19 | 453 | 512 | 19 | $5 \quad 11$ | $5 \quad 31$ |
| 20 | $4 \quad 40$ | 458 | 20 | 5 | $5 \quad 52$ | 20 | 5 | 67 |
| 21 | 516 | $5 \quad 36$ | 21 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 13\end{array}$ | $6 \quad 36$ | 21 | $6 \quad 27$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 48\end{array}$ |
| 22 | $5 \quad 56$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 18\end{array}$ | 22 | $7 \quad 0$ | $7 \quad 28$ | 22 | $7 \quad 11$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 37\end{array}$ |
| 23 | $6 \quad 43$ | 77 | 23 | $7 \quad 59$ | $8 \quad 35$ | 23 | 85 | $8 \quad 39$ |
| 24 | $7 \quad 42$ | $8 \quad 20$ | 24 | $9 \quad 11$ | $9 \quad 45$ | 24 | $9 \quad 14$ | $9 \quad 49$ |
| 25 | $8 \quad 59$ | $9 \quad 38$ | 25 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 16\end{array}$ | $10 \quad 47$ | 25 | $10 \quad 23$ | $10 \quad 58$ |
| 26 | $10 \quad 14$ | 1049 | 26 | 1120 | 1148 | 26 | $11 \quad 32$ | - |
| 27 | 1201 | 1150 | 27 | - | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 0-31 |
| 28 | - | $0 \quad 11$ | 28 | 0 | 10 | 28 | 0 | $1 \quad 23$ |
| 29 | 0 | $0 \quad 53$ | 29 | 124 | 145 | 29 | $1 \quad 49$ | $2 \quad 13$ |
| 30 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 13\end{array}$ | 131 | 30 | 26 | $2 \quad 29$ | 30 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 38\end{array}$ | 35 |
| 31 | 150 | 29 |  |  |  | 31 | $3 \quad 29$ | $3 \quad 52$ |

ECLIPSES IN 1845.
In the year 1845, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1st.An annular Eclipse of the Sun, May 6, partially visible at Greenwich.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { Begins } & 8 \mathrm{~h} & 31 \mathrm{~m} \\
\text { Greatest } \\
\text { Grase } \\
\text { Ends } & 10 \mathrm{~h} & 36 \mathrm{~m} \\
\text { A.M. } \\
\text { End }
\end{array}
$$

2nd. A total Eclipse of the Moon, May 21, invisible at Greenwich.
3rd. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 30, invisible at Greenwich.
4th. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, Nov. 13-14, visible at Greenwich.
First contact with the penumbra . . . 9 h 57 m
First contact with the shadow . .. 11 h 10 m
Middle of the eclipse . . . . . . 12 h 49 m
Last contact with the shadow . . 2 h 28 m
Last contact with the penumbra .. . 3 h 61 m

JANUARY XXXI.

| Last Quarter | 1 | day at | 3 | 21 | after. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| New Moon | 8 | $\ldots$. | 7 | 12 | morn. |
| First Quarter 15 | $\ldots$. | 8 | 50 morn. |  |  |
| Full Moon | 23 | $\ldots .$. | 2 | 20 after. |  |
| Last Quarter | $3 i$ | $\ldots .$. | 3 | 55 morn, |  |

## FEBRUARY XXVIII.

$$
\begin{array}{lrlll}
\text { New Moon } & 6 & \text { day at } & 6 & 35 \\
\text { Firter. } \\
\text { Firat Quarter } & 14 & \ldots . . & 4 & 59 \\
\text { Full Morn. } \\
\text { Full } & 22 & \ldots . . & 6 & 46 \\
\text { Last Qurn. } \\
\text { Laster } & 28 & \ldots . . & 10 & 13
\end{array}
$$

Days of the M. W. Y.

Sundays, Saints, Days, \&u.

1/W 1 Circumcision
T
H
F
S
S

M | Tv |
| :--- |
| W | W

10

$$
11
$$

F

$$
12
$$

$$
13
$$

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\hline 14 & \mathrm{TU} \\
15 & \mathrm{~W} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
16 & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{H}} \\
17 & \mathrm{~F} \\
18 & \mathrm{~S} \\
19 & \mathrm{~S} \\
20 & \mathrm{M}
\end{array}
$$

$$
21 \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{U}}
$$

$$
22 \mathrm{~W}
$$

$$
23 \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{H}}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{l|l|}
\hline 24 & \mathrm{~F} \\
\hline \mathrm{C}
\end{array}
$$

25 S

## 26

27 M
28 Tu
29 W
$30 \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{H}}$
31
S
S
M

11
12
13
14
15
1
16 Day 8 h .17 m .long
17
18 Prisca.O.Tw.D.
19 Septuages. Sun.
20 F'abian
21 Agnes
22 Vincent
23
24
25 Conv. of St. Paul
26 Sexagesima Sun.
27
28
29
30 K. Charles I. mar.
31 Hilary Term ends 23


## MARCH XXXI.

New Moon 8 day at 636 morn. First Quarter 16 .... 152 morn. Full Moon 23 . . . 818 even. Last Quarter $30 \ldots 5 \quad 0$ after.

## APRIL XXX.

New Moon 6 day at $7 \quad 40$ even. First Quarter 14... 923 even. Full Moon 22 . . . 712 morn. Last Quarter 28 . . . 11. 19 even.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days of } \\ & \text { M. w. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Sundays, Saints' Days, \&c. |  | Days of the <br> M. W. Y. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sundays, Saints' } \\ \text { Days, \&c. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 S | 60 | David [Chad. | 23 |  | 1 Tu | 91 |  | y 12h. $55 . \mathrm{m}$ lo. |  |
| 2 S | 61 | 4 Sun. in Lent | 24 |  | 2 W | 92 |  | x. \& Ca. E. T. b. |  |
| 3 M | 62 | Day 10 h. 59 m .1. | 25 |  | 3 TH | 93 |  | Rich.Bp. Chich. |  |
| 4 Tv | 63 |  | 26 |  | 4 F | 94 |  | t. Ambrose |  |
| 5 W | 64 |  | 27 |  | 5 S | 95 |  |  |  |
| $6 \mathrm{TH}^{\text {d }}$ | 65 |  | 28 |  | $6 \mathbf{S}$ | 96 |  | Sun. af. Easter |  |
| 7 F | 66 | Perpetua | 29 |  | 7 M | 97 |  | Old Lady Day |  |
| 8 S | 67 |  | N |  | 8 Tu | 98 |  |  |  |
| 9 S | 68 | 5 Sun. in Lent | 1 |  | 9 W | 99 |  |  |  |
| 10 M | 69 |  | 2 | 10 | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | 100 |  |  |  |
| 1) Tu | 70 |  | 3 |  | 1 F | 101 |  |  |  |
| 12 W | 71 | Gregory | 4 | 12 | 2 S | 102 |  |  |  |
| 13 Tr | 72 |  | 5 | 13 | S | 103 |  | Sun.af. Easter |  |
| 14 F | 73 | Camb. Term ends | 6 | 14 | 4 M | 104 |  |  |  |
| 15 S | 74 | Oxford Term ends | 7 | 15 | Tu | 105 |  | aster Term beg. |  |
| 16 S | 75 | Palm Sunday | 8 | 16 | W | 106 |  | Day 13 h .52 m .1 . | 10 |
| 17 M | 76 | St. Patrick. | 9 | 17 | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | 107 |  |  |  |
| 18 Tu | 77 | $E d w . K . W . S$. | 10 | 18 | F | 108 |  |  |  |
| 19 W | 78 |  | 11 | 19 | S | 109 |  | Alphege |  |
| 20 Th | 79 | Maundy Thurs. | 12 | 20 | S | 110 |  | Sun, af. Easter | 14 |
| 21 F | 80 | Good Friday | 13 | 21 | M | 111 |  |  | 15 |
| 22 S | 81 | [Benedict | 14 | 22 | Tu | 112 |  |  | F |
| 23 S | 82 | Easter Sunday | F | 23 | W | 113 |  | t. George | 17 |
| 24 M | 83 | Easter Monday | 16 | 24 | $\mathrm{TH}_{\mathbf{H}}$ | 114 |  |  | 18 |
| 25 TU | 84 | East. T. Annun. | 17 | 25 | F | 115 |  | t. Mark.Prs.Al. | 19 |
| 26 W | 85 | Day 12 h .31 m .1. | 18 | 26 | S | 116 |  | [BORN | 20 |
| 27 TH | 86 |  | 19 | 27 | S | 117 |  | ogation Sunday | 21 |
| 28 F | 87 |  | 20 | 28 | M | 118 |  | og. Day | 22 |
| 29 S | 88 |  | 21 | 29 | Tu | 119 |  | Rog. Day | 2 |
| 30 S | 89 | Low Sunday | 22 | 30 | W | 120 |  | og. Day | 24 |
| 31 M | 90 |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## MAY XXXI.

| New Moon | 6 | day at | 9 | 57 morn. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| First Quarter 14 | $\ldots .$. | 2 | 8 after. |  |
| Full Moon 21 | $\ldots$. | 3 | 58 after. |  |
| Last Quarter | 28 | $\ldots .$. | 6 | 25 |
| even. |  |  |  |  |

## JUNE XXX.

| New Moon | 5 | day at | 1 | 7 morn. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| First Quarter 13 | $\ldots .$. | 3 | 43 morn. |  |
| Full Moon 19 | $\ldots .$. | 11 | 18 | even. |
| Last Quarter 26 | $\ldots .$. | 3 | 27 | after. |


M. W. Y.

25
26
27
28


6 Tu 126 John Ev. à P.L. W 127
8 TH 128 Easter Term ends 9 F 129
10 S 130 Oxford E. T. ends 11 S 131 Whit Sunday $^{\text {St }}$
12 M 132 Whit Monday
$13 \mathrm{Tu} 133 \mathrm{~W}_{\mathrm{H}}$ T. O. M. D.
14 W 134 Oxf. Tr. T. begins.
$15 \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{H}} 135 \quad$ [Emb. Day
16 F 136 Ember Day
17 S 137 Ember Vay
18 S 138 Tr.Sun. C.E.T.d.
19 M 139 Dunstan
20 Tu 140 Day 15 h. 47 m. l.
21 W 141 [Trinity Term. b.
22 Th 142 Corpus Christi
23 F 143
24 S 144 QueenVictoria b.
25 S 145 l Sun. aft. Trin.
26 M 146 Augustin
27 Tu 147 Van Bede
28 W 148
29 Th $^{2} 149$ Rest. K. Chas. II.
$30 \mathrm{~F} \quad 150$ All Day or Twilig.
31 S 151 till July $25 . \quad 25$

## JULY XXXI.

| New Moon | 4 | day at | 4 | 29 atter. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| First Quarter 12 | $\ldots .2^{2}$ | 22 after. |  |  |
| Full Moon | 19 | $\ldots$. | 6 | 2 morn. |
| Last Quarter | 26 | $\ldots$. | 3 | 20 morn. |

## AUGUST XXXI.

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text { New Moon } & 3 & \text { day at } & 7 & 24 \text { morn. } \\
\text { First Quarter } 10 & \ldots . & 10 & 40 \text { even. } \\
\text { Full Moon } 17 & 17 & \ldots & 1 & 16 \text { after. } \\
\text { Last Quarter } & 94 & \ldots & 27 \text { even. }
\end{array}
$$



2 W 183
3 Th 184
4 F 185 Camb. E. T ends N
5 S 186 Oxford Trin. T.e.
6 S 1877 Sun. aft. Trin.
7 M 188
8 Tu 189
9 W 190
10 Th 191 Day 16 h .16 m .1.
11 F 192 Old St. Peter

| 12 | $\mathbf{S}$ | 193 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 13 | $\mathbf{S}$ | 194 |
| 8 | Sun. aft. Trin. |  |

14 M 195

15 Tu 196 Swithin
16 W 197
17 Tн 198
18 F 199
19 S 200 [Margaret
20 S 2019 Sun. aft. Trin. 21 M $202 \quad 17$
22 Tu 203 St. Mary Magd.
23 W 204 Day 15h. 47 m . l.
24 TH 205
25 F 206 St. James
26 S 207 St. Anne
$27 \mathbf{S} 20810$ Sun. af. Trin.
28 M 209
29 Tu 210
30 W 211
31 TH 212


SEPTEMBER XXX.

| New Moon | 1 | day at | 9 | 34 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| even. |  |  |  |  |
| First Quarter | 9 | $\ldots$. | 5 | 23 morn. |
| Full Moon | 15 | $\ldots$. | 10 | 13 |
| even. |  |  |  |  |
| Last Quarter | 23 | $\ldots$. | 0 | 25 |
| after. |  |  |  |  |

New Moon 1 day at $9 \quad 34$ even. Full Moon $15 \ldots .1013$ even. Last Quarter $23 \ldots 0$. . . 25 after.

| Days of the <br> M. W. Y. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sundays, Saints' } \\ \text { Days, \&c. } \end{gathered}$ | 砣这 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 M | 244 | Giles. Part. sh. b. | N |
|  | 2 Tv | U 245 | Day 13 h .26 m .1. | 1 |
|  | 3 W | 246 |  | 2 |
|  | 4 TH | H 247 |  | 3 |
|  | 5 F | 248 | Old St. Barth. | 4 |
|  | 6 S | 249 | [Enurchus | 5 |
|  | 7 S | 250 | 16 Sun.af. Trin. | 6 |
|  | 8 M | 251 | -Vat. B.V. Mary | 7 |
|  | 9 Tu | 252 |  | 8 |
| 10 | 0 W | 253 |  | 9 |
| 11 | $1 \mathrm{TH}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | 254 |  | 10 |
| 12 | 2 F | 255 |  | 11 |
| 13 | S | 256 | Fish. N. of Tw. cl. | 2 |
| 14 | S | 257 | 17 Sun. af. Trin. | 3 |
| 15 | 5 M | 258 | [Holy Cross | F |
| 16 | Tu | 259 | Day 12 h .32 m .1. | 5 |
| 17 | W | 260 | Lambert.Em.D. | 16 |
| 18 | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | 261 |  | 17 |
| 19 | F | 262 | Ember Day | 18 |
|  | S | 263 | Ember Day | 19 |
|  | S | 264 | 18 Sun. af. Trin. | 20 |
|  | M | 265 | [St. Matthew. | 21 |
|  | Tu | 266 |  | 22 |
|  | W | 267 |  | 23 |
|  | TH | 268 | [Rood | 24 |
|  | F | 269 S | St. Cyp. Old H. | 25 |
| 27 | S | 270 |  | 26 |
|  | S | 271 | 19 Sun. af. Trin. | 27 |
|  | M | 272 S | St. Mich. M. Day |  |
|  | Tu 2 | 273 S | St. Jerome | 293 |



## OCTOBER XXXI.

| New Muon | 1 | day at | 10 | 58 morn. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| First Quarter | 8 | $\ldots .$. | 11 | 31 morn. |
| Full Moon | 15 | $\ldots$. | 9 | 56 morn. |
| Last Quarter | 23 | $\ldots .$. | 8 | 14 morn. |
| New Moon | 30 | $\ldots$. | 11 | 41 |

[^0]12 S 28521 Sun. af. Trin. 10
13 M 286 Tr. K. Ed.Conf. 1 14 TU 287 Tweed net fish.en.

16 Th 289 Day 10 h .35 m .1.
15

$$
16
$$17

## NOVEMBER XXX.

| First Quarter | 6 | day at 6 | 14 | even. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Full Moon | 14 | $\ldots$. | 0 | 55 | morn. |
| Last Quarter | 29 | $\ldots$. | 4 | 26 morn. |  |
| New Moon | 29 | $\ldots$. | 11 | 41 morn. |  |

First Quarter 6 day at $6 \quad 14$ even. Last Quarter 29 . . . . 426 morn. New Moon 29 . . . . 11 41 morn.



JANUARY XXXI. DAYS.

Fate. FEBRUARY XXVII. DAYS.

FEBRUARY XXVIII. DAYS.
 Cash Account.


## Date.

Cash Account.
Received.

## MARCH XXXI. DAYS.

Date.
Cash Account.


Date.
Cash Account.

APRIL XXX. DAYS.
Date.
Cash Account.

| Received. | Paid. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |






Cash Account.

$|$| Received. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathscr{L}$ | $s . \mid d$. | Paid. |  |
|  | $s . \mid d$ |  |  |



JULY XXXI. DAYS.

Oate. | Cash Account. |
| :--- |

AUGUST XXXI. DAYS.


Date.
Cash Account.

| Received. |  | Paid. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathscr{E}$ | $s . \mid$ | $d$. |  |  |
| $\mathscr{L}$ | $s$. | $d$. |  |  |



## SEPTEMBER XXX. DAYS.

Jate.
Cash Account.

Received. | $\mathscr{E}$ | $s$. | $d$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Paid.

| $\mathscr{L}$ | $s$. | $d$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Cash Account.

| Received. |  |  | Paid. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathscr{L}$ | $s$. | $d$. | $\pm$ | $s$. |

Date. Cash Account.

$-|$| Received. |  | Paid. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathscr{L}$ | $s$. | $d$. | $\mathscr{L}$ |  |

NOVEMBER XXX. DAYS.
Date.

## NOVEMBER XXX. DAYS.

Date. Cash Account.

| $\frac{84}{84}$ DECEMBER XXXI. DAYS. |
| :--- |
| Date. |
| Cash Account. |

Jate.
Cash Account.



| 1 | Circumcision. Quarter Sessions held this week. British Museum |
| :--- | ---: |
| [closed for a week. Moon, last quarter $3 \mathrm{h} 21 m.$. P.M. |  |

88 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-January 5 to $11,1845$.
5 2 Sunday aft. Christ. Morn.-Isa. xli, Matt. iv. Even.- Isa. [xliii., Rom. iv.
Monday $\sigma$

Epiph. Twelfth Day. Old Christ. Day. Div. due at Bank, and [South Sea House.

[^1]DIARY AND MEMORANDA－－January 12 to $18,1845$.

| 12 | Sunday aft．Epiph．Morn．－Isa，xliv．，Matt．x．Even．－ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ［Isa．xlvi．，Rom．x．

合
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क

13 Hilary．Plough Monday．Old New Year＇s Day．（Cambríuge


14 Orforio $3 \mathrm{lent} \mathbb{C}$ erm hegins．
Tuesday
15 Moon，1st quarter，8h．50m．A．m．

Prisca．Old Twelfth Day．

$$
90 \text { DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-January } 19 \text { to } 25,1845 .
$$

19 Sertuagesima Sunday. Morn.-Genesis i., Matt. xvii. Even. [-Genesis ii., l Cor, ii.

20 Fabian. Sun rises 7 h. 58 m . ; sets 4 h. 25 m .
Monday
21 Agnes.
Tuesday
22 Vincent.

23 Full Moon 2h. 20 m . Р.м.
Thursday
24

Friday

25 Conversion of St. Paul.
Saturday

DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-January 26 to February 1, 1845. 91 | 26 | Sexagesima Sun. Morn.-Genesis iii., Matt. xxiii. Even.- |
| :--- | :--- | [Genesis vi., Rom. vii.

Sunday

27 Sun rises 7 h .49 m . ; sets 4 h .37 m .
Monday

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |


| 29 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| K. |  |
| K. Charles the Martyr. Holiday at Chancery Offices. |  |

31 祝taxy Term entus. Moon, Last Quarter, 3h. 55 m . A.m.

1 February. Partridge and Pheasant shooting end. Fisheries [North of Tweed open.


[^2]94 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-February 16 to $22,1845$.
162 Sunday in Lent. Morn.-Gen. xxvii., Mark xvi. Even.-Gen. Sunday
17 Sun rises 7h. 14 m . ; sets 5 h .15 m .
Monday
18
Tuesday
19
Thursday N Wednesday
21

Friday

22 Full Moon, 6h. 46 m . A.m.
Saturday

DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-February 23 to March 1, 1845. 95 233 Sunday in Lent. Morn.-Gen. xxxix., Lukevi. Even.[Gen. xlii., Galat. vi.

24 St. Matthias.
Monday
25 Sun rises 6 h .58 m .; sets 5 h .30 m .


28 Moon, Last Quarter, 10h. 13m. A.m.

March.-David. Auditors and Assessors to be elected in Boroughs.

| 96 | DIARY AND MEMORANDA,--March 2 to 8, 1845. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 4 SUNDAY IN LENT. Chad. Morn.-Gen. xliii., Luke xiii |
| [Even.-Gen. xlv., Philip. i |  |



17 St. Patrick. Sun rises 6 h .11 m . ; sets 6 h .6 m .
盛
18 Edward K. of the W. Saxons.

21 Good Friday. Benedict. Morn.-Gen. xxii. to v. 20., Isa. liii.
[Even.-John xviii., 1 Pet. ii. Holiday at all Public Offices.

22 Holiday at Chan, and Common Law Offices.

DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-March 23 to 29, 1845.
23 Easter Sunday. Morn.-Exod. xii., Rom. vi. Even.-Exod. [xiv., Acts ii, to v. 22. Full Moon, 8 h. 18 m . P.m.

24 Easter Monday. Holiday at Chan, and Common Law Offices.
Monday

25 Easter Tuesday. Annunciation. Overseers to be appointed, [or within 14 days. Fire Insur. due. Hol. at Ch. \& C. L. Offices.

26 Holiday at Chancery Offices.

27 Poor Law Guardians to be Elected. Holiday at Chanc. Offices.

100 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-March 30 to April 5, 1845. 30 Low Sunday. Morn.-Num. xvi., John xvii. Even.-Num. xxii. [Hebrews i. Moon, Last Quarter, 5h. p.M

31 Interest due on India Bonds.

1 ApriL. Sun rises 5 h .37 m . ; sets 6 h .32 m .

2 Orforió anô Cambriage easter Cerms begin.

| 3 | Richard Bp. Chichester. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4 |  |
|  |  |
|  | St. Ambrose. |
|  | Dividends Due at Bank and South Sea House |



7 Quarter Sess. commence this week. Fire Insurance expires.

## Monday

8 Sun rises 5 h .22 m . ; sets 6 h .43 m .


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## 102 DIARY AND MEMORANDA．－April 13 to 19， 1845.

13 3 Sunday aft．Easter．Morn．－Deut．iv．，Acts x．Even．－
Sunday
14 Moon，First Quarter，9h．23m．P．m．
感
15 （Easter $\mathbb{C e r m}$ begíns．
Tuesday
16 Sun rises 5 h .4 m ．；sets 6 h .56 m ．

18
感
畐

19｜Alphege．



21 Sun rises 4 h .54 m .; sets 7 h .5 m .
Monday
22 Full Moon, 7h. 12m. A.m.

23 St. George.
Thursday $N$ Wednesday
25 St. Mark. Princess Alice born 1843.

104 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-April 27 to May 3, 1845. 27 Rogation. Morn.-Deut. viii., Acts xxiv. Even.-Deut. ix., [1 John iii.

28 Rogation Day. Moon, Last Quarter, 11h. 19m. P.M.感

29 Rogation Day. Sun rises 4 h .38 m . ; sets 7 h .18 m . Tuesday

30 Rogation Day. Wednesday

1 May. Ascension. Holy Thursday. St. Phil. and St. [James. British Museum closed for a week. Holiday at [Transfer Office at Bank.

[^3]| 4 | Sunday aft. Ascen. Morn.-1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \frac{3}{y} \\ & \vdots \\ & \text { W } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |

5 Royal Academy Exhibition opens.

6 St. John the Evangelist à P. L. New Moon, 9 h .57 m. A.m.

7 Sun rises 4 h. 23 m . ; sets 7 h .31 m .

8 (Fatite Term entis. British Museum re-opens 10 to 7 ; [Reading Room, 9 to 7 .

10 Offory Easter Term enors.

15 Scotch Quarter Day, called Whitsunday.

## 

16 Ember Day.

17 Ember Day.

18 Trinity Sunday. ©amh. Eatst. Termy yifo. mitu. [Morn.-Gen. i., Matt.iii. Even.-Gen. xviii., 1 John v.

19 Dunstan.
Monday
20 Sun rises 4 h .3 m .; sets 7 h .50 m .
Tuesday
21 Full Moon, 3h 58m. p.m.
Wednesday

| 22 | Corpus Christi. Trínity ©erm begins. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

23
亳
出

24 Queen Victoria born 1819. Holiday at Customs, Excise, Stamps, [and Taxes Offices.

108 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-May 25 to $31,1845$.

Sunda

26 Augustin. Sun rises 3h. 56 m . ; sets 7 h. 58 m .
Monday
27 Ven. Bede.

28 Moon, Last Quarter, 6h. 25m. P.m. Wednesday

29 Rest. of K. Charles II. Hol. at Stamps and Taxes Offices.


30

31
Saturday


110 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-June 8 to 14, 1845.
8 3 Sunday after Trinity. Morn.-1 Sam. ii., Mark viii. Even. [-1 Sam. iii., 2 Cor. v.


10
Tuesday
11 St. Barnabas.
$\frac{\text { 感 }}{\text { 会 }}$ Thursday

13 Moon, First Quarter, 3h. 43m. A.m.
Friday
14
Saturday

15 4 Sunday after Trinity. Morn.-1 Sam. ii., Mark xv. Even. [-1 Sam. xiii., 2 Cor, xii.

16 Sun rises 3 h .44 m. ; sets 8 h .17 m .

17 St. Alban.

19 Full Moon, 11h. 18m. p.m.

20 Queen's Accession, 1837. Tra. Ed. K. of W. S. Overseers [to affix Notices for County Claims on Church doors. [Holiday at Com. Law Offices.

21 Q. Vict. Proc., 1837. Longest Day. Sun rises 3h. 44 m. ; sets [ 8 h .19 m . Summer Quarter commences 2 h .43 m . P.m.

## 112 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-June 22 to $28,1845$.

$$
225 \text { Sunday after Trinity. Morn. }-1 \text { Sam. xv., Luke vi. }
$$ [Even. -1 Sam. xvii., Gal, vi.



26 Moon, Last Quarter, 3h. 27m. P m.

28 Q.Vict. Cr., 1838. Hol. at Cus., Ex., Docks, Stamp, \& Taxes Offices. Saturday
27
言
空

DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-June 29 to July 5, 1845. 113
296 Sunday aft. Trinity. Saint Peter. Morn.-Ecclus. xv., [Acts iii. Even.-Ecclus. xix., Acts iv.

30 Quarter Sessions commence this week.

1 July. ©ffory बat anto Camb. commentement.

2 Visitation of B. V. Mary.

Dog Days begin.
©amub. (Easter Texm entis. Translation of St. Martin. [New Moon, 4 h .29 m . P.m.

5 Dfforif Trintug Tern entog. Game Certif. expires. [Pawnbrokers and Appraisers, (not Auctioneers,) to take out [licences. Dividends due at Bank, South Sea House, and India [House.

114 DIARY AND MEMORANDA,-July 6 to $12,1845$. 7 Sunday after Trinity. Murn.-2 Sam. xxi., Luke xviii.
[Even. -2 Sam. xxiv., Colos. ii.

## 7 Fire Insur. expires.

Monday
8 Sun rises 3 h. 55 m . ; sets 8 h. 14 m .
Tuesday

11 Old St. Peter.
Friday

12 Moon, First Quar., 2h. 22m. p.m.

|  | DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-July 13 to 19, 1845. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 13 | 8 Sunday aft. Trinity. Morn.-1 Rings xiii., John i. Even. |
| [1 Kings xvii., 1 Thess. v. |  |

## 116 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-July 20 to 26 , 1845.

20 9 Sunday aft. Trinity. Margaret. Morn.-1 Kings xviii., [John viii. Even. -1 Kings xix., 1 Tim. v.

21 Sun rises 4 h .10 m . ; sets 8 h .2 m .
Monday

22 St. Mary Magdalen.
会

23
Thursday $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ Wednesday
25 ST. JAMES.

26 Anne. Moon, Last Quarter. 3h. 20m. A.m.

DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-July 27 to Aug. 2, 1845. 117


## 118 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-August 3 to 9, 1845.

$3 \mid 11$ Sunday aft. Trinity. New Moon, 7h. 24m. A.m. Borough [and County Lists to be affixed to Church doors. Morn.-2 Kings [v., Acts i. Even.-2 Kings ix., Heb. vi.


[^4]DIARY AND MEMORANDA．－August 10 to $16,1845.119$

| 12 | Sundayaft．Trinity．St．Laurence．Moon，First Quarter， |
| :--- | :--- | ［ 10 h .40 m. P．m．Borough and County Lists to be affixed to ［Church doors．Morn．－2 Kings x．，Acts viii．Even．－ ［2 Kings xviii．，Heb．xiii．


|  | Dog Days end． |
| :---: | :---: |
| 気 |  |
|  | Grouse shooting begins． |
| 馵 |  |
|  | Dowager Queen Adelaide born 1792．Old Lammas Day． |
| 1 |  |
| 㙖 |  |
| 15 |  |
|  | ． |
| 16 | ， |
| 镸 |  |

## 120 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-August 17 to 23, 1845.

1713 Sunday aft. Trinity. Duchess of Kent born 1786. Full [Moon 1h. 16 m. p.m. Morn.-2 Kings xix., Acts xv. Even.[2 Kings xxiii., 1 Peter ii.

18 Sun rises 4 h .52 m . ; sets 7 h .14 m .
Monday
] 9
Tuesday

20 Last Day for leaving notices of object. to Coun. Vot. with Overseers.
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U
忈
B
21 Black Cock shooting begins.
Thursday
22

23
Saturday

24 14 Sunday aft. Trinity. St. Bartholomew. Moon, Last [Quarter, 6 h .27 m. p.m. Morn.-Jerem. v., Acts xxii. Even.[Jerem. xxii., 1 John i. St. Bartholomew.-Morn. Ecclus. [xxiv.-Even. Ecclus. xxix.

25 Last day to serve County objections on Voters or their Tenants; [Borough object. on Overs. or to claim in Bor.

26 Prince Albert born 1819.


29 St. John Baptist beheaded. Overseers to send lists of Electors [and objections to Clerk of the Peace in Counties, or Town [Clerk in Cities and Boroughs.

30 Last day for payment of Taxes, \&c. due March 1, by Corporation [Burgesses.

$$
5
$$

122 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-Aug. 31 to Sept. 6, 1845. $31 \mid 5$ Sunday aft. Trinity. Morn.-Jerem. xxxv., Matt. i.

1 Septemeer. Giles. Partridge Shooting begins. Brit. Museum [closed for a week. New Moon 9 h .34 m . p.m.
Monday

2
Tuesday

3
Wednesday
Thursday a

5 Old Bartholomew. Overseers to deliver Burg. Lists to Town Clerk. Friday

6

| 7 | 16 Sunday aft. Trinity. Enurchus, Lists of County objec. [and Borough claims and objec. to be affixed to Church doors. [Morn.-Ezekielii., Matt. viii. Even.-Rom, viii., Ezekiel xiii. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | [Morn.-Ezekielii., Matt. viin. Even.-Rom. viin., Ezekiel xiil. |
| 8 | Nativity B. V. Mary. Brit. Museum re-opens 10 to 4: Reading [Room, 9 to 4. Burgess Lists to be fixed in some public place |



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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## 124 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-September 14 to 20, 1845.

1417 Sunday aft. Trinity. Holy Cross. Lists as on 7th to be [affixed to Church doors. Morn.-Ezek. xiv., Matt xv. Enen. [-Ezek. xviii., Rom. xv.


15 Full Moon, 10h. 13m. P.m. Notices of Burgess claims and objec[tions to be served.
Monday

16 Sun rises 5 h. 38 m . ; sets 6 h. 10 m .

17 Lambert. Ember-day.
Thursday $\infty$ Wednesday

19 Ember-day.
Friday

20 Ember-day. Constables, \&c. to prepare list of Waywardens, \&c.
[to lay before Justices.

DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-September 21 to 27, 1845. 125
2118 Sunday aft. Trinity. St. Matthew. Morn.-Ezek. xx., [Matt. xxii. Even.-Ezek. xxiv., 1 Cor. vi. St. Matthew. [Morn.-Ecclus. xxxv. Even.-Ecclus. xxxviii.

22 Sun rises 5 h .48 m . ; sets 5 h .56 m .

23 Moon, Last Quarter, 0h. 52 m. p.m. Autumn Quarter commences [4h. $53 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{A} . \mathrm{m}$.
Tuesday
24 List of Burgesses' claims and objections to be set up by Town Clerk [till Oct. 1.
Wednesday
25
Thursday
26 st. Cyprian. Old Holy Rood.

126 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-September 28 to October 4, 1845. | 28 | 19 Sunday after Trinity. Morn.-Dan. iii., Mark. Even. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | [-Dan. vi., 1 Cor. xiii.

## 

29 St. Michael. Michaelmas Day. Fire Insurance due. Holiday

[at Chancery Offices.<br>Monday

30 St. Jerome. Interest due on India Bonds.
Tuesday

1 October.-Remigius. Pheasant shooting begins. Burgess lists [to be revised between list and 15th. New Moon, 10h. 58 m . A.m.


|  | DIARY AND MEMORANDA．－October 5 to 11，1845． 127 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 20 Sunday after Trinity．Morn．－Joel ii．，Mark viii．Even． ［－Micah vi．， 2 Cor．iv． |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { 岂 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Faith．Sun rises 6h． 11 m. ；sets 5 h .25 m ． |
|  |  |
|  | Moon，First Quarter，11h．31m．A．m． |
|  | St．Denys． |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 密 } \end{aligned}$ | Orforin ant Camb．Attry．Terms hegin．Divid． ［due at Bank，and South Sea House．Annual Licence to be ［taken out by Bankers，\＆cc． |
|  | Old Michaelmas Day． |

128 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-October 12 to $18,1845$.
1221 Sunday aft. Trinity. Morn.-Habak. ii., Mark xv. Even. [-Proverbs i., 2 Cor. xi.

13 Translation of King Edward the Confes. Fire Insurance expires. [Quarter Sessions commence this week.
Monday
14 Tweed net fishing ends.
Tuesday
15 Full Moon, 9h. 56 m. A.m.

Thursday
17 Etheldreda. Fox hunting begins.
感

18 St. Luke.

DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-October 19 to $25,1845$.

| 19 | 22 Sunday aft. Trinity. Morn.-Prov. ii., Luke v. Even.二 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| [Prov. iii., Gal. v. |  |

Tuesday $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23 | Moon, Last Quarter, 8h. 14m. p.m. |

130 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-October 26 to November 1, 1845. $26 \mid 23$ Sunday aft. Trinity. Morn.-Prov. xi., Luke xii. Even. [-Prov. xii., 2 Ephes. vi.

27 Sun rises 6 h .47 m . ; sets 4 h .40 m .

28 St. Simon and St. Jude.
Tuesday
29
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g
E
E
E
E
30 Hare hunting begins. New Moon, 11 h .41 m. P.m.
Thursday
31 All Hallows' Eve.


1 November, All Saints. Bor. Councillors to be elected. Hol. [at Transf. Office, at Bank.

DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-November 2 to 8, 1845. 131 244 Sunday aft. Trinity. All Souls. Morn.-Prov. xiii., Luke [xviii. Even.-Prov. xiv., Coloss. ii.



[^5]132 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-November 9 to 15, 1845.
9 25 Sunday after Trinity. Pr. of Wales burn, 1841, Morn.
[Prov. xv., Acts ix. Even.-Prov. xvi, James ii.
$10 \mid$ Sun rises 7 h .12 m ; sets 4 h .16 m .

## 

11 Martin. Scotch Quarter Day.
Tuesday
 [Meteors observed on night between 12th \& 13th.

14 Full Moon 0h. 55 m . A.m.

## Friday

15 Machutus. Certificates to be taken out by Attorneys, \&c.

## Saturday

DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-November 16 to 22, 1845. 133

| 16 | 26 Sunday aft. Trinity. Morn.-Proverbs xvii., John viii. |
| :--- | :--- | [Even.-Proverbs xix., ] Tim. v.

17 Hugh Bp. Lincoin.
$\frac{}{\text { 会 }}$
Tuesday


2] Princess Royal born 1840.

22 Cecilia. Moon, Last Quarter, 4h. 26 m. A.m.

134 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-November 23 to $29,1845$.
2327 Sunday aft. Trinity. St. Clemens, Old St. Martin. Morn. [-Bel and the Dragon. Luke xv. Even.-Isaiah i., Titus ii., iii.
$24 \mid$ Sun rises 7 h .36 m . ; sets 3 h .58 m .

Tuesday
26
Wednesday

28
Friday

29 New Moon, 11h. 41 m. A.m.
Saturday

DIARY AND MEMORANDA, Nov. 30 to Dec. 6, 1845.
30 1 Sunday in Advent: St. Andrew. Morn.-Isaiah i., Acts i. [Even.-Isaiah ii., Heb. vi. St. Andrew.-Morn. Prov. xx. [Even. Prov. xxi.
Sunday
1 December. Sun rises 7 h .46 m .; sets 3 h .52 m .
Monday

3
Thursday $₫ \mid$ Wednesday

| 5 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6 | Nicolas. Muon, First Quarter, 2h. 52 m. A.m. |

136 DIARY AND MEMORANDA, December 7 to 13, 1845.

| 7 | 2 Sunday in Advent. Morn.-Isa, v., Acts $x x x$. from v. 30. |
| :--- | :--- |

[ [Even.-Isa. xxiv., Heb. xii.
息
8 Conception of B. V. Mary.
Monday
9 Sun rises 7 h .56 m . ; sets 3 h .49 m .

## Tuesday


11
Thursday
12

Friday

13 Lucy. Full Moon 6h. 42 m . p.m.

|  | DIARY AND MEMORANDA．－December 14 to 23，1845． 137 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 砍 | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \text { Sunday in Advent. Morn.-Isa. xxv., Acts xiv. Even.-Isa. } \\ \text { [xxvi., } 1 \text { Pet. ii. } \end{array}$ |
| 15 盛 号 | Sun rises 8h． 2 m. ；sets，3h． 49 m ． |
|  | 0，Sapientia．©ambrixge §ftithaelmas Term ents． |
|  | Ember－day．（ffaro \tlíhaclmas Term ends． |
|  |  |
| 19 E E cher | Ember－day． |
|  | Ember－day． |

## 138 DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-December 21 to $27,1845$.

214 Sunday in Advent. St. Thomas. Shortest day. Morn. [Isa. xxx., Acts xxi. Even.-Isa. xxxii., 1 John i. St. Thomas. [Morn.-Prov. xxiii. Even.-Prov. xxiv. Moon, Last Quarter, [11h. $27 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{M}$.

22 Sun rises 8 h .7 m .; sets 3 h .52 m ,

|  |
| :---: |



24
Wednesday
25 Christmas Day. Holiday at all Pubicioffices. Morn.-Isa. ix. [to ver. 8., Luke ii, to ver. 15. Even.-Is. vii. ver. 10 to 17., [Tit. iii. ver. 4 to 9 .

26 St. Stefhen. Holiday at Chanc. and Com. Law Offices.
Friday

27 St. John. Holiday at Chanc. and Com. Law Offices.

# DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-December 28 to 31, 1845. 

28 I Sunday after Christmas. Innocents. Morn.-Isa. xxxvii., [Acts xxv. Even. - Isaiah xxxviii., 1 John v. Innocent. Morn. [Jer. xxxi. to v. 18. Even.-Wis. 1. New Moon, 10h. 53m. P.m.



31 St. Silvester.

## SOLAR INGRESSES.

| Spring Quarter begins March | 20 | 5 h | 45 m | P.m. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Summer | ,, | , | June | 21 | 2 h | 43 m |
| P.m. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autumn | ,$"$ | , | September 23 | 4 h | 53 m | A.m. |
| Winter | ,, | ,, | December | 21 | 10 h | 26 m |
| P.m. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

It will be observed that Easter Day falls, in 1845, upon the very day of the first full moon next after the 21st of March, in direct opposition to the rule for finding Easter laid down in the Prayer Book, which would fix it a week later. The error in the Prayer Book arises from a mistake in the wording of the Act of Parliament (the 24 G. II., c. 23), under which the reformed, or Gregorian, Calendar was introduced into England, and the New Style adopted, in the year 1751. The same occurrence took place in 1818, when it was proposed to pass a new act, which should give a correct explanation of the rules adopted by the old one, but nothing has since been effected to rectify the blunder.

## CONTENTS OF PART II.

'Tis said an Index is a prosy thing:
Punch, to re-verse it, will his Index sing.
The Stranger's Guide to the Great Metropolis, At hundred forty-one you cannot miss.
"I've sail'd upon the Ocean," you will see
By turning to one hundred forty-three.
One hundred forty-four will straight present, $\}$
Three pages farther Fatima's Lament.
At page one hundred, sirs, and forty-eight.
At page one hundred, sirs, and forty-eight.
Maskers will find plac'd on the page-that's idem.
Evenings in Ramsgate, next your minds engage-
One hundred, aye, and fifty is the page.
And eight from that-at one five nine will come
The Oxford Reading Man unto his Chum.
Domestic Hints appear, for those who need 'em,
At page a hundred and sixty : reader, read 'em! Attornies, an Invective fierce and bold,
Page one six one will fearlessly unfold.
The Eccentricities of Genius,
Page one six two doth pleasantly discuss.
Extract from a Commissioner's Refort
On language, may at one six four be sought.
Syncretic's Common-Place Book, short and trite,
At one six six attention doth invite;
While on the self-same page (how very near!)
Songs of the Advertisers do appear.
The Family Lacon (strongly recommended)
O'er hundred and sixty-seven is extended.
The Chieftain's Onslaught, is at one six eight:
Oh, shed a tear of pity o'er his fate !
Oh, shed a tear of pity o'er his fate
At one six nine is balsam for your grief-
Reflections upon Bills are on that leaf.
An Interlinear Miller-pleasant Joe!-
Is upon page one seven two, I know.
The Mysteries of London claim your laughter
At one seven four; while just two pages after, That is to say hundred and seventy-six,
Lines to a Schoolboy your attention fix.
Hundred and seventy-seven gives beginners
Some Thoughts and Maxims ufon Public Dinn (177)
Hundred and eighty you'll instructive deem- Dinners.
Farming for Ladies, is the pleasant theme. At one eight one, if knowledge you require,
You'll find Statistics of Great London,
On the next page (that's odd though, by the bye)
Modern Geography, Young England-Guy.
Proverbs for Scotchmen burst upon the sight
At one eight three: they're by a thrifty wight.
Advertisements for Fancy-Fairs, you'll see
At one eight four; where else, sirs, should they be? (184)
An article on Bank of England Pillis
Hundred and eighty-five much more than fills.
Hundred and ninety has for its Contents-
Slowcoach on Rise of Chimney Ornaments,
Essays, 'twixt Intervals of Business penn'd,
By an Attorney, do the volume end:
The page is just one hundred ninety-two:-
Read now our Pocket-Book completely through.


## 

## PART II.

## THE STRANGER'S GUIDE TO THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

HAVING arrived in London, drive immediately to the Cla-rendon-to Mivart's - to the Thatched House-the London Tavern-or the Crown and Anchor, as you may fancy the locality. If you have but little money to spend, it is most essential that you choose one of these hostelries, upon the golden maxim of all travellers, that the best inn is always the cheapest.
Give the coach or cabman whatever he may ask. He will, doubtless, know you to be a stranger, and that knowledge will operate upon what he conceives to be the best feelings of his nature.

If stopped in the street, and asked by a stranger in a sweet, low, confidential voice-"Vether you'd like some nice cigars -some rale Avannahs?" immediately (that is supposing you to be a smoker) answer "Yes;" and follow the civil creature into any court or alley he may lead you. These people sell the best article; and for this reason-they are not crushed by that shameful burden upon native industry-rent and taxes.
If you like a bouquet in your button-hole, go into the inclosure of Saint James's Park. There, flowers are cultivated by the Government expressly for the people. Should you also
like a cutting of any of the shrubs to take home with you-to plant as a souvenir of your visit-you have only to provide yourself with a good knife, and cut accordingly. If you walk in the Park, it is also thought etiquette in strangers to cut their names in at least one of the sentry-boxes.

If you are an admirer of the drama, look at all the play-bills before you decide upon the house you will visit. By no means go to the theatre that placards "Immense attraction : crowded and overflowing audiences." Men and women are nightly killed in the struggle to gain admission; although their deaths -from a shameful league that exists between the managers and the coroners-are never published.

If you would buy a cheap service of plate, never go to a silversmith's. There is an auction-room in Cheapside always open from ten in the morning to ten at night, for the especial convenience of persons from the country.

Your fine taste will doubtless lead you to visit St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. It may happen-we say it may happen-that some unprincipled and insidious person may ask you for money. Whereupon, immediately call a policeman, and give the offender into custody. If the policeman refuse to take the charge, force your way into the building, and this will immediately bring the affair before a magistrate.

You should also visit the National Gallery. Do not fail to provide yourself with a stout silk handkerchief, to rub any picture you may take a fancy to. It is only by this precaution -for handkerchiefs are not found by the establishment-that you can properly bring out the lights of an ancient master.

Should you observe any shop, where it is written- "Selling off : immense sacrifice!" immediately buy in a stock of goods for self and family. To-morrow the shop may be closed, and the golden opportunity never return.

The soldiers are exercised every morning in St. James's Park. It is always taken as a compliment from any stranger if he will condescend to give one or two words of command.

You will doubtless like to read at least one daily paper during your sojourn in town. These studies you may wish to pursue in perfect solitude. You can, with very little interest,
obtain this advantage at the British and Foreign Institute, Hanover Square. It will only cost you fifteen pounds.

If you ascend to the top of the York Column, fail not to provide yourself with a bottle of ginger-beer: you will need such refreshment. When you have drunk the beer, drop the bottle to the sentinel below. It is a trifling perquisite that the poor man always looks for.

Also, when you visit the pit of the Opera, take your own porter and sandwiches-for such articles sold there are not fit for any decent person. Mem. : it is allowed to uncork only between the acts.

We feel that many other directions might be profitably given to the Stranger in London; but we also feel that if he punctually follow the few we have here laid down for him, he will never, until the latest day of his life, forget his visit to the Great Metropolis.

## I HAVE SAILED UPON THE OCEAN.

WORDS BY JONES. MUSIC BY SMITH.
I have sailed upon the ocean, I have been upon the sea;
I have felt the vessel's motion While the wind was on her lee.
I have been where iron paddles Have borne us o'er the wave,
I have shaken friendly daddles With the good, the bold, the brave !

I have seen the gallant seaman, With his jacket all of blue;
I have seen the sunset gleamin' On the wave with roseate hue:
I have watch'd the day grow fairer, As from clouds the sky grew free ;
But believe me, dearest Sarah, I always thought of thee!

Yes ! ocean, sea, and ship too,Wind, paddles, waves, and friends,
Whom friendship loves to skip to, While its hand it still extends.
The seaman in his jacket, The sunset on the tide,
Give rapture-yet I lack it If you 're not at my side.

The day, the clouds, and all, love, The sky when getting clear,
Give pleasure very small, love, If thou shouldst not be near.
I've sail'd upon the ocean!
I've been upon the sea;
Ri-fol-lol, (what a notion!)
Fol-lol-de-diddle-dee!

## A DAY'S JOURNEY THROUGH LONDON IN SEARCH OF A POLICEMAN.

I had heard a great deal about policemen, -of their extreme civility; their large whiskers; their extensive boots; their great utility and military deportment; but I never recollected to have seen one. Thinking it but right that every Englishman should see the sights of his country, I rose one fine morning with the determination of exploring my native town, in search of a being whose existence had always seemed to me no less apocryphal than that of the phœnix or dodo. My dear wife did her utmost to dissuade me from the fruitless expedition, but, seeing I was determined to succeed, or else sink in the effort, she kindly gave me my umbrella, a pair of sandwiches, and a strong injunction to be home by tea. To these, she further added a half-crown and the latch-key. At that touching proof of matrimonial confidence the tears nearly came into my eyes; but I thought it better to conceal my emotion, though, I must say, my heart misgave me a little as she closed
the door. A mixed feeling of ridicule and fear came over me, and I strongly wished myself within again.

However, I started on my journey, vigorously prepared for the worst. I had not walked about for more than three hours when loud sounds of, "P'lice! P'lice !" fell on my affrighted ears. I ran like a madman to the spot-thinking I had already succeeded in the object of my journey-and saw a large crowd assembled at the end of Field Lane. It was as usual, a man and his wife quarrelling. I could not help feeling for the poor husband, and wishing that a policeman would come every minute to take the unnatural woman into custody; but not a single member of that mysterious corps answered to his name.

Nothing dispirited, I wandered to the city. I threaded my way through cabs, bulls, coaches, flocks of sheep, and omnibusses, as far as the Mansion House. I had heard of the great order kept by the police amongst the Cheapside omnibusses; but this story, like the force itself, I found all a fiction. Three o'clock had arrived, and yet I had not seen anything with large whiskers and boots that answered at all to the description of a policeman.

I was much pleased with discovering on a parish enginehouse the following inscription: "The keys are kept by the police." My hopes rose immediately on reading this; but, alas! as I read on, I found there was no address of the keeper given, and I felt, with a cold shudder, that the whole parish would to a certainty be burnt to the ground if the extinction of the flames depended on the previous finding of a policeman.

I was preparing to release my sandwiches, as I felt very hungry, when a stupid shopboy, who was reading a novel, ran violently against me and knocked the parcel I was unpapering into the gutter. I involuntarily cried "police," but the word died away before I got to the second syllable, as it struck me forcibly it was the very thing I had come out in search of.

I carried myself into a pastrycook's, and was preparing to demolish a Bath bun, when I thought I would first make sure I had my money safe about me. I tried first one pocket, then another, when, in my despair, I recollected I had tied the halfcrown for safety in the corner of my handkerchief; but, alas !
that article had gone too. It must have left me in Field Lane. I thought I should have dropt under the effects of my strong disappointment and appetite. I confess the horrible thought then came into my mind to eat the Bath bun, and to let the young lady find the policeman, if she could, to take me into custody. By that means alone I fancied I could succeed in my Utopian search.

After this the feeling of romantic adventure gradually left me. I became sensible there were mysteries in human nature never intended for presumptuous man to penetrate-and I grew convinced that a policeman was one of them. I had intended visiting the different police offices in London, and making a pilgrimage to Scotland Yard, in the hope of seeing, in my lifetime, one of the species, before it became extinct; but I thought it would be braving my destiny too rashly. I had lost enough already, besides I was very hungry, and was anxious to obey my dear wife's injunction to be home by tea. I jumped into a cab, reckless of the expense, and reached Pentonville as the clock was striking eight. I was looking out of the window of the vehicle, when I observed a man sneaking up the area steps of our very house. A chill-a horrible presentiment came over me. I instantly jumped out, and collared him. My wife heard the cab stop-she came running to the door. I asked her, without betraying more fear than I could help, who was the fellow whom I was holding by the collar, and oh! never shall I forget the sensation, when she told me he was a-

Reader, in all humility, I confess I had not the slightest feeling of triumph when I learnt I had succeeded in the object of my journey through London, and had actually, at last, found out-a Policeman!

Moral. Keep a pretty "plain cook," and a well-stocked larder, and you never need go far from home in search of a Policeman.

## FATIMA'S LAMENT.

I feel this wayward frame of mine Expand from day to day,
Oh that these tears of bitter brine Could wash its bulk away !
They tell me I am getting plump; I know it. I am Fat.
Horror! I'd rather have a hump, Or any thing, than that.

The vulgar mind can never know The pain of getting stout, And having, every month or so, Its dresses all let out.
The spirit with refinement graced, Is that which feels, alone,
What anguish 'tis to call a waist A size too large to own!

Vain is the corset; worse than vain The slender Paris shoe;
Redundance rend'ring but more plain :
They squeeze, but don't subdue ;
Unwisely is the cincture tight
Round yielding fullness tied;
Such aids but aggravate the fright Which they were meant to hide.

Oh! how have I deserved to be The figure that I am ?
I live on little else than tea, Whilst happier maidens cram;
I'm quizz'd by all,-my Henry, too, Views me with alter'd eye;
Unhappy me! what can I do
But go up-stairs and cry?

## GEMS OF FASHIONABLE PHILOSOPHY.

The man who would be helped a second time to soup is a savage.

Raleigh may have been a great man, but he must have had a vulgar mind, or he would never have introduced tobacco and potatoes into his native land.

He that can eat with a steel fork is a cannibal, but he that can put a knife to his mouth is a madman who might become a suicide.

He that would attempt to enter the stalls at Drury Lane Theatre (since the new regulations as to costume) in a frock coat, is a scoundrel; but he that would pin back the skirts, to deceive the door-keeper, is a poltroon and a hypocrite.

The feelings of youth can never be perfectly restored. Their freshness once gone is gone for ever. Like the kid glove-which may be cleaned again and again, but will never be equal to new, whatever a selfish world may allege to the contrary.

## REFLECTIONS ON A FANCY BALL.

It was once said by a sage, who has since been swamped in the busy sea of life, "that the man who goes to a fancy ball should either be a philosopher or a fool;" so that, if the dogma held good, Newton might have spent half his life in the Lowther-rooms, where from the dullness of the proceeding the centre of gravity might possibly have suggested itself. Bacon might perhaps have been out of his element at "the only masked ball of the season ; "while the very idea of Paley purchasing a character-ticket and donning a domino is repugnant to all our finest feelings. Who can picture Doctor Johnson in the garb of a Greek, with his short white petticoat and crimson fly-his little round red cap covering the summit of that intellectual head-and his yataghan getting between the legs of one who marched far in advance of his own contemporaries? Or, to go still further back, who can fancy Cincinnatus, that

## GEMS

The r $r$ savage.

R ha' ?

## NABLE PHILOSOPHX.

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truest of all philosophers, in a hussar jacket, an enormous pair of spurs, and a riding-whip? Yet such would be the curious conglomeration that would be arrived at if the theory of the sage - the gentleman whom we alluded to as having been swamped in the busy sea of life-were to be literally carried into practice.

Determined to meet the views of the sage, if I possibly could, I resolved on going to the last fancy ball, either as a fool or as a philosopher; but having read the proceedings of the British Association for the advancement of science, it struck me that the two characters-I mean, of course, the philosopher and the fool-could very easily be united. I, therefore, purchased a clown's dress, and wrapping myself up in the mental Taglioni of philosophy, I sallied forth to the last masquerade of the season, determined to think for myself, and thus assert the dignity of British cogitation.

I regret to acknowledge that philosophy deserted me, and I commenced playing the fool with some energy. I shall, however, pass over the ball itself, and state in a few words what became of some of the principal characters. Macbeth retired with Jane Shore to a neighbouring oyster-shop; and Ivanhoe fell helplessly intoxicated into the arms of Mr. Superintendent Mallalieu; Richard the Third rushed frantically into Covent Garden Market, offering his kingdom for a kidney pudding; and one of the Two Gentlemen of Verona pelted policeman K 555 , with summer cabbages; Napoleon the Great seated himself in a tub of native oysters ; and Reginald Front de Bœuf insisted on exchanging cards with a Smithfield Drover, of whom the knight was demanding in broken accents the satisfaction of a gentleman. But the most lamentable picture of all was that of Mark Antony seated in a public-house, pouring forth an eloquent oration over the beer of Barclay and Perkins. As for myself, it took me till the afternoon of the next day to get home, for I believe that, somehow or other, I went round by Bow-street, and paid five shillings more than the regular fare that would have sufficed, had I taken a cab direct to my own residence.

## EVENINGS IN RAMSGATE.

I shall not disguise the fact of my having stolen the idea of Evenings in Ramsgate from Moore's "Evenings in Greece." Ramsgate, where the scene is laid, was a wateringplace even so early as the time of Hengist, but nobody seemed to be aware of it. Egbert never resided there, nor was it a favourite resort in the time of the Heptarchy. During the Commonwealth the bathing is believed to have been almost as good as it is now; and probably an odd Puritan or two might have indulged in a dip on the coast of Kent, but there is no reason to believe that Ramsgate had the preference. There is a good deal of learning on the subject in the Sixpenny Guide Books, to which I refer the curious.

## FIRST EVENING.

The wind is something more than stiff; The silver moon adorns the sky; The gallant coast-guard, on the cliff, Strains through a telescope his eye.
The sea puts forth its glittering charms, Keeping its moonlit waves in motion; The Pier is stretching forth its arms, As if it would embrace the ocean; The beacon-tower with its light, Doth warn the mariner of danger; Its clock proclaims the time of night Unto the lounging London stranger. How beautiful is evening's hour ! When Nature sends the moon at full To rob the garish gas of power, And make the public lamps look dull. Like the bright brilliance born of oil, When placed between a pair of dips, Their small effect 'tis sure to spoil, Their paltry light it must eclipse.

There's a library built on the brow of a hill, Or rather 'tis perched on the top of a rock. Old novels the shelves of its reading-room fill; Clocks, vases, et cetera, serve for its stock. And though those old novels belong to the past,

The pliant subscribers keep reading them on; So those very old novels preserve to the last

All the value of new when their novelty's gone.
The room is lighted with a pound
Of goodly composition sixes;
Upon the company around
His eye the old librarian fixes.
He takes the dice-box in his hand,
The dice within he loudly rattles;
A sale he trusts thus to command For many of his goods and chattels. He looks towards a bright-eyed girl, What does his eager glance reveal?
It bids the maiden give a twirl
To Fortune's ever-changing wheel. She turns it with a nimble hand, So fair and delicate her fingers, That amid those who pass the stand, One captive youth beside her lingers. He softly murmurs in her ear, And she replies in accents thrilling; That gentle murmuring, I fear,

Has cost the captive youth a shilling. Alas! that man should court his doom, Seeking the loveliness which cheats him; E'en as the gnat in evening's gloom,

Flies smack into the mouth that eats him !
Or , even as the silly fly,
When summer with its sunbeam crowns him, Though not particularly dry,
$\underset{*}{\text { Blunders into the milk that drowns him. }}$

But one there was surpassing far All others in that gay bazaar;
A creature fair-a creature young-
A creature such as poets sung
When they described the fairest features
That grac'd the loveliest of creatures-
She was a thing of life and light,
That look'd extremely well at night.
Her well-macassared raven tresses
Hung o'er her whiten d neck and shoulders,
Which the most low of low-neck'd dresses
Kindly revealed to all beholders.
The centres of her cheeks disclose
The deep vermilion of the rose;
While at the sides, that lovely girl
Wears the rich powder of the pearl, Adding, by its unequalled whiteness, Unto the deep vermilion's brightness. Her eye-brows (truth 'twere vain to blink) Are partly made of Indian ink. But oh! has India aught too rare To lavish on a maid so fair? Her form would shame the sculptor's artNo stone, no chisel, could impart The beauty of that wasp-like waist When that sweet girl is tightly laced. Her waist, to sculpture, all must own Would only be a waste of stone.

The opening bars of a popular air-
A beautiful ballad of feeling and grace-
Are played on a Broadwood piano-a square-
With several notes out of tune in the bass.
And there, on the top of a kind of a box-
A platform they term it-a maiden there sits, Who gives the piano such violent knocks, They threaten to break all the keys into bits.

She dreams she is dwelling in marble halls, But, carried away by the words she is saying, So heavy her fist on the instrument falls, She must dream, on a marble piano she 's playing.

But there is one amongst the crowd For whom those notes are not too loud, Rivetted to the spot he stands Clapping together both his hands, And when that lovely girl has gone The youth still keeps applauding on; Till, with enthusiastic roar, He bellows out a wild "encore !" His words are answered by a shout Of-" Turn that silly fellow out."

As the foaming soda water
Bursts from the cork that corked it,
Did the youth turn to the quarter
Which in tone insulting balked itWhen, with enthusiastic roar,
He bellowed out a wild encore.
Oh, fatal beauty ! must thy charms
Be still the cue for war's alarms?
Must Smith and Johnson madly fight
Because Amelia's neck is white?
Must Snobson boldly Thomson dare
Because Matilda Jones is fair?
Must Snooks and Buggins come to blows
About Eliza's Roman nose ?
Must angry kith contend with kin
About Lucretia's dimpled chin?
Alas, that beauty e'er should be
The cause of mortal enmity !

*     *         * $\quad$ *

The angry youth, with dark eye flashing,
Appeared on vengeance firmly bent :
Offering to any six a thrashing
Who wouldn't tell him what they meant.
The room his rage was nearly clearing,
The old librarian seemed to doubt
A moment-then the hot youth nearing,
The old librarian kick'd him out.
And when the angry youth was gone,
The raffling still went calmly on :
Still did the wheel of fortune turn;
Still did the pound of sixes burn;
Still were the idle loungers willing
Sixpence to win-and lose a shilling.
With patience, too, they looked about,
Indulging still the futile hope
That they could take their tickets out
In anything but squares of soap.
And once again the maiden sung,
But ere the song was finished half
She missed the stranger bold and young, And burst into a frantic laugh.
In vain the audience kindly cheer'd-
She got no further than the middle-
And some one present volunteer'd
A grand concerto on the fiddle.
And the maiden of Ramsgate in memory's fits
On the youth who encored her repeatedly calls, While thumping a cottage piano she sits,

Still dreaming she 's dwelling in marble halls.

## SECOND Evening.

'Tis evening-'tis the silent hour When Nature seems to seek repose; The busy bee has left the flower,

And in the hive begins to dose.

The sparrow now no longer pours
His merry chirp on all around, But in his nest serenely snores, While breezes mock the tuneful sound.
'Tis twilight-in the gay marquee
'Tis rather difficult to see;
Though still, with paper in his hands
Some spectacled subscriber stands,
Now coming closer to the door;
And now, the chilly air unheeding,
He stands on the unshelter'd shore
Determin'd to continue reading.
The vex'd attendant feigns a cough,
Expecting thus to get him off;
Takes in the chairs-and shuts the tent;
But still upon the journal bent
The spectacled subscriber stays,
Conning the Times with aspect solemn
As if he wouldn't miss a phrase-
A single word-in any column:
As, at a chop-house poor and cheap,
Where papers are exceeding rare,
One customer the Times will keep, So that none else the news can share;
Then, having kept it long enough, To him that 's suffer'd next to win it
He hands it; while, in accents bluff,
He coolly says-" there's nothing in it."

Sweet is the sound of tinkling bell, Worn as a necklace by the sheep:
Sweet is the lowing in the dell
Of heifer, falling off to sleep :
Sweet is the hum of passing gnat, Whizzing at eve our heads above;
But sweeter, sweeter e'en than that
Is the first gush of woman's love.

So thought a youth who stole along
The margin of the roaring sea,
Humming unto himself, a song
Of wild, unequal melody.
That youth betrays upon his hair, Of grey precocious, just an inkling
As if the pepper-box of care
Had given it a little sprinkling.
A partial stooping in his gait Would hint to casual beholders, That grief had found, to bear its weight, A porter's knot upon his shoulders.
A furrow on his manly brow
Betray'd the track of sorrow's plough;
And on his feelings any one
Might see that mangling had been done.

- There is a staircase leading from the heights

Down to the shore-one of the grandest flights
That human enterprise did ever dare;
When, having in its eye a wondrous stair,
High on the topmost step a form is seen
In bonnet close, and veil of muslin green ;
Down-down-descending in a style could cope
With the light bounding of the antelope.
But stay ! the brain a better image crosses;
The form descends like one of Astley's horses,
Which trots down stairs with action free and natty,
When tutor'd by the skilful hand of Batty.

She 's coming-she's coming; -her footsteps are sounding As o'er the stone stairs she is actively bounding. The footsteps now are heard no more,
They 're muffled by the sandy shore.
And now the youth upon the sand
Waving with vehemence his hand,

Makes signal to the sylph-like thing Who to his arms prepares to spring. Another moment more reveals, A father at his daughter's heels, Who, standing very near the water, Addresses thus his wayward daughter :
"Was it for this, my daughter dear, That I indulged a father's fooling, Paying some forty pounds a year For extra masters and for schooling?
Was it for this, that I allow'd For learning French a pound a quarter?
Was it for this, I always vowed To make a lady of my daughter? Was it for this?"-He might have gone In such a style much longer on, But that the youth did place his toe Behind the anxious father's heel And in an instant laid him low; The sands were very soft, and so It was not probable the blow He would severely feel.

Away, away the lovers ran, And some time after that old man To cure him of a fit of vapour, Was conning o'er the morning paper, And in the marriages he found His daughter was in wedlock bound.

Again a youth upon the sand Is seen impatiently to stand; Again a form with footstep light, Descends that formidable flight. A father she has been to seek, After the absence of a week,

And to a husband gently takes him;
That husband waiting on the sands;
The father cordially shakes him,
At once-by both-yes, both his hands. The tears are standing in the old man's eyes, "There, take her," feelingly the old man cries, "But you must keep, remember, within boundsAt present only fifty thousand pounds. But, when into the chest of Davy Jones, I throw my very venerable bones, Then you shall have "-" Oh prithee say no more" Exclaims the happy youth upon the shore, "I'm strong and I can work, nor am I loth To do the very best I can for both." But the poet alas the truth must tell, The youth on the shore was an idle talker; He thought of the cash, and aside there fell, From the lips of the youth a muttered-" Walker." Ten years have glided like the wind away, And now at Ramsgate near the gay marquee, A group of seven little children play, Whose can those seven little children be? They do belong to him who stood of yore Waiting a sylphlike form upon the shore; That sylphlike form, 'twere idle now to flatter, Has grown, alas, considerably fatter.

He , who an ardent youth, would wait for hours In summer's scorching sun or winter's showers, Attends no more the coming of his wife;
He makes her wait-but such is life.
THE OXFORD READING MAN TO HIS CHUM.
Dear Ned,
I have been owing you a letter for these three weeks; but if you were here yourself, I don't think you could bring yourself to write. Perhaps it is something in the air. I came
$\sqrt{\square}$
down as you know, a month ago, intending to read no end. I can't tell how it is; but though there are no amusements in this place, one's time slips away imperceptibly. This morning I breakfasted at eight; you should see the eggs and ham, and cream we get here! I had that; and then they brought me a jug of ale-such ale! Well then the morning was so fine that I couldn't stay in, so I went down to the beach to enjoy the fresh air. I took my old meerschaum with me and Bell's Life, and there I sat on a bit of rock with not a cloud to be seen overhead, the sea as still as a pond, and nothing stirring but a few sea-gulls sailing about half-asleep. Well, do you know, I couldn't move for the life of me till dinner; and somehow I find I can't work of an evening. You will wonder how I have amused myself. Well, I don't know, picking up shells and shrimps on the beach, watching the vessels pass, and now and then sauntering along the shore with a gun, popping at the puffins. However, I mean seriously to set to work to-morrow. S.P.Q.R. or what is it that old Cicero ends his letters with?

## Yours sincerely, <br> Vincent Dormer.

P.S. I weighed $11 \frac{1}{2}$ st. when I left Osford ; now I should think I must be 12 st. How about Caxton's pointer? I see that the odds for the sweepstakes are 2 to 1 against Coningsby.

## From the Same to the Same.

## Dear Nid,

So you thought I should never get to work? You are out, my boy. I began reading this morning (by Jove, how it has been raining all day!) and have been walking into Euripides like a brick, cramming Medea in style. By the by, what are the odds for the St. Leger against "Jason?" I'll bet you what you like I get up the play in a week, though those choral odes are deuced up-nill work; and every now and then a fellow comes to a regular dead lock. Talking of that, how did you settle about the cab your tilbury ran against? Oh! and how about the cup that is to be rowed for next term? the
allusion to the Argonauts put me in mind of it this morning : what a lark it would be to pull some day for a golden fleece! A propos of fleece, were any of our men in for it through Running Rein? I was all right, having taken care to hedge, which just saved my bacon. Bacon, I may observe, is a thing that you get here in perfection. The scenery is allowed to be very fine; but the ground is rough and uneven ; there's no room for a canter anywhere, except here and there on the downs, and a gallop cross country is out of the question. With the exception of one tolerable pony, I hav'n't seen a decent animal.
 regatta coming off to-morrow at Cowes, which, I calculate, as the Yankees say, I shall go and see, and will send you due particulars. But jam satis! so adieu for the present, old fellow, and believe me,

> Sincerely yours,
V. D.
P.S. I wish you could send us down a box of cigars and the Era.

## DOMESTIC HINTS.

Salt of sorrel will expel the stains of ink; but oh! what salt will cure the summer-pickles?

How very nice are boiled soles, and how much cheaper they come than fried! What a pity it is that families so seldom have them.

How very dear are black crape trimmings, how soon they are spoiled by damp, and how distressing it is to see nice mourning fade! Fair widow, in thine evening walk, bethink thee of the dew, and let a parasol, at least, be the companion of thy loneliness.

We know too well how heat affects the hand. When thou goest to church, wear the old gloves to the crowded evening service ; reserve the best for thy devotions in the morning.

## ATTORNIES.

## Gtt Intectioe.

BY A VICTIM.

Friends, neighbours, countrymen, I take The liberty to warn ye Against that universal scourge, A rascally Attorney.
In ev'ry town you travel thro', The first thing you discern is A plate of brass, with letters large, Some "Rogue and Co., Attornies."
When debts and duns are plaguing one, The thought a constant thorn is,
All others may be satisfied, But never the Attornies.
When lands are gone and body bare As any babe new-born is,
The wretch may call his soul his ownHis skin is his Attorney's.
From good men's hate I'd screen the man Whose name my bitterest scorn is;
To yield him to that deeper curse, The friendship of Attornies.
When dawn dispels the feverish dream, My first prayer in the morn is, Oh keep me from all evil things !

But still more from Attornies.
And when, at night, I go to bed, It always my concern is,
To finish with a bumper-toast,
"Confusion to Attornies,"
So I will lead a pious life,
That, when to die my turn is, My soul may find a resting place, Where there are no Attornies.

## THE ECCENTRICITIES OF GENIUS.

$W_{E}$ remember hearing an amiable old lady say, in her strong admiration for Dickens, that it was not astonishing he wrote so well, considering it was his invariable habit to associate with the class he intended to depict. "I have been told," said she, " that on one occasion he wore a paper cap and a white apron, and sold penknives with fourteen blades for a whole week at the Elephant and Castle, purposely to study, at his leisure, the characteristics of Tigers and Omnibus-Cads." We were so struck with this extraordinary fact, which we do not recollect having heard before, that we applied to the same old lady to oblige us with some more particulars of authors, which, after the outlay of a few white compliments, she readily consented to do. The following are the most peculiar of her private communications :-

Mr. Grant, she told us, when he was writing his celebrated work of The Great Metropolis, used to spend four hours regularly every day in visiting the different coffee-shops in London. He drank a cup of tea and coffee, and ate one, if not two, thick slices of bread and butter, at every shop, so as to be able to report, conscientiously, on the respective merits of each. He spent a little fortune in this way, and he has now such a violent antipathy to tea, in consequence of the horrible quantities he drank then, that he cannot come into a room, where there is a tea-caddy, without immediately fainting away. This antipathy to tea is to be the more regretted as it necessarily prevents Mr. Grant mixing in those little coteries of which he was formerly no less the pride than the ornament. Such, alas! are the sacrifices literature exacts from the delicateminded sons of Genius !

Mr. Harrison Ainsworth wrote his celebrated Turpin's Ride to York between the acts at Astley's Theatre. He was so struck, when visiting that place of entertainment, with Mr. Hillier's Courier of St. Petersburgh that the thought involuntarily came into his mind to give literature, and his forthcoming work, the benefit of his new impressions. The whole of
the graphic description was written in pencil, on the crown of his hat, entirely on the back of play-bills, and he filled no less than six, at a penny a piece, in this way.

Lord William Lennox is so particular about the composition of his novels that he generally engages a secretary to read aloud to him The Antiquary, Tyiney Hall, or some other popular work, whilst he is dictating to another. This was the plan he pursued when he wrote his very cleverly compiled, original work, The Tuft-Hunter. He has been heard to boast, that there is not a comma's difference between similar descriptions in that work and those above mentioned. His memory in fact is so retentive, that he can tell the author of every passage through the whole three volumes. This confession in a literary man cannot, on account of its candour, be called less than wonderful!

Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, weeks before writing his Coningsby, never missed a day without religiously going through Holywell Street. He would frequently take an old waistcoat, or a seedy pair of trowsers, with him, as an excuse to enter a shop, and get into conversation with any of the venerable patriarchs in that street. In fact, it is said that a certain Mr. Solomons, who gave Mr. D'Israeli a bullfinch for a last year's paletot, is the identical prototype of "Sidonia;" but as again it is said that Mr. D'Israeli himself is the original of that great character, who can decide?

Mrs. Ellis, in her ardour for literature, went so far as to enter as a maid-of-all-work in a young ladies' boarding school, at Hammersmith. This she did for two quarters, purposely to have daily opportunities of studying the female character for her celebrated Daughters of England. She used to write down her impressions every night, in bed, when all the candles were put out. It is said she convened a council of monthly nurses, to glean information for her no less celebrated Mothers, but the particulars she got in this way were so astounding that she was afraid to use them.

Alfred Croweuill frequently makes his sketches on his left thumb-nail. On one occasion, when dining out, a very hot
plate was handed to him. In the agony of pain he put the burnt finger into his mouth, and lost, to his inconsolable regret, the best likeness of a brewer's drayman he had ever drawn.

Buckstone, whenever he has a genteel character to act, walks about the streets till he finds the most promising-looking gentleman, and then invites him home to supper. On one occasion, however, he suffered sadly from his enterprising hospitality-for, having spent half a night in studying a gentleman-at-arms, he fell asleep from sheer exhaustion, and discovered the next morning he had lost a couple of spoons, a pair of sugar-tongs, a brandy bottle quite full, a miniature set with diamonds, and three old wigs. It must be stated, though, in favour of Buckstone's gentleman, that the wigs were sent back the following day.

## EXTRACT

## FROM

## The Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the progress and prospects of the English Language.

Professor Downy, of St. Giles's in the Fields, examined:Perfectly recollects the time when the expressions "shocking bad hat" and "flare up" were in constant use. Did not think highly of either, but is of opinion that "flare up" was the best. Is sure they are entirely gone by, and that no one, with the slightest regard for fashion, would now utter them. Thinks "Has your mother sold her mangle" is nearly obsolete, and, therefore, considers the Prize Comedy, in which this phrase was so conspicuous, as behind its age. Remembers the expression "Things are getting rather screwy" in the same work, but considers it altogether illegitimate, and not sanctioned by any authority. Looks upon "Rum ti tum with the chill off" as a very happy and facetious assemblage of words, but has no clear notion what it means. Is certain, however, that it cannot mean the Spectator newspaper, as that periodical always has the chill on. Looks upon the rapid progress of

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. 165 " fast" and "slow," conveying a sense of praise and dispraise, as altogether unprecedented, except by that of the word "shy," signifying "indifferent." Considers "This is the slowest thing I ever clapped eyes on," as applied to the generality of modern five-act plays, to be a most felicitous expression. Is not sure whether he would rather call the ballet of Zelia "slow" or "shy," but is inclined to think he would call it both. Once heard a Westminster scholar call a low person a "sky," but is convinced the word never got into general usage. Is proud to express his firm belief that the phrases "No great shakes," "brace of shakes," "Walker," and "I'm blow'd," are immortal, and beyond the influence of fashion. Thinks that what is said of Shakspeare may likewise be said of them-

> "They are not for an age, but for all time."

Mr. Peregrine, of the Travellers' Club, examined.
Has frequently been to New York. Has occasionally read the "New York Herald," but feels great contrition on account of the same, and does not intend to read it again. Has heard the phrases "loafer" and "rowdy," and at New York, the former signifying a vagabond, and the latter a kicker-up of disturbances. Is sure these words have never been current in this country. Does not conceive it would be a great national blessing if they were. Looks upon "opinionate" as a very superfluous word, inasmuch as all its functions may be performed by " opine," and has no great notion of "screamer" as a complimentary expression. Thinks highly of "slantingdicular," and as we have no corresponding word in England, believes it might be imported with advantage. Does not know whether such importation would be found facilitated by Sir Robert Peel's New Tariff, such affairs not being his "lookout." Is perfectly aware of the financial sense of the word "repudiate." Has often illustrated the doctrine it implies on his own private creditors, indeed many of his travels have been undertaken in consequence. Does not know whether a slang expression is to language what an appoggiatura is to music, not having the remotest notion what an appoggiatura may be.

## THE SYNCRETICS' COMMON-PLACE BOOK;

OR, FEW THINGS IN MANY WORDS.

How beautiful is nature, and how comparatively ugly is art. Can all the artificers of Axminster produce a carpet like the green grass? Echo answers that the attempt would be utterly ridiculous.

The mountain torrent, with its stream of gushing liquid, beats hollow the paltry fountain in the temple; and who would think of comparing Mont Blanc with the dome at the top of the National Gallery? The sky with its variegated hues, the rainbow with its many colours, cast into shade the gaudiest of shop-shutters, which only seem to mock the plumage of that peacock who is indebted to nature for a tail which art could never grace him with.

How vast is time compared with the clocks by which we are in the habit of counting it. How immeasurable is space, and how contemptible is the foot-rule by which alone we form all our ideas of measurement.

Wisdom is like oats: there is a good deal of chaff to be beaten out of it, and the soundest philosopher is he who lest can bear the soundest thrashing.

Friendship, like pickled onions, will keep a long time, but a bad piekle is trying to both, for neither can be well preserved under such circumstances.

## SONGS OF THE ADVERTISERS.

## SONG OF THE SERIOUS BUTLER.

I want a butler's place, but have a bias For entering a family that's pious, Fun to the morals may be deleterious, So I prefer a situation serious. Mirth may a levity of mind provoke, Give me a master who can't make a joke. Wages expected, forty pounds a year, My clothes, and half a crown a week for beer.


## THE RAMITY EACON.

These warey will imitude my gotng up-staira To join the famlly twico a day in prajers, It can't be done for leas-and for the price Alout the sect I sha 'il the over-aice. Protestant creetis I charge the same all roumd, If Cath'lic I expect an extra pound.
sone or काt stid-or-itl work. An active maid-of-all-work $\mathrm{I}_{3}$

Acustomed wooden floors of scrab, Cill roast a joint or make a jie, Rlave no objection to the ont: Am of s eentimenth1 +Anth

Detest the busy harites crowd, The tales of love I proudl F purn,

And wish "no followers atosy'd." Tor honeyed words fato not weten

They throw no butgic spell aronad me, But for propricty io ive
 af love I meter fokl ite tame,

To say it 1 may neil per proud, The can ilee emite I diguys claim,

Whon 1 'ie in followers allow C." Flintirg with butcher's boy of sween

No misseif cier will find me ripling, Unto oryselitherms keep;

Tve often trumed in scom aside
When mailkuem have aifection vowid,
And I have suld with lowest pride

* Fliere ar'm't no followers allow d."


## THE FAMLLE I.ACON.

Black satinet may be renavatod in pin end water ; but pause ere you entrust the oprertion to the laundress. Oh

These wages will include my go'ng up-stairs To join the fam'ly twice a day in prayers, It can't be done for less-and for the price About the sect I sha'n't be over-nice. Protestant creeds I charge the same all round, If Cath'lic I expect an extra pound.

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SONG OF THE MAID-OF-ALL-WORE.
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An active maid-of-all-work I,
Accustomed wooden floors to scrub,
Can roast a joint or make a pie,
Have no objection to the tub.
Am of a sentimental turn,
Detest the busy heartless crowd, The tales of love I proudly spurn, And wish " no followers allow'd."
For honeyed words I do not care, They throw no magic spell around me, But for propriety so rare My tea and sugar must be found me. Of love I never felt the flame, To say it I may well be proud, The candle ends I always claim, When I've "no followers allow'd."
Flirting with butcher's boy or sweep No missus e'er will find me tripping, Unto myself I always keep, I, by-the-by, expect the dripping. I've often turned in scorn aside When milkmen have affection vow'd, And I have said with honest pride
" There ar'n't no followers allow'd."

## THE FAMILY LACON.

Black satinet may be renovated by gin and water; but pause ere you entrust the operation to the laundress. Oh
that the self-same fluid would renew the satinet of the bosom!

Wouldst thou prevent the white kid glove, whilst laid by, from turning yellow? wrap it up in blue paper. But when beauty is laid up, (especially on the shelf,) what envelope will preserve her complexion?

How difficult, to a lady, is the task of cleaning her silk stockings! How much more difficult to her husband to find the money to pay for them!

## THE CHIEFTAIN'S ONSLAUGHT. <br> $\mathfrak{A}$ Jfagment.

The Mac Higginbottoms, encamped in a time-worn recess, scooped in the steep side of Ben-Haverstock, awaited the approach of the enemy. Couched at the head of his clan, amid the verdant kail, lay Vich Ian Stubbs, supporting himself on his splenchan. Presently the martial coronach of Clan Mullins was heard swelling up Glen Chalkfarm, mingling with a terrific hiss, produced apparently by a column of vapour emitted from some unseen source. "Curragh, my tulips!" shouted Vich Ian Stubbs, and his followers were instantly on their legs. The feudal foes were now confronted, separated only by a narrow brae. Vich Ian Stubbs saw that not a moment was to be lost. "Gaberlunzie for Mac Higginbottom !" he exclaimed, "flare up to the fore!" and his followers, impetuously pressing before their leader, dashed, yelling the pibroch of "Polly Hopkins," upon Clan Mullins. They met, hand to hand, foot to foot, in a ravine intersecting the Haverstock Trosach. Terrific was the struggle that ensued. Baylis of the Chambers cleft Hodder of the Lodgings to the brisket, and Allen of the Buildings fell a victim to Tomlins of the Rents; whilst in another part of the field, Pearson of the Passage was felled by Tully of the Alley; and Postans of the Two-pairback, overthrew Ponny of the Front Parlour. At length, the Mac Higginbottoms appeared to give ground. Vich Ian Stubbs had hitherto been a passive spectator of the conflict; but the
lion was now fairly roused. "Tullochgorum, my bricks!" he shouted, in a voice of thunder-" Cock-a-leekie to the rescue!" Thus raising his native war-cry, he brought his target to a level, wrapped his claymore around him, drew his philabeg, and rushed into the thickest of the fray. ${ }^{*} * *$

## MORAL REFLECTIONS ON BILLS.

Was it not Mr. Ikey Solomons who, when sentenced to be transported for twenty years, called for a bill-stamp that he might accept the same for a thousand pounds? And was it not the late lamented Lord Ellenborough who asked the prisoner for what he wanted the said bill-stamp? And then and there, leaning over the Old Bailey dock, was it not Solomons who made this memorable reply-"For vot do I vont a billstamp, my lord?-vy, I'll tell you; to cut the twenty year short: for I never know'd a man accept a bill that the time didn't fly away like vinkin."

No: it was not Ikey who uttered this profound truth; neither was it Lord Eilenborough who put the curious query. No matter ; truth is truth by whomsoever uttered. No lips can defile it.

Therefore, reader, consider that Her Majesty's stamp-all innocent though it seem-is a charm to steal away your golden months. Write on a three months' document, "Accepted, John Green," and ere you can turn three times comfortably in bed, the bill is what is called matured, that is, ripe for dropping upon you. The banker's clerk knocks at the door; leaves a square bit of paper in which you are politely requested to send the money-(pooh, pooh! ridiculous!)-" between the hours of two and five." You laugh hysterically at the invitation, and even ere the laugh has subsided, a short, concise epistle is forwarded from some benevolent attorney, who tells you that the money must be settled by twelve o'clock, "or "-

No: not the ingenious handicraftsman who first crammed a service of plate into a cherry-stone, -

Not the fine calligrapher who once penned an Act of Parliament in the circle of a silver penny,-

Not he who crammed the whole Iliad into a book that he afterwards crammed into a walnut shell, -

Not one of these ever did or could compress such a multitude of things-such a world of most significant meaning in such little space-as may be crowded in that attorney's monosyllabic

## "Or"

There is in it writ-execution! All the stones of the Queen's Bench may be in those two magic letters-that allcomprehensive "or." It may also contain that modest fabric, the Insolvent Court, Portugal-street; it may, moreover, -according to the digestion or rather indigestion of the Com-missioner-enshrine a retirement of three months in the sweet vicinity of St. George's Fields. How much shame, wretchedness, self-abasement, downright cutting heartache, may exist in that_" or !"

And therefore, if it be possible-nay, whether it be possible or not, for to do what is impossible makes the real genius-if it be possible, never give a bill. No: cheat the revenue of the stamp duty, and pay ready money.

Our reflections are on Bills; and it may be, we speak to some callow youth: to some ingenuous youngling in his vernal greenness. As yet to him shaving is a new experiment. He knoweth little of the ways of life, and the misery of a blunt razor. He hath come rejoicingly from school. At homein the cabinet of his mother-is his silver medal for penmanship -a Telemachus bound in calf for moral conduct. Unhappy wretch ! how many silver medals, with the Queen's gracious face upon them, shall his writing cost him! Had he been only able to make his mark, he had been saved: but he falls a victim to his round-hand-he is doomed by his fine strokes up, and his thick strokes down.

This youth has a friend-such a friend!-what would he not do for him? For the friend knows life! The best taverns; the best-mixed punch; the best oyster-shops; the best theatres; the best way of doing everything. This friend approaches the
youth-baby let us call him, although in the stern eye of the law he is of the age of acceptance, being one-and-twenty last week; he approaches him with a bill stamp, and-the youth sees them not, but there are twenty little devils peeping over the friend's shoulder, rubbing their hands, and twirling their barbed tails for very glee,-IT is done! The youthheaven help him!-is down, "accepted." It is "but a form," says the friend, and he says truly. Hanging, too, is but a form!

Myson, "accommodate" is a good word, see that you abuse it not. Of house and board give to your friend all that the word in its largest hospitality implies. Accommodate with ready money, if-happy man!-the coin be yours. But accommodate not upon paper. An accommodation bill is no other than an accommodation pillory; with this difference: that whereas the pillory commonly accommodates but for an hour, the bill may have "renewed" and "renewed" accommodation for months and months. Alas! that renovare dolorem!

Lay these things to your heart, my son, and be instructed. And when the friend of your bosom, or rather of your pocket, shall approach you with a bill-stamp, handing to you a quill with the self-same grace with which (it is upon record) the Devil handed Dr. Faustus an iron pen dipped in penal brimstone, to sign away his soul-then, my son, take from your poke this little book, your constant bosom companion, and, opening it at this very page, lay your finger on the words below-a golden maxim made over to you by Punch :
"罂e tobo accepteth a bill for anotf)er is, if alone in the worlo, merely an ass. Gee tobo flieth) a kite for anotioer, and yet is not alome, is an ass mith this difference,-1) man also be a robber."

And so much for accommodation, according to the stamp act !
Nevertheless-for who will be instructed ?-it may happen that, being of a sanguine nature, you have not paid ready money; no, you have given a bill. Time flies-he never flies so fast as when his wings have stamps upon them-and the bill is due. You cannot possess yourself of that stinging bit of paper. You desire renewal, wherefore the following form
of letter to the holder, may possibly, with some advantage, be adopted:-

## Form of Application for the Renewal of a Bill.

 My dear Sir-Dear Sir-or Sir [as the case may be], My little bit of paper is due on Thursday next. An unforeseen circumstance, indeed an accident of a somewhat remarkable nature, will, I fear-for I am not yet positive upon the point-make it desirable for me to have the favour renewed. It would be somewhat painful for me to ask anybody but yourself this trifling indulgence: but there are persons of whom to solicit a favour is to feel-not an annoyance, no, but a gratification. You, sir, are of these persons : you, sir-but I will say no more. The self-same nature that ever prompts you to assist your friends, makes you reject even all lawful laudation. Therefore, we will, if you please, say for three months; and, in the meantime,Believe me, yours very truly and obliged,

Sir,

## Probable Answer to the foregoing.

I have paid your bill away. Where it is, I know not. It will, however, be duly presented, and therefore, as a friend, I would advise you to be provided for it.

I remain, your obedient servant,
And therefore, my son, we say again-"Cheat the Revenue of the Stamp Duty, and always pay ready money."

## AN INTERLINEAR JOE MILLER.

The following are a few specimens of a new work, which is intended for the use of persons who wish to joke in two languages. Our readers will intuitively see they are translations of some of the choicest beauties of our national humourist, Joe Miller. The work, which has been most carefully
revised by M. Jules Janin, the celebrated linguist, is the first production, we understand, of a young gentleman " who has learnt French without a master."

## Les Ouvrages de Monsieur Joseph Miller.

A flowery Compliment.-A pretty Baroness of Grosvenor Un fleuri Compliment.-Un joli Baronne, de Grosvenor Square, asking a young nobleman, which he thought the Carré, demandant un jeune seigneur, quel il pensa le prettiest flowers, roses or tulips, he replied, with great plus joli fleurs, roses ou tulipes, il repliquea, avec immense gallantry, " Your ladyship's two-lips* before all the roses courage, "Votre dame deux lèvres avant tous le roses in the world."
dans le monde."
Miss Pope was saying in the green-room of Mademoiselle Pape était disant dans le vert chambre de Drury Lane, that Garrick had an eye that would peneDrury Ruelle, que Garrick avais un œil que voudrait penetrate through a deal board. "Yes," said Wewitzer, " I trer a travers un beaucoup navire. "Oui," dit Vevitzer, "Je see: it is what we call a gimlet-eye." vois: il est quoi nous appeler un vrille $\psi$ œil."

* Two-lips has the same sound as tulips; hence arises the joke. In French it is not so easy to render this ; but the literal translation of "Two-lips" was necessary to preserve the compliment gallantly meant to be paid. Besides, where would have been the meaning of "Votre dame tulipes avant tous le roses dans le monde?" Why none at all !-Note of the Translator.
$\dagger$ Ce jeu de mots est pétillant, coquet, gai, gaillard, essentiellement Français. Le mot "vrille" exprime littéralement l'action de pénétrer, et rend à merveille le sens du mot anglais ;"gimlet." Le même, n'est-ce-pas, avec "œil" et "eye?" Je ne connais rien dans notre langue, (autrement si riche, féconde et pléthorique en plaisanteries,) qui puisse surpasser la finesse de ce jeu de mots, encore si frais et riant, de Mademoiselle Pape.-Jules Janin, tra. ducteur du " Voyage Sentimental de Monsieur Sterne."

Harmonic Pun.-A Mr. George Sharp, lookHarmonique Pointe.-Un Monsieur Georges Aigu regaring rather dull one evening, a friend observed, G. Sharp deant mieux stupide un soir, un ami observé G. Aigu was in rather a low key. "Oh!" replied a young lady etait dans plutồt un bas clef. "Oh!" repliqué un jeune dame
sarcastically, "Any one can see that G. Sharp un manière satirique, "Quelque un peut voir que $G$. Aigu is A flat."* est un plat."

## THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON.

## LE NATIF DE PARIS.

His Birth. - The "Natif de Paris" is always born in London. Its fogs are proverbially the most favourable for him to acquire the true Parisian accent: Holborn is the hereditary place of his birth. The Seven Dials are his Chaussée D'Antin, and the Rookery his Champs Elysées. The "Natif de Paris" glories in having a father, who, he takes very good care to tell you, died at Waterloo, after giving three cheers "pour l'Empereur," and yet is not too proud to beat carpets and run London errands. He is blest with a worthy mother, too, who, according to his version, has been decorated six times by Louis Philippe, and received at the Tuilleries, and yet does not object to sell hard-bake for her living at the corner of the Little Turnstile, Holborn.

* "Key" est " clef," et "flat" est "plat." Ainsi il n'y a rien laissé a l'imagination la plus glacée, la plus russe, la plus normale, à déviner: Heureux celui qui saisit, du premier coup-d'œil, les richesses, même celles qui ont été colorées avec le pinceau poétique de La Reine Mab, qui étincellent comme des étoiles dans un ciel d'hiver, dans la langue dotée du génie universel, fantastique, murmurant, pleurant, mélancolique, sévère, terrible, gentil, de Guillaume Sheakispere !-J. J.

His Education.-The "Natif de Paris" never goes by any accident to an Université. A school at a penny a day is his College; and he only loses his diploma as "Professeur de Français," by being sent away because he is two weeks' payment in arrear. From this, our "Natif de Paris" goes into the service of an original English dramatist, and learns, at the age of nineteen, the first words of his native tongue by reading the titles of the vaudevilles his master is translating. He then studies Nugent's Dictionary, and travels through Merlet's French Grammar. He soon knows as much as his master; but, in his ambition, wishing to rival him by translating the same piece, he is thrown again upon the wood-pavement of London, without a countryman or a sou to help him. In his distress, he offers to teach a butcher's daughter French in exchange for a dinner for each lesson. He teaches himself in teaching her, and, by the time he has grown fat in the daughter's tuition, has become quite a proficient Frenchman. He purchases a copy of Télémaque, and, with the aid of a dictionary at a bookstall, draws up the following advertisement:-

## " MONSIEUR GUILLAUME STYLES, Natif de

 Paris, donne leçons en Français, pour six sous une leçon. Tirez la troisième cloche, à la droite, No. 3, Le Parc de Whetstone."His fortune is made. He gets one pupil. Encouraged by this, he registers his name with his compatriote, Monsieur Fenwick de Porquet. He gets a situation in a school at Islington, upon the strength of some testimonials from French Professors, written by a Medical Student in London who had walked the hospitals and theatres at Paris for three years, and acquired his surgery and his French at the Chaumière. Our "Natif de Paris" cultivates a moustache, wears frogs to his coat, tweed trowsers, and long hair; leaves off shaving, takes snuff, distinguishes himself with British high-lows and Berlin gloves, abuses " perfidious Albion," talks broken English, and gets a sprinkling of pupils.

His Habits.- The most characteristic trait about the "Natif de Paris" is his scrupulously avoiding all Frenchmen. He cannot bear the sight of one of his countrymen, and will not, under
any pretence, speak to any one but an Englishman. His favourite haunt is the Surrey Theatre, where he prefers the indigenous productions of Fitzball and Wilkes to those of his national poets, Victor Hugo, and Corneille, of whose names he has never heard. His reading is chiefly confined to "Bell's Life" and Jack Sheppard, and he has a very happy memory for the popular comic songs of the day. He is fond of tripe, and retains to the last a strong affection for the violent misapplication of the " $v$ 's," " $w$ ' $s$," and " $h$ ' $s$," which distinguished his childhood. There is one great peculiarity about the Natif de Paris-by no accident does he ever visit Paris. He lives and dies near the place of his birth,-London.

## LINES TO AN UNFORTUNATE SCHOOLBOY, <br> TAKEN SHOPPING DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

 Unhappy victim of a bore, My boy, I pity thee; I recollect, in days of yore, What shopping was to me : I know thy heart is far away Either in mischief or at play.Oh! wouldst thou not be sliding now,
My cloudy-visaged one, Or flinging snowballs;-any how,

At some good game of fun?
"Leap-fiog," "stag-out," or " high-spy-high ?"
I know thou'lt say, "Ah, wouldn't I!"
Thou didst come home intent on play,
Along with other boys;
Not with mamma to spend the day.
Are these thy Christmas joys?
Thus to be perched upon a stool!
-I'm sure thou'dst rather be at school.


[^6] yl 3

any pretence, speak to phy ane bon ar Fiveltwisn. His favourite haunt is the Sumy 'lheaton windo be prefers the indigenoms productions of Firamacs and Whanps to those of



 of tripo, amd retains in the lugh in etrome affuction for tho violent
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"Leap-frog," "stag-out," or "high-spy-high?"
I know thou'lt say, "Ah, wouldn't I!"
Thou didst come home intent on play,
Along wich other boys;
Not with mamma to spend the doy.
Aro these thy Clnistmas joys?
Thy to be perched upon' a stool!
-I'm sure thion'dst rather be at set wats


Dost thou not long the squib to fire, To bid the cracker pop, To twang thy bow, my youthful 'squire, Or lash thy whirling top? Thou wilt reply; of course thou must, " Just don't I rather-don't I just !"

## THOUGHTS AND MAXIMS ON PUBLIC DINNERS.

## BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

How sweet is a dinner-a public dinner! Beautiful is the Crown, but how much more beautiful blended with the Anchor! What a noble fraternity are the Freemasons-but how much nobler their Tavern! Sweet is a thatched cottage -but sweeter still a Thatched House! Glorious is Londonbut is not the London Tavern at once the eye and heart of the Great Metropolis?

What a lovely thing is Charity, when accompanied with real turtle! How ecstatic the emotions of the benevolent heart, when bounding to Champagne corks! How serene, yet mellow, the feelings engendered by iced punch! How do men, like melons, ripen under glasses !

When man has dined, he is, or ought to be, at peace with all the world! His heart swims in a sea of content : his pulses, sweetly as the notes of a musical snuff-box, play "There's nothing in life can sadden us." Daily care sits relaxed in his countenance, and whatever "speculation" he may have in his "eyes" on the Exchange, he has none at the genial board; albeit, after a certain hour, he may see double.

How very subtle the nervous mechanism between the heart and the breeches-pocket! A great truth this, that I have learned as Chairman. Mr. Harvey only discovered the circulation of the blood-that it flowed through and through the heart. I have since discovered that it also carries with it "the circulating medium." Thus, before a man has dined, his blood moves languidly; it is like a duck-pond mantled with weeds : and then is his breeches-pocket close as a cockle. But
dine him-dine him! Warm his arterial liquid with eating and drinking, and the stream will sparkle like rubies in the sun-will flow like a summer brook. And lo! then will his breeches-pocket open-yea, gape like a thirsty oyster! And his gold will dance like fairies; and, in the intensity of his delight, he will groan for the time when the paper shall come round, that he may book himself for a hundred.

I have known men who, after dinner, have had their hearts drawn by their cheque-books in their breast-pockets - ay, drawn, even as with a blister! Therefore, beautiful is a dinner. Surely Charity was born with a knife and fork in her hand, and a napkin under her double chin!

Beautiful is Non nobis, sung by Messrs. Bedford, Stansbury, and Hawes! Very solemn was the Poculum Poculorum of the late lamented Mr. Bellamy!

How sublime it is to give "The Queen," and "The rest of the Royal Family !" What emotions stir within the Englishman's breast ; and, forgetful of impressment, and such trifles, he knocks the mahogany with his fist, and is, for the moment, very sure that Britons never-never-never-never will be slaves!

Sweet it is to toast the Church, and sweeter still to have a very short speech of thanks "in return for the honour."

How delightful, too, when we want to get rid of them, is it to give "The Ladies!" How more than interesting to see them trying to smile all sorts of acknowledgments; whilst, in their hearts, they think us brutes "for the honour we have done them." They go to coffee, and take "our characters" along with them.

Like the cooing of the dove is the voice of toast-master Toole! Sweeter than nectar the contents of the "loving cup."

## MAXIMS.

I. When you go to a public dinner, always take with you your worst hat; unless, being of an eccentric turn of mind, you would have a good beaver changed for a bad one. Men so inclined, are rarely disappointed.
II. At the dinner, if possible, sit next to a gentleman of the press. The landlord knows him, and purely out of respect for his vocation gives him the best. The other company may in their drink be "going it very sloe," whilst you and he shall be swallowing bee's-wing.
III. During the speeches of the Chairman and others, drink -but drink silently. Otherwise, orators are so long-winded, it is impossible, in the time allowed, to get drunk like a gentleman.
IV. Cry "Hear, hear," and huzza, but moderately. If you have dined as you ought to have dined, much cheering disarranges the gastric juice, and hastens intoxication.
V. When the list of subscriptions is being read over, if you have only given a guinea, cough hard or blow your nose at "John Timkins, Esq.-one guinea," that nobody may hear the precise amount. People may then think it a hundred.
VI. When you retire from the tavern, eschew oyster-shops, and go straight home. Neither visit your customary hostel "for one"-" for only one more glass." Else, in the thoughts of your family, the Freemasons may suffer for what the Cock and Bottle has really done. This is cruel.
VII. Whilst sober, carefully separate your gold from the silver, dropping the costlier metal into your watch-fob. Otherwise, you may be liberal and not know it till the morning; having given the cabman forty shillings for two.
VIII. If, with prophetical forecast, you have made up your mind to be drunk, you have, of course, taken the latch-key. If not, and your wife lets you in, immediately begin to quarrel with the door-mat. This burst of temper will at once indicate your dangerous condition. When a quarrel must happen between man and wife, it is always best to have the first word.
IX. Before you go to bed, take a manly resolution never to get drunk again; also take one spoonful of carbonate of soda.
X. In the morning, begin as soon as you awake to call yourself " an ass "-"a fool"-_"a nincompoop." This remorse will disarm your wife, and she will incontinently pity your headache.
XI. When you go to business looking very ill, say "You
can't think what ails you-it must be the weather." Ask now and then "If there isn't thunder in the air?"
XII. Return home punctually to dine. Take mutton-broth. Go early to bed. Next morning, agree with your wife " that it is very silly for men to make such fools of themselves." All right again for another public dinner.

We have given these maxims according to the MS. ; but where the Royal Duke obtained the wisdom enshrined in them, it passes our wit to discover. Doubtless, it is intuitive.

## FARMING FOR LADIES.

This is the last new step in the march of mind. Surely no persuasion can be necessary to allure ladies to the practice of husbandry. The beneficial influence of country air and exercise on the complexion must alone be a sufficient inducement to quit the needle for the coulter. True, with reference to this point, apprehension may whisper " Freckles;" but ingenuity triumphantly replies " Parasol." How pleasing the task, how interesting the sight of the well-dressed footman, assiduously shading, whilst he respectfully follows, youth and loveliness at the plough-tail! The fairy foot how aptly associated with the fallows! Talk not of the difficulty of the thing; we have often seen it surmounted by Cerito. The scene of the pas involves no prejudice to the chaussure.

Here the question presents itself, whether the ladies should be adapted to their occupation, or it to them? We are decidedly for the latter alternative. The office of woman is to adorn life; and of course she cannot adorn life, rustic or urban, without being well dressed. Let the female agriculturist be a Ceres attired by the Graces. Let the same deities preside over her occupation and its implements. We recommend that the ploughshare should be gilt, and its handle padded with crimson velvet. We would have the flail inlaid with ivory, and its connecting ligament made of coloured leather. The pitchfork ought to be enamelled; the cart-whip
variegated, and bound with gold and silver wire. The cart and wagon themselves should resemble a fashionable equipage; and the ladies should go in the same style to harvest-home as that in which they are driven to Almack's.

When we consider the different employments of ploughing, harrowing, sowing, reaping, mowing, thrashing, winnowing, carting guano, and feeding the pigs; and reflect on the varied attitudes which they admit of, and the elegance which may be communicated to each, we shall see that practical agriculture, under female management, will speedily assume the character of one grand ballet. Thus the poetry of motion will be blended with the business of life. The barn will be approximated to the ball room ; the hayloft to the salon, and elegance will be imparted to the most ordinary job. How charming the idea of beauty riding Dobbin, with a side-saddle, to water!

After the above observations, we beg to propose, as a toast at all future agricultural dinners, " The Fair Farmer."

## STATISTICS OF THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON.

We have been favoured by a very particular friend at the Surrey Zoological Gardens with the following statistics of the property that was consumed at the above historical calamity :-


Our friend has forgotten to inform us in what office the Thames was insured on the above occasion.

## GUY'S MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

## YOUNG ENGLAND.

Young England is situate in Curzon-street, May Fair, and the parishes thereabouts. Its capital is the Carlton Club House. It was founded by a small colony of adventurers, who, having quarrelled with the old Tories, emigrated from Conservatism in the year 1842, and settled in the fashionable streets and squares of St. James's, to try their own fortune.

The founder of this new colony was one Benjamin D'Israeli, better known as "Young Ben." Very few accounts of this Hebraic Columbus have been handed down to us. Portraits of the period, however, as drawn by a celebrated artist, called "H. B.," represent him with long ringlets, and a nose built in the Mosaic style of architecture just over the bridge. His principal merit seems to have been in wearing six or seven hats, all on the top of one another, and in writing a curious work, now quite lost to posterity, called "Coningsby; or the Jew's Own Book." It was much laughed at at the time.

The population of Young England is not very numerous. It consists, at present, of twenty-five souls, three of whom, according to the last census, are married men, ten single, and the rest little boys and children. They return only two members to Parliament, but have the privilege of sending as many representatives as they please to Almack's.

The possessions of Young England are not very rich or numerous. Their wealth consists principally in novels, poems, pamphlets, speeches, and contributions to albums and annuals, which generally meet with a ready sale in the literary markets of Colburn and Bentley. Besides these, Young England has a newspaper not yet published.

Their territory extends from the N. W. side of Grosvenor Square on the west, to the opposition benches of the House of Commons on the south. They are bounded northwards by the Whigs; and on the east by the Radicals, but they carry on very little commerce with either. In fact, the only articles they exchange with their neighbours, are civilities.

Their habits are exceedingly simple. Their great haunts are, the House of Commons, fashionable parties, poor men's lectures, Clubs, public and private dinners, and Fops' Alley, during the engagements of Grisi and Elssler. They may be seen, too, at the French Plays, at Ascot, Epsom, and other Races; and in the ring in Hyde Park, during the fashionable season. They like a little jewellery, and a well-built cab, and are especially greedy of newspaper praise, which they will devour positively raw.

Their dress consists of a white waistcoat, polished boots, white kid gloves, surtout from Stulz, and a chapeau Français with the last Parisian brim. They never appear without a walkingstick, or a riding-whip, providing they have not a petition, or a speech, or a copy of one of their own works under their arm.

This infant colony is still called "Young England," as it has not yet arrived at years of discretion.

## PROVERBS FOR SCOTCHMEN.

A kid glove cleaned is a kid glove saved.
It is hard to forgive, but much harder to give.
Whoever lends to a friend, loses not only his friend, but his money too.

A dinner to a dead poet is better than a crust of bread to a living one.

A friend in need is a fool indeed.
Count fifty before you put your hand to your pocket once.
Keep your supper for your breakfast, and you'll die a rich man.

Nothing venture, nothing lose.
The English are like fiddlestrings, the more you screw them the more you'll get out of them.

Every Scotchman for himself, and England for us all.

## ADVERTISEMENTS FOR FANCY FAIRS.

In order to prevent the necessity for personal "touting" at Fancy Fairs, which must be very disagreeable to the ladies of fashion who feel themselves in charity bound to practise it, the following forms of advertisements are respectfully submitted to the fair stall-keepers :-
"The Lady Lavinia Dashington Scott, The public attention invites to a lot Of elegant articles, pretty and rare,
Manufactured expressly to sell at the fair:
The loveliest butterflies-delicate things,
With bits of embroidered silk velvet for wings.
They're cheap, I assure you ; 'twere pity to lose them, If you're only particular never to use them.
Pen-wipers they 're called; but of course if you soil them
With ink from the pens, you'll be certain to spoil them :
Their cheapness must tempt you to purchase, for oh !
They 're marked at a figure excessively low.
But six shillings each, all the butterflies round;
Or, as a temptation, say four for a pound.
'Tis presumed that the public don't need to be told,
The fair advertiser takes nothing but gold:
Of thorough politeness 'twere out of the range,
If a beau were to talk to a lady of change."
The following form of a prose advertisement may be found serviceable to the aristocratic shopwoman :-
"The Duchess of Datchet begs leave to remind the frequenters of Fancy Fairs that her stall will be opened to supply the public with Fancy Goods at Fancy Fair prices.
"The following scale of charges, the Duchess humbly hopes, will meet the approbation of her customers.

A good useful Hand-screen, from (that is to say a long way from)


A Pot of Pomatum, with the words "strongly recommended for family use," in the Duchess's handwriting, on the label
\& s. $d$.

A Bottle of Eau de Cologne, with a label pasted on by the Duchess's own hand.
$0 \quad 5 \quad 0$ Superior do., for mixing .
A good, stout, serviceable, highly-embroidered Woollen Rug, for a tea-urn, from
$010 \quad 0$

| A ditto, extra stout, from |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A tastefully-worked white Muslin Kettle-holder | . | 0 | 15 | 0 |

"The Duchess has also a large assortment of articles, of which she is unable to describe the use, including every variety of Nothing constructed of card, curiously worked in silk, after no particular designs of the Old Masters, by some of the young Misses."

## BANK OF ENGLAND PILLS.

Englishmen are a pill-taking people. It may be their boast, that as they eat more roast beef and plum-pudding than any other nation, so do they, with a courage peculiar to themselves, bolt more drugs, mineral and vegetable, than the rest of the world beside. Indeed, make anything into a pill, and John Bull will swallow it. Verily, he hath a courageous stomach !

The British government, too, overtly aids and abets the medicinal doings of its children, who have good leave to experimentalize on their intestinal machinery, so that they pay for it. By virtue of a stamp, a man may take the safest and most legal cut from this world into the next. If, with a criminal contempt of the pill-vendor, he jumps into the Thames or inserts his neck into a noose,-what a fuss there is with the coroner, the jury, the witnesses-what reflections upon the sanity of the deceased! Now, let him make away with himself by means of pills, and he goes out of the world like a respectable man-pays Government duty for his death-and there is no beadle to summon a meddling coroner, and curious jury. Hence, our advice is, to all weary of this rate-and-tax-
paying world, not to bring any discredit upon themselves by a rash appeal to water or rope, but to subside from life in a quiet, reputable manner, paying a government duty for death, and thus emulating the self-devotion of the old Roman. Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ moril It is a sweet and gracious thing to die for the Stamp Office !

The Bank of England Pills, however, have a peculiar operation upon the stomach: but their greatest influence-and mighty it is-is upon the pocket! As other Pills exterminate any or all of the three thousand two hundred and ninetyseven diseases-for such is the present number, and it is continually being added to-that assail the flesh, so do the Bank of England Pills utterly eradicate that one malady which contains in itself all the other maladies of the world-Poverty ! What the Pills of Morrison will do for a disordered stomach, the Bank of England Pills will effect for a low pocket. Deranged secretions and deranged affairs are-we stake our reputation on the fact-equally put to rights by one and the other. It is an allowed truth that spendthrift habits, idleness, and a careless, uncalculating mind, result from imperfect biliary secretions. Now the Bank of England Pill nourishes the pocket through the liver, and is the safest, the most valuable medicine ever yet bestowed upon mankind!

The Bank of England Pills are the legacy of Mr. John Elwes, familiarly known to a scoffing world as Old Elwes, the Miser. The prescription, fairly written upon a piece of ass's skin, was found with other treasures, after his death, in a tea-pot. It fell into the hands of a broker, who, ignorant of his good fortune, sold it to the town attorney, who at the time was in the most dreadful state-the most hopeless condition of povertybut who, by constantly taking the Pills, became richer and richer, and at length died worth a million. We trust nobody is so criminally volatile as to doubt this. Indeed, who, when they read of the miracles performed by Morrison and others of his kidney, can for a moment doubt the corresponding efficacy of the Bank of England bolus?

Happily, however, we have hundreds of letters-a very mountain of testimonials-to prove the wondrous virtues of
the Bank of England Pill, and as these may speak more openly upon their excellence than it befits us to do, we shall without preface lay them before the reader :

## I.

## To the Proprietors of the Bank of England Pills.

## Gentlemen,

I should have less feeling, less gratitude than a brute beast, were I not to return to you my heart and pocket-felt thanks for the miraculous effects of your Pills. I was, as you shall allow, in the most hopeless condition, when the miracle -for I can call it no other-fell upon me.

I had run through a fortune of $£ 10,000$, and was at least that amount in debt. I was in the Queen's Bench, having been remanded from the Insolvent Court for what they were pleased to call a fraudulent schedule. I was sentenced to six months' imprisonment from the date of the vesting order. I had not a shilling-my friends had given me up. Nay, I was so dreadfully changed that some of my most intimate companionsmen with whom I had formerly drunk and played-did not know me.

In this state, accident led me to try the Bank of England Pills. The effect was miraculous. In a few days, I was enabled to leave the prison; and in another week, there was not one of my old friends who did not immediately recognise me. From that time, Gentlemen, I have constantly taken your invaluable medicine; and it is my most serious belief, that anybody who possesses a supply of the Bank of England Pills, possesses a never-failing remedy for the greatest malady of life. I never travel without them; and am

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Your obedient and very grateful servant, } \\
& \text { John Jones. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Gentlemen,

 II.In an evil hour I took my money out of the safe three-and-a-halfs, and handed it over to the drab-coloured men of Pennsylvania. They were to pay me very handsomely indeed for the preference I gave them. Gentlemen,
they never paid me a single cent. Whereupon, my pocket suddenly declined, and I felt myself in an alarming condition. I sought advice-I put my case before the world. I wrote letters to the Morning Chronicle; yet all I could do did me no good-my condition remained as low as ever.

At this time, the Bishop of - a very dear friend of mine, recommended to me your wonderful medicine. I have only taken one boxful, and am as well as can be. My bilious attack, excited by the drab-coloured men, has entirely subsided. My pocket is in a remarkably healthy state, and, indeed, I am a new man. All this I owe to your wonderful Pills; and owing so much, I cannot but acknowledge it.
Yours, very gratefully,
P.S. Several of my acquaintance, troubled with Pennsylvanian bonds, having taken a sufficient dose of the Bank of England Pills, are entirely recovered.

## Gentlemen,

## III.

I have been long a dreadful sufferer : for some years past I thought my case incurable. My illness, indeed, commenced with the building of Waterloo Bridge. I then contracted the disease of shares, and have never had a moment's health until last month. Every half-year, when the Bridge dividends were declared, I was seized with cold shivers. My circulation was very slow-my pulse gone to nothing-with a dreadful sinking of my money-bag. Every fresh attack left me weaker and weaker; and I am positive that I could not have stood it another twelvemonth, had I not, in a happy moment, been recommended to try your Pills.

Oh, gentlemen, how can I express my gratitude! I had taken only three boxes, when the last half-yearly dividend came on. My cold shivers had left me-my pulse beat a healthful tune-my money-bag looked promising-I was altogether a new man.

I have - as I think it a duty to my fellow-creatures -
recommended the Bank of England Pills to a friend of mine, very ill indeed with Kensington railway shares. He tells me he is fast recovering, and joins his gratitude with mine.

## Your obedient servant, <br> John Robinson.

IV.

## Gentlemen,

You are doubtless aware that, the year before last, I took Covent Garden Theatre. It was my malady to be infected with management-I was very bad indeed. You may possibly recollect that our seasons were very intermittent. We had one every other week. The treasury became lower and lower: the house closed, and, in fine, I cannot tell how much I suffered. I was bled excessively, and for many months remained in the very weakest condition. A few weeks ago, however, I tried a box of your Pills. They were recommended to me by a brother actor, who had suffered severely from a bad benefit, and who had been wonderfully relieved by your invaluable medicine. I took but one box-I say one box:and I am now as hearty as ever. I feel no effect from my recent loss of blood, but am in every respect restored by your wonderful Bank of England Pills.

> I remain, your obedient servant, Henry Wallack.
P.S. There cannot be a finer medicine for all managersLondon and Provincial.

## v.

Mr. James Silk Buckingham, feeling that the British and Foreign Institute is daily getting worse and worse, earnestly requests of the proprietors that they will immediately forward to him a gross of boxes of their Bank of England Pills.

To these the proprietors might add innumerable testimonials, but modesty and want of space prevent them. There-
fore, it will be sufficient to state, that the Pills are to be had at the Mint, the Bank of England, and at all respectable bankers', London and country, in boxes, at the price of one sovereign to one thousand.
N.B.-No Pill is genuine unless marked with either " Georgius" or "Victoria."

## PROFESSOR SLOWCOACH ON THE RISE AND FALL OF CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS.

We regret to observe that the Decorative Society, who hold their meetings in a back parlour at the West End, have not had fair-play from the press, which has cruelly hushed its reports, and exhibited a callous indifference to all its papers. In vain has Professor Slowcoach preferred statistical tables on the subject of handsomé chairs; in vain has he lavished his learning on the rise, progress, and ultimate fall of the Bell-rope in Great Britain.

But we cannot do ample justice to the claims of Slowcoach without inserting an entire paper from his able cinciput. The following delicious fragment on Chimney Ornaments will send his name down to posterity hand-in-hand with the Candelabra, and future ages will erect to his memory a mental mantel-piece.
Paper on Chimney Ornaments. Read at a Meeting of the Decorative Society. Professor Slowcoach, President. Present, several Members at first. Ultimately, Slowcoach
solus.

The Chimney is one of the earliest of our institutions. Cobbett speaks of it with veneration in his Cottage Economy, and later as well as earlier writers have alluded to it. It will be expected that I should go into the beginning of the Chimney, and I am happy to have it in my power to throw some light upon it.

When fires were first invented as the means of warmth, they were lighted in huts; and, as may be supposed, the smoke was disagreeable to the inmates. Some ingenious person-
probably a Pict-alluded to the possibility of getting rid of the smoke, when one of his contemporaries-no doubt a Goth --threw cold water on the project, and, in the heat of the moment, contemptuously called it a chimera. "Chimera, indeed!" cried the Pict, " Marry come up. Chimera, eh!" and by constant playing on the word Chimera, we ultimately, by the common change of $n$ into $r$, get Chimena-Chim'naChimney.

It is very possible that Chimneys were anterior to Chimneypieces, which are said to have been first constructed of rude bits of plank thrust into the wall, for our Saxon grandfathers to place their drinking horns upon, in their moments of fireside conviviality.

From the drinking-horn we naturally get to the vase, but we can see no connecting link between that and the tea-cup, which implies a sudden leap of some centuries on the part of civilisation, for it carries us at once later than the introduction of tea; since it is quite clear that tea must have been known before the invention of vessels to drink it out of.

Having got thus far into the subject, I come at once to porcelain poodles and wax Ribston pippins as ornaments for the chimney-piece. But I ought, perhaps, to have glanced at the era when white china cows, with green trees growing out of their tails, were first recognised on our mothers' mantel-pieces. Card-racks were, I take it, the offshoots of the spirit that prevailed about the time of the Inquisition; for I can trace the word rack to no other source whatever. This brings me down to the present century, when black velvet chimney-sweeps were found figuring as chimney ornaments, probably on account of the connection then opening with India, which gave us a kindlier feeling towards the coloured population.

## I now come-

At this point, Professor Slowcoach was interrupted by the housekeeper, who came to intimate that the room was going to be locked up for the night; and the Professor, muttering something about " unfair treatment," hastily retired.

## ESSAY WRITTEN DURING THE INTERVALS OF business．By an Attorney．

## ON NATURAL HISTORY．

とからereas，Harmony pervades Creation，one would expect to find analogies between Nature and the Law，whether common or statute－nor is the said expectation disappointed．The young Cuckoo，to wit，as is well known，serves an ejectment on the young Hedge－sparrow，co－tenant of the same nest with himself， the said Cuckoo；though it may be doubted whether，in so doing， he does not commit an assault．There is no question that the old Cuckoo，parent of the young Cuckoo aforesaid，in laying and depositing her egg in the said nest，the property of Hedge－ sparrow the elder，is guilty of a trespass on the said property． In this case，however，there is no remedy；which shows the superiority of the British over the merely Natural Law．Rooks are said to distrain upon each other＇s nests．The hawk，owl， weasel，polecat，ferret，and other carnivora，serve writs of capias on their prey；and I recollect many years ago witnessing，with interest，the apprehension of a chicken by a kite，on mesne process，the abolition of which，in cases of debt，is so deeply to be regretted．

## LINES SUGGESTED BY SEEING THE EVENING STAR．

How like to fading hopes you are， Beautiful little Erening Star： Now dimly bright－now brightly dím－ Now circled by a misty rim； Now twinkling with a dubious light， Now gone completely out of sight． How like to fading hopes you are， Beautiful little Evening Star．

$$
\mathrm{La}, \mathrm{la}, \mathrm{la}, \mathrm{la}, \mathrm{la}, \mathrm{la} \text {, }
$$ Beautiful Star！

## PUNOH'S POCKET BOOK 1845

With a coloured frontispiece, six steel engravings by John Leech, and numerous woodcuts.

Originally the property of Hugh Allan in 1844, this book was presented to The Redpath Library, McGill University by Sir Montagu Allan in 1943.
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[^0]:    $\frac{N}{4}$

[^1]:    7 Sun rises 8 h .7 m. ; sets 4 h .6 m .
    Tuesday

    8 Lucian. Brit. Museum re-opens, 10 to 4 ; Reading Room, 9 to 4. [Fire Insurance expires. New Moon, 7h. 12 m. A.m.

    ## 11 楽tary Cerm heging.

[^2]:    DIARY AND MEMORANDA.-February 9 to 15, 1845.
    9 I Sunday in Lent. Morn.-Gen. xix. to v. 30, Markix. Even. [Gen. xxii., 2 Cor. $v$.

    10 Queen Victoria married, 1840.

    11 Sun rises 7 h. 25 m . ; sets 5 h. 4 m .
    Tuesday
    12 Cambridges Lent Term divides noon. Ember Day.
    Thursday セo Wednesday
    14 Valentine. Old Cand. Day. Ember Day. Moon, First Quarter, [ 4 h .59 m. A. M.

    15 Tweed net and rod fishing open. Ember Day.

    ## Saturday

[^3]:    3 Invention of the Cross.

[^4]:    Saturday

[^5]:    7 Tweed Rod-fishing ends.

    8 Lord Mayor's Day. Mayor and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.

[^6]:    

