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**UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.**

**DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.**

THE TESTIMONIALS already received of Cures of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, and all diseases of the breath and lungs, by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, now fill upwards of fifty sheets of closely printed paper, and numbers continue to be received almost daily—not only from England, but India, America, and all other parts of the world—proofs of their being the most unfailing and speedily remedial ever discovered.

The following has just been received from the Rev. J. Stansby, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica:—

Dated Nov. 20, 1844.

Gentlemen,—Having been cured of an obstinate and distressing cough, under which I laboured for the last eleven months, by the use of your Pulmonic Wafers, I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, hoping that they may be of service to some of your patients, and the means of inducing those who suffer as I have to apply to you so safe and effectual a remedy.

I am, gentlemen, your obliged servant, J. STANSBY, Rector of Hanover, Jamaica.

**CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, &c., IN CHESTER.**

Read the following from Messrs. Platt and Son, 13, Foregate-street, Chester.

March 26, 1845.

Sir,—Your invaluable Wafers continue to perform wonders in cases of the most astonishing cures.

One gentleman, who has had a bad cough for years, bought one box, and was cured before using the whole of it. He gave the rest away, and they were equally beneficial.

A medical gentleman here is so convinced of their value, that besides regularly recommending them to his patients, he has sent a few days since for one of his children, for the hooping-cough.</











ceremony due to his former high rank and station.—  
*Allgemeine Zeitung,*







THE DRUNKEN BRAWL AND STABBING AT HOUSE  
SLOW BARRACKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF LIEUT.

KERWAN.—Saturday being the day appointed for the further examination of Lieutenant Martin France Kerwan, of the 4th regiment of Light Dragoons, stationed at Hounslow Barracks, on the charge of having on the 28th of September last, stabbed with a sword Quartermaster Thomas Tarleton, of the same regiment, whereby his life was for some time in danger.

the large room at the Three Pines Inn, New Bedford, in which the magistrates customarily held their sittings, was, long before the hour appointed for the trial, filled with a large number of persons anxious to witness the proceedings. Quartermaster Thommas Tarleton was then called forward, and took his station in the witness-box. He is a much taller and more powerful man than Lieutenant Kerwan, and although he looked rather pale, he exhibited no weakness from the effects of the injury, but stood all the time he was giving his evidence. Having been sworn, he deposed as follows:—I am quartermaster of the 4th Regiment of Life Guards, and was stationed at the Barracks, New Bedford, on the evening of the 25th of September last, about ten o'clock, some of the officers were showing faults of civility in the arm-room of the mess-room. Amongst others, Lieutenant Kerwan, with Lieutenant Greville, of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, were wrestling, and Lieutenant Kerwan was thrown twice, when Captain Fane came forward and put a stop to it. Lieutenant Kerwan immediately addressed Captain Fane, and said in a very angry tone, "You are a damned

The senior officer of the regiment then present, Captain Fane almost immediately left the room, and directly afterwards Lieutenant Kerwan also left the room. I was standing with my back to the fire, when Major Parley came to the door of the ante-room and called me out. When I went to him in the passage he told me that Lieutenant Kerwan wanted to see me, and that he had ordered me to take me to the barracks, and there saw Lieutenant Kerwan with two other officers. I saw that Lieutenant Kerwan was exceedingly excited, and endeavored to soothe him. After some little time Lieutenant Kerwan said he was ordered to the guard-room and would go there. I tried to dissuade him. He then ascended the staircase to his room to put his cap on, and the sergeant-major followed him.

procured his cap, he wanted to go out of the room and I prevented him, by shutting the door, and standing with my back to it. Lieutenant Kerwan then seized a sword which was hanging near to where he had taken the cap from, and after flourishing it about and threatening he would cut me down if I did not allow him to pass, he made a pass at me, which, whenever I saw, I would turn my head and I would not get close within my arm and the door in scabbard. He said "There is another sword, defend yourself." I reached out towards it, and had got hold of the scabbard, when he turned round and came towards me. I immediately said, "You have stabbed me." He went towards the fire, and by the light of it saw blood on his hand, and he said, "There is only a few in there, and then I left it there, and I am going to get another." I then told him that I had a sword in my coat, and he then to turn the door and I went to my coat.

room. The doctor came almost immediately. From the exceeding kindness I have on all occasions experienced from Lieutenant Kerwan since my promotion, I am perfectly confident that, had it not been for the excited state in which Lieutenant Kerwan was at that moment, arising from the blows he had received in the falls while wrestling, and the fact that he had a wife and child, he would not have done me an injury. And, on next month, I am also convinced that at the moment Lieutenant Kerwan did so, he entertained no malice or ill-will against me. I sent a message to that effect to Lieutenant Kerwan within half an hour after the occurrence took place. The magistrates, after an absence of nearly an hour, returned into the petty session room, and having resumed their seats, the chairman said to me, "I will give you and your anxious companion to all the facts of the case, and also to the able arguments of the learned counsel, and although they did not consider it necessary to send Lieutenant Kerwan to trial, or to

bind over Quartermaster Tardeton to prosecute, they felt it to be their duty to lead Lieutenant Kerwan to recognizances to appear at the next, or any other sessions of the Central Criminal Court, to answer any accusation against him. The court, however, was of opinion that bail that would be required would be the same as at the last occasion, viz., Lieutenant Kerwan in £500 and two sureties in £250 each. Mr. Clarkson in consequence immediately tendered Charles Lionel Dainton Kerwanward of Dalgin Park, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, brother to the accused, and Richard Raven Esq., of King's Bench-walk, Inner Temple, both of whom were entered into the required recognizances. The Bench then declared Lieutenant Kerwan to be discharged.

**MAN KILLED—FIDELITY OF THE DOG.**—Yesterday morning, who had half-past four o'clock, a labouring man, who had lately come from Edinburgh, was seen walking at the foot of the hill, near the railway, unfortunately fell, his head being struck by the falling of a brick-kill near to Port Glasgow, in the Gorbals. It appears that the deceased, whose body is now present in the Gorbals police-office, had laid himself down to sleep near the kiln, where the accident occurred. He is a stout young man, and is dressed in

moleskin jacket and trousers, with strong shoes and red thibet handkerchief. He had with him a bunch of clothing consisting of a blue and white striped shirt, containing wearing apparel, and 6s. 3d. in silver and gold. The man was connected with the deceased, and above occurrence was the fidelity and sagacity exhibited by a dog belonging to the deceased. After the accident, by which the poor man was literally buried among the bricks, the faithful animal used every exertion to aid the workman to extricate the body, and would not leave the spot afterwards until taken away by force.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

DISGRACEFUL MILITARY RIOT AT CHARLTON FAIR.—About nine o'clock on Tuesday night the visitors to Charlton fair were much annoyed and alarmed by the appearance of nearly 200 of the cadets, attired in

various officers, some armed with candles, various companies of foot soldiers, and other constabulary forces were rapidly resorted by a body of regular troops, consisting of Grenadier and rifle regiments, and some few others, who were, however, speedily put to flight, many of them taking shelter in the Crown and Anchor booth, into which the cadets attempted to force an entrance, but being foiled in this, they deliberately smashed the whole of the exterior illuminated devices. A body of the police endeavoured to proceed the progress, but without effect, and so they proceeded to disperse the crowd, and afterwards the other part of the artillery were sent for, which the rioters having ascertained, contrived very prudently to make their retreat before the military had arrived. About five years since a similar disturbance took place, from which period, it is understood, the cadetship, until this occasion, have not been allowed to visit the

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SYDENHAM, KENT.**—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the coach-house of a gentleman named Flemming, Peppy-hill, Sydenham, Kent. No exertion was spared by the inhabitants to arrest the progress of a fire, which, in a few minutes, had spread to the London Establishment and the West of England engines, with several firemen, arrived, but no water could be procured for use, and by two o'clock the premises and contents were consumed.

**A TRUE TRAGEDY.**—The criminal chamber of the Court Royal of Algiers had, on the 20th instant, decide upon a case of double assassination from Spanish jealousy and vengeance. Emmanuel Carci, young Spaniard of noble birth, unfurled at Carthage the standard of insurrection, at the head of a squadron

[illegible]

The latter, disgusted by the treatment he received from Cerei, manifested his aversion to Ximeno, and Cerei renewed the attack with so much violence that Ximeno was obliged to leave the room, and to seek the authority to restore peace and effect reconciliation between them. Challenges were frequently introduced and accepted between Cerei and Ximeno, and though the kind and judicious intervention of their mutual friends always prevented their crossing the sword, at length Mammae completely abandoned Cerei, and, allied in the closest intimacy with his rival, he manifested his aversion to Cerei, and was seen with him one evening in the same house, together in the place Ximeno, he hunted alone, and, as he was one of the dresses of his theatre, and, as he was again, overtook them under the arcade of the R. R. de Es-el-Oued. Stealing behind them, he fired, plunging a knife deep into the side of Ximeno, and then

[illegible]



positive as to his identity, that he at once took the prisoner into custody, and brought him to town.

positive as to his identity, that he at once took the prisoner into custody, and brought him to town when he was immediately recognised as the person who had absconded. Mr. Bronghton committed to prison for a "rogue and vagabond" to the House of Correction as the ninth of his hard labour for the offence of being a vagabond. In consequence of that period the parish authorities might still proceed against the prisoner for the amount of their claims.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

THURSDAY.—A JEREMY DIDDLEL—Robert Martin, a stylish young gentleman, was charged with obtaining goods under fraudulent pretences from a number of West-end tradesmen. Mr. Wm. Henry Martin, whip and umbrella maker, Burlington Arcade, said that the defendant called at his shop in September, and conducted a business with him on the understanding that he was a distinguished member of the sporting circles. He ordered a tandem whip, a hunting whip, two canes, and a parasol, to be sent to

apartments in Hans-place, Chelsea, on approbation. The goods were left: but when a call was made

apartments in Hains-place, Chelsea, on appropriation of the goods were left; but when a call was made on the morning of the 12th, the goods were discovered to be missing, and the customer and goods had vanished. Complainant, however, discovered that a portion of his goods had been pledged at Hochfeld's, a pawnbroker in the district. Mr. Hardwick replied that the lady had not been to Hochfeld's, and that the pawnbroker must have swindled the complainant out of his property, but legally, it was a debt. As it was stated that many other charges of the same sort could be produced, several other friends were examined, but all were unable to furnish any satisfactory evidence, and with the same fate. Mr. Hardwick was informed there were also charges of passing forged cheques against the prisoner. These, however, being within the Bow-street district, the prisoner was remanded to that court.

**SOUTHWARK.**

**TUESDAY.—JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.**—Mary Benson, girl thirteen years of age, was brought before Mr. Jerrett (who sat for Mr. Trail), charged with robbing Mr. James Smith, of 10, St. George's-road, of a watch and chain, and having occasion to bring his daughter to a police-court before for plundering him, and that, through the interference of the Bench, she had been committed to the House of Correction. The juvenile offenders at the Central Prison were also brought before the Bench, instead of being sent for trial. She, however, had not

been long there when she effected her escape by climbing over a high wall at the rear of the premises, and since th

[illegible]

deposed that early in the month of April last the prison  
drove up to the shop in a cab, and on entering inquir

deposed that early in the month of April last the prisoner  
for Miss Richards. She (witness) told her that Miss  
Richards was then engaged, and that as soon as she was  
going out of town by the Layton coach, and feared all  
should be too late if she stopped any longer, and that having  
Miss Richards, who knew her, for as to pay her back  
ness asked what price she should give to Miss Richards  
the prisoner replied, "Miss Evans, Grove House, near  
Richards. The answer returned from Miss Richards was  
that she knew no person of the name of Evans, of Grove  
House, near Layton, and that she was not acquainted with  
soner, upon hearing this, expressed much astonishment  
she said she was sure that if Miss Richards saw her she would  
see her, in her manner was so urgent, that a second mes-  
sage was sent to Miss Richards, but the latter peremptorily  
she was sure if the pretty-looking young woman was the  
in the story who used to serve there she would at once  
have given her the money, and desired the young woman  
to wait a few minutes, and then she returned, and said  
thought her representatives were correct, and also furnished  
Miss Richards might have known and forgotten her  
respectable appearance of the prisoner, she (witness) g  
prisoner's, one of which she had to borrow from the  
to Miss Richards, commented the whole of the evidence  
of the last witness and said she had been a little misled by  
declared she had never, her knowledge, listening to the pr  
sore before that day, and that she never had a custom  
wowed she became acquainted with a Miss Evans, who was  
for Miss Richards.

and Mr. Henry committed her to Newgate, to take her trial at the Central Criminal Court, upon the distim-

and Mr. Henry committed her to Newgate, to take her trial at the Central Criminal Court, upon the third day of the month. The prisoner, who is considerably altered since her apprehension, on hearing the decision of the magistrate dropped in the dock, and was obliged to be carried off by the police.

WEDNESDAY.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF PLATE AND JEWELLERY.—Two young women, sisters, named Eliza and Mary Cumming, were placed at the bar on a charge of stealing various articles of plate and jewellery, amounting in value to over £100. Mr. Charles Shaw, solicitor, residing at No. 11, Terrace, Walworth-road, deposed that the prisoner Mary Cumming had been in his house for some time, and that he had been acquainted with her about ten years ago, when she (Mary) was strictly forbidden ever coming near the house again. Some months ago a lady, a friend of his, being about to travel, had placed in his (Mr. Shaw's) charge a chest full of plate and the chest, being locked and corded, was placed under his bed in his bed-chamber. On Tuesday last, the lady called on him at his house, and on finding everything in a satisfactory state, he returned the box or chest to her the following Tuesday, the servant, Caroline, was desired by Mr. Shaw, on Monday, to take the box from under the bed, when it was found that the lock was broken, and the box itself perfectly empty. This circumstance led to his (Mr. Shaw) making an examination of the chest, and he found that the contents of the chest, together with a gold watch and other articles of jewellery, were gone. Since that time the nineteen deposed he then produced were found, all relating to plate and jewellery belonging to himself and the lady he had before-mentioned. A shopman in the service of Mr. Turner, a pawnbroker in the Walworth-road, produced a gold watch, which he deposed was the same which was seized by the prisoner Mary Cumming. The witness said that prisoner was well known at his master's shop, she having been in the habit for more than two years past of pledging various articles of plate and jewellery, which she represented to belong to her uncle on the Terrace. She had also been in the habit of taking some

declined saying anything in defence, were, as requested

declined saying anything in defence, was requested by the prosecutor, remained to a future day.

WANDSWORTH.—A GANISSE TRIP-CATCHER.—A Suffolk Wright, a lad about twelve years of age, was charged with attempting to rob a till.—The prisoner enquired into the shop of a Miss Jones, opposite the County Hall, Wandsworth-road, and was leaning over the counter, when the shopman, who was standing behind him, saw him, and the shopman disturbed him he ran off, pursued by Miss Jones's dog, who captured him, and held him fast until the shopman came up.—The prisoner made no defence, and was committed for two months, with hard labour.

THAMES.

FRIDAY.—A CHIMNEY COMMITTEE.—William Fieldgate, a houghing-house keeper for sailors, and a dealer in his own land, had been charged with the offence of selling clothes, the property of a Jersey lad. The case, in which the plaintiff, showed the impossibilities to which seamen are at present liable from the parties with whom they are dealing, during their short sojourns ashore. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner drove the goods of the Jersey lad, to the Strand, and sold to the proprietor of the Jersey Lads, and went to bed with the

prisoner, at 41, Lower Grove-street, St. George-in-the-

prisoner, at 41, Lower George-street, St. George-in-the-Rings, East, taking his kit with him. He staid there three weeks and two days, during which time he gave the prisoner £17s. 6d. for his clothes, and £20s. for his wages, and £17s. 6d. for his food. He also gave the prisoner £17s. 6d., and an advance note for £20s. which he received on joining another vessel called the Cumberland. When his bag was sent on board the Cumberland, he missed the suit of clothes for which the prisoner had paid £17s. 6d. He then went to the prosecutor's house, and asked the prisoner for them on Sunday, when the latter said he had pawned them for 18s., alleging that he had £17s. 6d. cash, and the advance note for £20s., did not make them square as to the clothes, diet, and lodgings; and on Thursday evening again the prosecutor demanded the clothes, which the prisoner said he was standing at his door, which was elevated by two steps, gave him a kick in the mouth. He was then given to a constable on the present charge.—Mr. Pellam, who appeared for the defence, said, if, as he would call evidence to prove, his client had taken the clothes, the case was the same as if he had been detained for rent.—Mr. Ballantine, for the prisoner, said, in this case the client has broken bulk and pawned the articles. In any case which looks like felony, where these lodging-house-keepers are concerned, I shall certainly send it for trial. A law will soon come into operation which will not act as a protection to a man who is a landlord detained for rent.—The fact of pawning was fully proved against the prisoner, who was fully committed for trial. The tailor who sold the clothes (not worth £2) for 24s. 6d. then presented himself, and was asked to have evidence heard for the prisoner. He said that he was a tradesman, and was not to judge the merits of the case. The prisoner was then removed, with permission to put in bail, himself in £20, and two sureties of £40 each.

**Town Edition**

WITH

**SATURDAY'S NEWS**

**POLICE, LEGAL AND GENERAL.**

**MANSON HOUSE.**

**SATURDAY.—**TERRIFIC SHASHING OF PLATE GLASS AT THE GRAND ENTRANCE OF THE CITY PALACE IN THE MORNING.—During the temporary absence of the Lord Mayor from the bench, an interesting incident transpired, which might have been a tragedy, had not the witnesses been in the view of making an application to the Lord Mayor for some money to convey her home, she having undergone a sentence of imprisonment in the Compter, to which prison she had been committed by the Mayor, and from whence it would appear she was just discharged. It appeared to think it the duty of the mayor to supply with the means of returning home. In consequence of the temporary absence of the Mayor, she spent the night there, who said her request could not be complied with, and requested an officer to see her out of court. About ten minutes afterwards the Lord Mayor resumed his seat and the court was astounded by the smashing of glass in the Grand Entrance Hall, the floor of which was covered with the fragments. The officers of the court rushed out and secured the prisoner in the cell of broken glass. Two magnificent squares of plate glass of great thickness and value, on which the lady had her hands literally strewn with blood, and she exclaimed "I suppose you will let me see the Lord Mayor!" On being asked her name she pertly replied, Mrs. Comerag, and refused to give any other. Well then, said the Mayor, if you won't give your name we will call you Mary Smith. "You may not call me what you like you old woman," if I like you here I would send you out!" exclaimed the prisoner. She was remanded until Monday, in order that the exact nature of the matter might be ascertained.

our fifth page) expired on Thursday morning, eight o'clock. An inquest on the body was held yesterday (Friday) afternoon at 6

our fifth page) expired on Thursday morning, at eight o'clock. An inquest on the body was commenced yesterday (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of Mr. J. Lewis, Esq. We have not heard the result. On Wednesday afternoon, the driver pilot-engine, Thomas Wheatley, was arraigned at Wilson Overend, Esq., at the Town-hall, and charged under the 13th section of Lord Seymour's act, 3 and 4 Victoria, ch. 97, with having negligently driven his engine into the canal from the railway station. On Monday morning, and thus commencing the lives of the passengers and the safety of the carriages. The result of the examination was that the defendant was admitted to bail, himself for £10, and two sureties in £25 each, to answer a charge when called upon.

A PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPIST.—We find the *ing in the Press*:—"Monsieur du Montautend was a Frenchman, and a rather good one, and was hitherto preserved the strictest incognito, by attending the garb, and tone, and language of the orders. About a week or ten days ago, a few minutes before two in the afternoon, a man dressed in a tattered coat, and a shaggy head, came into the restaurant, where hundreds of workmen were sitting, and took up his abode. He remained there for several hours to take what they call their ordinary. He was served with a plate of soup, which he swallowed down, and then a small portion of beef, which he devoured with equal appetite, and lastly a glass of wine, which he drank at one draught. He then got up and went to the bar, demanding of the waiter a glass of rum and water, and ordered for 7 sous, wine 3 sous, and 2 sous for bread, in all 12 sous." "Good," replied the guest. "Now tell me how many workmen come here to their dinner?" "Why! you see there are sixteen tables for

filled, and in a very few moments they *Will* be satisfied, that will make sixty dollars more for the *Wells* than they had before. Now, the *Wells* are *Wells* 30, *Merle* is 40, and you will tell all these *Wells* that their dinner is paid for to-day; and showing eight five-franc pieces on the way; and disappeared. At daybreak the next morning I entered one of the numerous lodging-houses for the purpose of making a journey, and I was met by a man named *Joanne*, and cried out, "Well, *Joanne*, how many of you are in want of work?" *Joanne* said, "The men jumped up together and preferred to work for me." "Well," continued our eccentric humane friend, "Pick up your legs, and I will give you engaged." "I am in a hurry," said *Joanne*, "I must make for I am in a hurry." Believing that he had to do with a brother ship, the men came no time in following him to a master joiner in Rue du Cherche Midi. Here, addressing the master joiner, he said, "I have brought you ten good workmen, and you must employ them." "But I am in want of any," said the master joiner, "I do not want any of you; I do not find that you are good; I do not find you good; I still engage these, and you shall not find work fail you. In the first place, you must make for me 50 school desks of heart of five metres long by one and a half wide, and as

filled, and in a very few moments they *Will* be satisfied, that will make sixty dollars more for the *Wells* than they had before. Now, the *Wells* are *Wells* 30, *Merle* is 40, and you will tell all these *Wells* that their dinner is paid for to-day; and showing eight five-franc pieces on the way; and disappeared. At daybreak the next morning I entered one of the numerous lodging-houses for the purpose of making a journey, and I was met by a man named *Joanne*, and cried out, "Well, *Joanne*, how many of you are in want of work?" *Joanne* said, "The men jumped up together and preferred to work for me." "Well," continued our eccentric humane friend, "Pick up your legs, and I will give you engaged." "I am in a hurry," said *Joanne*, "I must make for I am in a hurry." Believing that he had to do with a brother ship, the men came no time in following him to a master joiner in Rue du Cherche Midi. Here, addressing the master joiner, he said, "I have brought you ten good workmen, and you must employ them." "But I am in want of any," said the master joiner, "I do not want any of you; I do not find that you are good; I do not find you good; I still engage these, and you shall not find work fail you. In the first place, you must make for me 50 school desks of heart of five metres long by one and a half wide, and as

bones of the same stuff, and then we will turn more." The worthy Joiner, however, stammered hesitated. "Oh, you don't know me, true—but I am a poor man; I must have something in hand." "You are a dirty pocket-book and producing a bank-note for 1,000*fr.*, he thrust it into the Joiner's hand and scampered. For three successive days in last week some person put in requisition all the women who earn their living by carding mattresses, and were asked her day's work in advance :—a dirty rag and a grate! all the mattresses in the lodging-houses and workmen in the neighbourhood of the Place de Greve. This popular species of philanthropy may be very well imagine, risky a smile, but at such eccentricities we should look only at the results and not at the means employed to attain them."

ANECDOTE OF THE EMPEROR NICOLAS.—The Emperor was proceeding down the Newsky prospect alive and watchful as he is when he catches sight uniform, when he espied a soldier of our regiment kneeling before the feet of a French expressionist to the Lord; and answers to your French expression of 'being in the Lord's vineyard.' In a word, was very drunk. "Come here," said the Emperor, "jump up behind my sledge, and I will give you a to your barracks, and order you 600 lashes. I hold on by the sleeve of my cloak that I may see that you have not rolled down in the snow like a drunken bear." He then turned round, bowed him severely and humbly, as soldiers and peasants do with us when promised favours of that despicable. It deprecates wrath, they say. Now the Emperor held on at the cloak just as an angle feels the fish at the end of his line; and away they drove for the racks. When they arrived the officer on duty ordered a Harky to be sent for, and the drunken bear was taken behind my sledge, and set him up till he is sober, then gave him 500 lashes. "Hear and obey," said the officer; "but please your Imperial Majesty, I see only two soldiers in the street."

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—Two mounted Cossacks just turning the corner when I will instantly pursue. Which is it?"

"The Emperor!" cried the Emperor's mother.

"But she's the woman who is behind my stomach!"

But as the Emperor turned mechanically round to look, there was no soldier there; but the slyest of his cloak was cunningly fastened to his sash.

"I have defiled thy mother!" cried the Emperor. "I have defiled thy mother!"

"She's dead long ago; but I'll be here!"

And the Emperor, that morning, when the regiment was drawn out in one rank, and the Emperor himself came to inspect it. He quietly decided that the delinquent would step forward; but the delinquent knew better. Then the Emperor's mother lowered, and he walked along the line, looking at every man's face, and making his teeth chatter.

"You know he endeavours to sort the men so as to get the Emperor's mother's son in front of the others, and his men and his musketeers to be cut so exact the same trim and blackened so accurately to same hue with tallow and lamp-black, that for he was utterly at fault. The Emperor charged

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And the Emperor, that morning, when the regiment was drawn out in one rank, and the Emperor himself came to inspect it. He quietly decided that the delinquent would step forward; but the delinquent knew better. Then the Emperor's mother lowered, and he walked along the line, looking at every man's face, and making his teeth chatter.

"You know he endeavours to sort the men so as to get the Emperor's mother's son in front of the others, and his men and his musketeers to be cut so exact the same trim and blackened so accurately to same hue with tallow and lamp-black, that for he was utterly at fault. The Emperor charged

offender was in despair, and in vain implored the colonel to come forward, and be flogged, for the emperor would pardon him; but he refused to do so, saying that he had pardoned many; but yet no one came forward. Still Nizlovitch swore that he would find him out; and then he offered not only a free pardon, but 100 roubles to the soldier, who receives only about 75 a year and has no other means of support. The Emperor looked at him forward and confessed. "The Emperor looked at him and sent him back into the ranks—his curiosity his anger were gratified. "His curiosity," Horace, "but not his anger, for I suppose he kept promise." Oh yes, as to the pardon, and so he went off to his quarters. But the next day, when he was summoned the colonel found that he was drunk and was condemned to run the gauntlet through men, and when his sentence was sent to the Emperor for approbation, he wrote down approved, but to the gauntlet twice through 600 men. And serve you right, for he had it all his own way once.

**EXPEDIENT TO ESCAPE FROM ROBBERIES.—**Sometimes a party of gentlemen travelling in a lonely road are overtaken by robbers, who demand money in stage coach tales of escape from soldiers and peddlars for safety in case of an attack. An old dilemman of the party said that he always deposited money in his belt, keeping only some silver or robbery pocket to pay his common expenses. A robber, passing a lonely noon, saw a man in a stagecoach, and finding but little in the pockets of the gentleman, cursed him as an unprofitable p. After rifling all the others, they came to a young man who had been amusing the company for a while by the tales before named, and demanded more money. He refused, and they were ready to pursue him. He then said, "I have my sword here." "We will not take your sword," they said.

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"My uncle always pays for us both, and they will take me off his hands," said the old gentleman, "with the money in his boot," upon which he pointed to the old gentleman in the corner, who upon unperceived support was dragged out, his boots put off, and thirty pounds were taken from his pocket; the servant and the coach drove on, while impetuously poured on the head of the treacherous traveller, appeared dashed, but said nothing. Upon reaching home, many miles distant, the travellers entered into the same room, where the betrayer unfolded the old gentleman, smilingly saying, "I have intended to ask you long ago, but I have had time to think of it now, and I thank you for the fortunate gentleman, since your confidence furnished me. I now return thirty pounds in place of that which therobbers You will excuse what I have done when I tell you I had a note-ess in my pocket containing £3,000 in notes, the loss of which would be completely ruinous to me." Upon the disclosure of happy device the *uncle* was much more pleased with nephew, and afterwards took him into his special

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ROYAL MARLYBONE THEATRE.

We must again accord our meed of praise to spirited lessee of this theatre (Mr. John Douglass) for his truly royal and liberal policy in increasing celebrity to this theatre. This has been obtained, seeing that no effort was wanting on the part of the conductors to gratify their numerous patrons, and to sustain the high position they have attained. We warmly felt a pleasure in recording the triumph of a set of men, many worthless, and in chronicle the part of the public taste and refined discrimination, in consequence of the emanating influence of political and social corruption have heretofore invariably adorned the brow of avarice and ignorance with the chaplet of dissipation and disinterestedness and streaming intellect.

On Monday night, *Lake Freeman*, or, *Sister's Love*, a domestic drama, was introduced, in which the characters were superbly introduced. Mrs. Campbell, as Betty, evinced superb powers, which elicited the raptures of a well-filled house. In the Irish farce *Darby McGlynn*, Mrs. appeared at home; and also in the drama of *Oliver Twist*, in the character of Mrs. Doan to this drama Mrs. Honner, as *Oliver Twist*, and

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ing numerous audiences by their mutual love of the evenings. The poetry selected was all by the late, great Eliza Cook. This poetess gives every scene and everything connected with home, a clear charm from the beautiful language in which she describes the joys of things associated with our years. The "Old Churchyard" and "The Old Man" we thought the melody rather monotonous, but we suited for a nursery song than to be made the vehicle for conveying to the mind the sublime ideas embodied in the poetry, "The Old Arm Chair," "The Old Water Mill," "Miss Tice, my Sister," "The Old Churchyard," and "The Old Man" are related to the head and heart of the children, and are calculated to improve all who hear them: they are related to the minds of all, that, but as the world is, it is, yet in many things worth living for. "The Old Man," "The Haymakers," and "Summer is high," furnish mind of the evils that need remedial measures. "The Old Churchyard," "The Old Man," "The Old Water Mill," and "The Old Man" are the most, but unwelcome trial. Such fine was the following are of little avail to those parties:—

"I told fast" cries the wagner, loudly and quick,  
And then comes the hearty "Gee-wo!"  
While the cunning old team-horses manage to pick  
A sweet mouthful to munch as they go,  
The waxy-faced children come round us to play,  
And bravely we give them the best of the day,  
Till the tiniest one, all outspout with the fun,  
Is curled up with the sheep-dog asleep,  
Old age sitsleth down on the haycock's fair crown  
At the close of our labouring day,  
And wishes his life, like the grass at his feet,  
May grow green and luxuriant as they;  
Then a song and a cheer for the green stack,  
Glombling up to the Sun wide and high,  
For the pitchers and rakers, and merry hay-makers,

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