

which Broughton replied, "Yes, please your Royal Highness, the whole corps, with a breakfast between every battle."

*Simplifying Laws an Act of Tyranny.*—Montesquieu says the multiplicity of our laws is the price we pay for our liberty; and remarks, from the examples of Cæsar and Oliver Cromwell, that simplifying the law is generally one of the first acts of a tyrant. In what a glorious ignorance of such tyranny do the people of England rejoice!

*William the Conqueror's Laws.*—The Conqueror gave England a code of laws consisting of seventy-one articles. They were written in German-French, and opened thus:—"Ce sont les leis et les custumes que li reis William grantut à tut le peuple de Engleterre, après le conquest de la terre; icelles meismes que li reis Edward, sun cosin tint devant lui. Co est à saveir: pais à saint yglise; de quel forfait que home ont fait en ces tens, et il pout venir à saint yglise, ont pais de vie et de membre."

*The 'Courier de Londres et de Paris.'*—This new French journal has the advantage of being edited by one who knows England as well as France. It is admirably printed, and its utility to foreigners who are unacquainted with our language, promises to make it the 'Galig-nani' of England.

*The Evil Sight.*—Upon new buildings or children the Turks imagine the looks of Christians bring ill luck; and so to attract what they call the evil sight, upon arches or houses they suspend a ball or some fantastic thing to fix the attention of those who pass, in order that the eyes may not be fixed too long on the building.

*How to catch a Unicorn.*—In the 'Speculum Naturale' of Vincent de Beauvais, the unicorn is placed in the list of the animal kingdom. Great value was attached to it and it was exceedingly difficult to take. To effect this it was absolutely necessary that a young virgin should be employed, because she was regarded as the emblem of purity.

*Portrait of the Virgin.*—Among the paintings of the Greek Church was one which represented the Holy Mary as exceedingly hard featured. It was presumed to be the portrait painted by St Luke, or at least such a one as he would have painted, and according to the tradition the Virgin was fifty years old when her likeness was taken by the Evangelist, who was a painter by profession, as well as a physician.

*A New Freak of Despotism.*—Letters from Egypt announce that the Pasha has suddenly fallen in love with antiques, and has given a positive order that no more shall be removed out of the country; and so strictly is this enforced that one of the

little blue images, so commonly met with, has been stopped. If this law be strictly enforced, it will increase the price of those already in the English market.

*Wives bought.*—In some of the German states wives were formerly bought and sold; by one law against adultery, he who seduced the wife of a freeman was bound to buy him another.

*Mr Horn.*—This well-known vocalist has commenced a series of lectures at the Polytechnic, on the music of all nations. He has given some curious specimens of old English melodies with animated illustrations, which prove his powers have suffered no diminution since he trod the boards of Drury. At the same Institution a most astonishing scientific novelty has been added to its varieties. The face of a living man, enormously magnified, is shown on the sheet which has heretofore presented insects and inanimate objects. The giant looks and smiles on the visitors, puts on spectacles, smokes a cigar, and exhibits a reality as strange and startling as any pantomimic monstrosity that ever delighted Christmas revelers.

*Sagacity of a Cow.*—The late Sir Herbert Taylor, at Fan Grove, near Chertsey, in Surrey, had a cow which was in the constant habit of turning the handle of a turnip slicer, when the hopper had any turnips in it. The cow would then feed on the turnips which had dropped out. When these were consumed, she would turn the handle again.

*Don Augustin Arguelles.*—This incorruptible patriot lately died at Madrid. Multitudes accompanied his remains in solemn procession to the tomb. It was a tribute to the memory of a man whose name had never been sullied with intrigues for place, power, or wealth. As guardian to the royal children, during the regency of Espartero he was, entitled to above 14,000*l.* a year. Of this he would only accept the tenth part, and at his death just twenty-two dollars were found in his house, and old claims on the government for 7,000 dollars.

—"Ministers without virtue," says M. Necker, "are more to be feared than sovereigns indifferent to public good: newly come out of the crowd, they know better than the monarch the selfish use that they can make of all the passions and vices; and, as they are connected with society, as they have a continual relation with the different orders of the state, their corruptions are propagated, and their dangerous influence spreads to a great distance."

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