

Star of the North.



Bloomburg, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

The Star of the North will continue to be conducted in the spirit in which it was inaugurated, and which has characterized it up to the present. As a political paper it will remain an advocate and expositor of those radical principles which form the groundwork of our government, and these 'few ruling, fundamental principles' will still be the basis applied to 'all the varied issues presented to the country.' The cause of popular education—the principle enunciated in the maxim, 'the greatest good to the greatest number,' always having a due respect for the rights of the minority, will receive its earnest support, while invidious distinctions in favor of individuals, or classes, or of associated bodies of men, either as respects their social, their political, or their business relations, where the good of the whole is not kept in view, will meet its unqualified opposition. As a medium of news, and as a family instructor, its character shall be maintained. Moral culture will be a primary object.

The proprietress, whose name in this issue takes the place of her lamented husband, feels that she is in the discharge of a high and holy duty in taking the paper under her control, and thus perfecting the hopes and fulfilling the desires, so far as is possible, of that one over whom the grave has closed. May 'He who doth all things well' give us His favorable guidance!

The Foreign Quarterly Reviews.

There is no species of literature more attractive to men of cultivated minds and scholarly attainments than able Reviews of the best publications of the day. It is impossible to read—even if it deserved reading—all the issues from the prolific press, but it is desirable to cull as large an amount as may be from its honored fruits. We have had in this country, from time to time, some very able specimens of periodical literature, but none of them have sustained so lengthened an existence, or established such permanent reputations as the Foreign Reviews, of which the enterprising publishers, whose names are at the close of this article, furnish us with such accurate and speedy reprints.

Of the Foreign Reviews, the Edinburgh is the oldest, having been in existence for upwards of half a century, and the circumstances under which it had its origin possess a lively interest; nor can they be better described than in the words of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, who was one of the literary coteries from whose united talents the publication emanated.

The present numbers fully sustain the reputation of the previous issues, and we do most earnestly advise all parochial literary clubs and lycæums to take these valuable publications. They cannot realize anything like the same amount of literary and intellectual wealth for a similar outlay.

The North British Review made its appearance as a special advocate of Evangelical religion. Without assuming a political character it has always discussed political questions in their general character—and in point of talent, energy and spirit, will compare favorably with its cotemporaries. Amongst the many writers who have figured in its pages may be mentioned Sir David Brewster, Drs. Hanna, Cunningham, Lorimer, and others.

Remittances must be directed to the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54 Gold street, New York.

Daring Outrage.

As Messrs. Miller and Gilchrist, says the Wilkesbarre Record, were driving over to the Depot at Kingston, on Friday evening, they discovered a man making an assault upon a female who was struggling in his grasp. They sprang from their wagon, and while one assisted the lady and conducted her home to Kingston, the other pursued and arrested the rascal, and had him safely locked up. The lady is a respectable married lady, and her assailant is known, and we cannot account for such an outrageous assault on a public thoroughfare in any other way than by supposing him crazy with bad whiskey.

The Money Market.

The good time seems to be coming. A resumption of specie payments has been commenced at New York, and the probability is the lead so promptly and untidily taken by the New York city banks will be followed by the New York interior banks, the Boston and New England banks, with the exception, perhaps, of the Rhode Island banks. On the night of October 13th, the New York Banks resolved to suspend, and on the night of December 11th, they resolved to resume. The suspension has therefore continued fifty nine days. The resumption will gradually extend, and we expect to see, with perhaps a few exceptions, before many weeks elapse, all the banks of the United States ranked again as specie paying institutions. The banks of Philadelphia, it is now well ascertained, will not lag in this good work, beyond the time fixed in the law, should they even find it necessary to continue suspended so long—Coin and paper are no near of equal value, that there would seem to be little difficulty or excuse for a long continuance in suspension.

We understand that an application has been, or will shortly be made to the Governor, for the pardon of Charles D. Phillips, who was recently convicted in Chester county, of the manslaughter of J. Clever Bartholomew.

Owing to the length of the President's Message we will not publish it 'entire' in this number as we promised our readers last week, but will conclude it in our next issue.

Sugar is said to be selling now in New Orleans market at 4 cents per pound, and molasses from 18 to 20 cents per gallon.

The Currency Question.

From our best consideration of the many financial essays and theories so liberally put forward from time to time, we are constrained to say that generally, they are either dorking or destructive. But existing arrangements cannot be entirely overthrown, and to linker them merely, in detail, is of scarcely more real service, than that which would be done by a physician who standing by the side of the Beacon Hill Reservoir, should try to stop its leakage with plasters of Burgundy pitch.

But one thing is certain. The practical money of the people, 'bank bills' are not the money of law, of the Constitution, of international trade. The fluctuations of bank paper, not recognized by the Constitution, play which work with the whole country, and if we may use the expression the Union is governed by a God whom its laws do down and despise. With California, pouring her three million per month into our cities, it is full time that the money of the law became the money of the people. Every dollar of small bills should be abolished by Congress, by a gradual law, and the sooner the people insist upon it, that such a law shall be enacted, the better it will be for them.

The Great Georgia Challenge.

The sportsmen of Georgia, some time since sent forth a challenge to the world—intended for Great Britain, of course—to run a match race of four miles and ten furlongs, for \$100,000, over the Ten Brook Course at Savannah. The London Sunday Times insists that a company shall be formed in England to accept the challenge and test the superiority of the horses of the two countries. The Times calls upon Lord Zetland to become the champion of the English turf, and send out his noble horse Skirmisher 'to do battle against the American celebrities.'

The Kansas Subject has been started in Congress as if it were the absorbing topic of the day, and yet scarcely a dozen persons can be found in a day's walk who care anything at all about it. The business arrangements of the country press more strongly upon the public mind. People who are looking about to see how they are to manage their own affairs to bring about a return to prosperity, care but little what the factions in Kansas are doing. The President has left the subject to Congress, where it will form a fruitful theme for oratorical display day after day for the benefit of the letter writers and telegraph companies. But when it is decided by a vote of the people that slavery shall not exist in the territory, as it undoubtedly will be if the inhabitants there desire any settlement of the question, the whole subject will lose its interest, and Kansas will fall quietly in among the other States of the Union, attracting no more attention than the rest of them.—Ledger.

The Depreciation of Property during the financial crisis has been very great. The Boston Transcript says the stocks of a deceased person's estate, which two years ago was appraised at \$150,000, were sold and invested in State securities, and the difference between the market value of the stocks sold and the securities now held by the party is no less than forty thousand dollars. It is reported in financial circles that the personal estate of an opulent merchant who died in Boston less than four years ago, valued in 1854 at \$1,300,000 and consisting mainly of railway shares and bonds, has shrunk so much during the past two years, that the depreciation is more than a million of dollars. It is stated that manufacturing stocks owned by a single family have depreciated more than a million dollars in value within two years.

'ROOT HOG OR DIE.'—Mr. Rivers of the Washington Globe, seems to be a staunch believer in this popular saying. In some recent remarks upon alleviating the distresses of the poor of that city, he says: 'I don't believe in this feeding the poor from the public crib. I always noticed when we used to feed the hogs down in Virginia, two or three big hogs got all the corn and did well, and the rest got lean, but they all staid in the lane where the corn was thrown, and never put their noses to the ground to help themselves the whole winter. But those that were turned out and not fed from the crib went off to the woods, and in the spring they were as fat as butter, and their tails curled so tight that they could hardly get their hind legs on the ground.'

A SERIOUS DISASTER.—Advices from Paris, under date of November 2d, state that the Department of Marine had just received intelligence of a serious disaster. A vessel Mr. Hilliard (excuse us!) to 'lead that fair circle the grace of her form and lightness of her step.'

JUVENILE MURDER.—A few days since, John Conrad Heidenreich, a boy aged ten years, who was carrying home a basket of chips, in St. Louis, Mo., he was attacked by Theodore Danjars, a lad about the same age, who knocked him down and beat him about the head, choking him at the same time, until Heidenreich's mother pulled the young murderer from his victim, and carried her son's body home. A doctor was called, but the life was extinct. The coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the foregoing statement.

RICHES NOT HAPPINESS.—The late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, when surrounded with immense wealth, and supposed to be taking supreme delight in its accumulation, wrote this to a friend: 'As to myself, I live like a galley slave, constantly occupied, and often passing the night without sleeping. I am wrapped up in a labyrinth of affairs, and worn out with cares. I do not value fortune. The love of labor is my highest emotion. When I rise in the morning, my only effort is to labor so hard during the day that when night comes I may be enabled to sleep soundly.'

According to the Luzerne Union, the village of Kingston in that County, was incorporated into a Borough at the November term of the Court.

Wilmot's Judge and Bigler a Prophet.

The Hartford Reporter announces that Gov. Pollock has appointed David Wilmot to the President Judge of the 13th Judicial District. The term of office commenced on the first of the present month and continues one year. At the next general election the office will be filled by the popular vote.

This act of Wilmot's in returning to the bench after his defeat, will not take the public by surprise. Gov. Bigler said in his speech during the campaign that Wilmot would more probably be the successor of Judge Ballock than of Gov. Pollock; and the remark showed a just appreciation of his character. We know of no instance in our history as a State where a Judge has been so shamelessly regardless of the dignity and purity of the judicial character.—Even Wilmot's warmest friends must lose all respect for the man after this step.—When he resigned his judgeship to enter upon a partisan canvass for Governor, he made a deliberate choice between the sanctity of the judicial station and the exciting conflicts of politics, claiming the latter as his portion. But no sooner was he defeated, than, hot from the conflict, he again dons the ermine and takes his place upon the bench as the embodiment of judicial purity and impartiality. His thirst for office must be inordinate and unquenchable, thus to overstep the bounds of a decent propriety. But what shall we say of a Governor and a Judge who have allowed themselves to be the facile instruments in his hands of keeping in reserve a seat upon the bench to which he might resort in case the people repudiated his pretensions to the gubernatorial office! It may be merely an excess of attachment that induced Judge Ballock to keep Wilmot's seat warm for him while he canvassed the State, and Governor Pollock to make himself a party to the plot, but the public will regard them as a set of petty conspirators who have made themselves ridiculous as well as contemptible.—Harrisburg Union.

Last Monday evening, while going up street and passing the Exchange Block, we observed one of the rooms in the third story of that building very brilliantly illuminated. When lo! we heard a voice, one like that of 'Sarnum's' in the play of William Tell, saying 'Boy Slave, bow to the cap of Gascon, our Governor.' Upon inquiry we were told that a Dramatic Institute was organized in this place, and in that room the Society meet tri-weekly, for the purpose of rehearsing and practicing pieces. We learn also, that the Company design giving a public exhibition on or before Christmas eve.—A Dramatic Institute of this kind, if proper attention be paid to it, is calculated to elevate and enlighten the mind. Success attend you, young men—aim high and dive deep.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN SAHARA DESERT.—At the meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, in New York, on Monday, a paper was read giving an account of the success which has thus far attended the sinking of Artesian wells in the great African Desert of Sahara. The first well was bored in May, 1856, in the basin of Oned river, near Tamerna, by a detachment of the 'Foreign Legion,' conducted by Engineer W. Jus. Water was obtained in June at the rate of 600 hogsheads per hour. The joy of the natives at the discovery was unbounded, and, with great solemnity, they consecrated it by the name of 'The Well of Peace.' Another bore in Tamagna gave 120 qrs. per minute. The temp. of the water in both cases was about 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The supply of water furnished by these wells will, by means of irrigation, produce vegetation where none was ever seen before.

FORFEIT SEVEN STATES.—Would any believe without looking into it, that we are in a fair way of carrying the number of sovereign States, originally thirteen, and thirty-one up to forty-seven! But so it is. In the first place there are Oregon, Kansas and Minnesota, whose constitutions are already formed or forming. It is hoped that they will be admitted the coming winter, making the members of the confederacy thirty-four.—Take New Mexico, Nebraska and Washington, already thriving Territories, will swell the aggregate to thirty-seven. Four new States to be carved out of Texas, according to provisions in the treaty of annexation, will give us forty-one. Two additional States demanded from the area now included in California, would make forty-three. Arizona, Nevada, Dacotah and Columbus Territories, carry us up to forty-six; and lovely Utah will be the forty-seventh. (will Mr. Hilliard excuse us!) to 'lead that fair circle the grace of her form and lightness of her step.'

Mr. Kidwell was preaching some few years ago to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced for his text: 'In my Father's house are many mansions.' He had scarcely read the words, when an old man stood up and said: 'I tell you folks, that's a lie! I know his father well. He lives fifteen miles from Lexington, in an old cabin, and there isn't but one room in the house.'

Messrs. Dewitt & Wheeler have purchased the Chulasky Anthracite Iron Furnace at Red Point, in Northumberland county, with all the real estate belonging to it—also, the Franklin Furnace, in Montour county, with all the real estate lately owned by Samuel R. Wood, Esq., for the sum, it is said, of \$200,000. The works are now in the possession of the new proprietors, and carried on by them in spite of hard times.

AN OX IN A WELL.—A bullock belonging to Mr. Clayton Phipps, in East Whitehall township, Chester county, fell into a cistern sixteen feet deep, a few days ago. The cistern was surrounded by a fence, and the animal having broken down a panel fell backward into it, and soon landed at the bottom. He commenced bellowing which attracted the other animals, who would have probably followed him had they not been arrested and driven off by a woman who happened to be near. The alarm being given about forty of the neighbors soon gathered and the bullock by the aid of a rope and tackle, was hoisted aloft, after three or four hours labor, and delivered from his perilous situation. He weighed about 1700 lbs. and did not appear to suffer in consequence of the accident.

Court Proceedings.

The Court met in Bloomburg on Monday December 7th, Hon. Wm. F. Woodward, Pres.; and Peter Kline and Jacob Evans, as associates, on the bench.

Com. vs. Masberry Hughes.—Recognition in forgery and bastardy. A true bill. Com. vs. George Reple.—Indictment passing Counselor money—true bill; Little, District Attorney for Prosecution; Harley and Clark, for Defense. Verdict, Guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Sentence, eighteen months to the penitentiary, one dollar fine, and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Benj. Wintersteen & John Wintersteen.—Indictment, assault and battery.—A true bill. Com. vs. Mary Sullivan.—Indictment selling liquor. Defendants plead guilty.—Sentence, \$10.00 fine and costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Houghton.—Indictment, forgery and bastardy. The Jury find defendant not guilty. Com. vs. Wm. Houghton.—Indictment, assault and battery. Little, Frezza and Witt, Pros.—Clark and Hurley for Defl. Plea of 'guilty' put in. Sentence, one dollar fine and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Jacob Harvey.—Indictment, Larceny; a true bill. Several indictments were found against different parties, for omission, not repairing or not opening roads, and other misdemeanors.

Com. vs. Wm. Struthers.—Indictment, selling liquors without license. Verdict, not guilty. Com. vs. Eliza Struthers.—Recognition to appear at the next session of court.

Fletcher B. Doulson vs. William Long.—Action on a note, which had been given for the right to make and vend in certain territory, a patent steam. The defence was that the Plaintiff had not performed an agreement made at the time, and as part of the consideration, to wit; to furnish certain patterns; and want of consideration. Verdict for Plaintiff, Clerk for defendant.

Wm. Rittenhouse vs. S. F. Headley.—Action on a promise by the Plaintiff to pay the Defendant a certain sum of money for the consideration that he would vacate a house in which he then resided. Verdict of the Jury, for the Plaintiff, ninety one dollar.

John Snyder vs. Levi L. Tate.—Suit growing out of ordinary business transactions between the parties, and which they had failed to settle. Several points of law were involved in the issue, discussed by the counsel and decided by the court. Verdict of the Jury is that they find for the defendant \$9.50. Clerk, for the Plaintiff, Freeze for the defendant.

Kahler for the use of Wm. Robinson vs. Fred. Rabb.—Action on a Seira Facias. Under the evidence, the Court charged the Jury to find for the defendant.

Court adjourned on Friday morning. The next session begins on Monday, the first day of February.

A GRANDMOTHER AT TWENTY-NINE YEARS OF AGE.—A woman who was recently brought before the magistrates of Wigan, for an assault committed upon a neighbor, affords a striking instance of recklessly early marriages. She is the wife of Patrick Terrace, a tailor. They reside in Douglas Terrace, Wigan. He is forty years of age, and she is twenty-nine. They were married before she had attained the age of fourteen years, she was a mother at the age of fourteen years and seven months. Since that time she has had eleven other children. Strange to say, the eldest girl, who is fifteen years old a few days since, is the mother of two children, the elder of whom is nearly two years of age, she having married earlier in life than her mother. Mrs. Casey is, therefore, at the age of twenty-nine years, the mother of twelve, and the grandmother of two children.—Liverpool Paper.

A WHOLE FAMILY IN JAIL.—A whole family in Bradford Mass. have been committed to jail in Lawrence, every member being addicted to the grossest habit of intemperance. The family consisted of a mother of 55, eldest son 28, another 21, the youngest 15 years of age, and a sister of the mother. The oldest son died on Sunday in prison, of delirium tremens, and the youngest is in a very critical state. The father died some months since in the same manner.

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NEWS ITEMS.

Court meets in Danville on Monday, 21st inst.

In China the natives call an Englishman 'Clay.'

The order of the Knights of Malta originated in Palestine.

Cannatacarine was the Indian name of George Washington.

Arrived.—Mr. Jack Frost. He is rather 'cool' these mornings.

Tennyson the poet, is said to be a hopeless victim to the use of opium.

The Palo Alto Rolling Mill, at Pottsville, Pa., resumed operations last week.

The city of New York, expends daily \$10,000 on cigars, and 8,000 on bread.

A Deputy P. M., has been found robbing the mails at Pierceville, Wyoming co., Pa.

Hon. Erastus Corning has been re-elected President of the New York Central Railroad.

General Walker and his filibusters have been loaded in Nicaragua, by the steamer Fashion.

Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters are reported to be in Paris. Better there than here.

The employees of the Government, at Washington, were paid in silver on the 1st inst., the first time in many years.

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia, was in 1780, and the subscription price was \$50 per copy per annum.

N. P. Willis says that the reason he don't like to drink water is because it has tasted so strong of sinners since the deluge.

'The Northern Democrat' is the title of a new paper about to be commenced at Coudersport, Potter county, by C. B. Colter.

The City of Philadelphia has now outstanding about \$500,000 in city warrants, which the City Treasurer is unable to pay.

The ladies of Williamsport held a meeting on Wednesday, to take some measures for the relief of the poor, during the winter.

THE MORMONS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—This Jewish politico-religious people, if would seem, are determined to show upon upon themselves, the strictest justice which our Government has been so reluctant to administer.

What with former outrages on Governmental and judicial officers appointed by the General Government for the Territory of Utah, complicity with savages in the horrid murders on the Overland Route to California, and their bravado and insults toward the military forces now on their way to that Territory, together with the destruction of the train of seven wagons accompanying the expedition; there has grown into a conviction with our people, if not with our Government, that it is about time to 'let slip the dogs of war,' and reduce the most insulting, refractory, and traitorous combination of persons upon which the sun shines.

Government has tolerated the outrages on all religious equipment and common decency which Mormon polygamy has practiced together with serious and studied 'insult offered for a length of time; but its leniency has been converted into license for intolerable outrages and daring treason. The recent news from the Plains shows them dyed in the blood of peaceful emigrants, and the Indians, incited by the Mormons, have thrown fearful perils of murder and death around every company and every wagon making its way over them. The infuriated and villainous Mormons, more brutal than the Indians, and far more criminal, seem to court a conflict with our Government, and by every insolence and outrage, to solicit what we hope they will get—that is, retributive justice and universal subjugation.

DEATH OF A GREAT MILLIONAIRE.—The London Times, of the 2d inst., contains a long biographical notice of one of the 'merchant princes' of the great metropolis, who has had most extensive relations with this country. Mr. James Morrison, the eminent millionaire in question, died at his seat, Baidon Park, on the 30th ult., aged 68, and worth \$20,000,000, a considerable portion of which, it is stated by the Times, is invested in the United States, and so well invested, too, that it suffers no diminution by the present commercial difficulties. We believe that it was Mr. Morrison who had a suit with the Dry Dock Bank in this city some years since. He went to London a poor boy, and laid the foundation of his great fortune by engaging in the dry goods trade, in which he was the first to introduce the principle of selling at a small profit to increase the amount of his sales. He afterwards invested largely in lands, and owned large estates in several English counties and also in Scotland. He was many years in Parliament, and was always liberal in politics; he was author of a work on the 'Defects of English System of Railway Legislation, and in 1848 a volume was published by Longman containing a selection from his parliamentary speeches. He was a self-educated man, but he possessed a refined taste in literature and art, and had collected a remarkably rich library and a noble gallery of paintings. He was one of the nobles of England who inherited neither a name nor a fortune, nor was indebted for any of his distinctions to the crown or people.—N. Y. Times.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproven by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. Ayer's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to condescend articles that have intrinsic merit which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discredit them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—New Orleans Delta.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—A strong shock of earthquake was experienced in this city at precisely fifteen minutes and thirty seconds past six last evening, causing a good deal of alarm to a large number of citizens, especially those who were at the time in the third or fourth stories of our brick buildings. The windows of the various buildings rattled in a lively manner to the music of creakery and glass-ware, and even pedestrians on the sidewalk were sensibly disturbed in their equilibrium.

Since writing the above, another still more severe shock was experienced, at eighteen minutes past one o'clock this morning. The vibration, as in its predecessor, was from south to north, and violent, though of short duration, not exceeding, probably, more than five or six seconds.—Francisco Herald, Oct. 20.

ONIONS.—I perceive that Senator Hale objects to onions on account of the unpleasant odor which they communicate to the breath. If he will swallow a little vinegar after eating, it will remove the cause of his objection. What is much better in this case, is a few kernels of burnt coffee, taken immediately after eating. It will effectually remedy the evil complained of.—Granite State Farmer.

LEAVE-TAKING.—Dr. O. W. Holmes, in his article, 'The Anterior of the Breakfast Table,' in the Atlantic Monthly, says: 'Don't you know how hard it is for some people to get out of a room after their visit is really over—they want to be off, and you want to have them off, but they don't know how to manage it. One would think they had been built in your parlor or study, and were waiting to be launched. I have contrived a sort of ceremonial inclined plan for such visitors, which, being lubricated with certain smooth phrases, backs them down metaphorically speaking, stern foremost, into their native element of outdoors.'

See advertisement of the British Reviews in another column.