

Compton Paper

Miss Reynolds presents her
kind Compl^s to Mr. Niedwieski
and will feel obliged by
his forwarding by post the
enclosed to Mrs. Schmidt.

Miss R. begs to
add that two letters (not
the unfortunate comforters!)
have never been rec^d. by
Mrs. Schmidt, and can

Mr. N. kindly throw any
light upon the matter as
Mrs. S is most anxious
about them.

Miss K takes
this opportunity to express
her best thanks for all
Mr. Niedwieski's great
attention, and she trusts
he is in the enjoyment
of good health

Thursday Morn^g

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[hymen, 1845]
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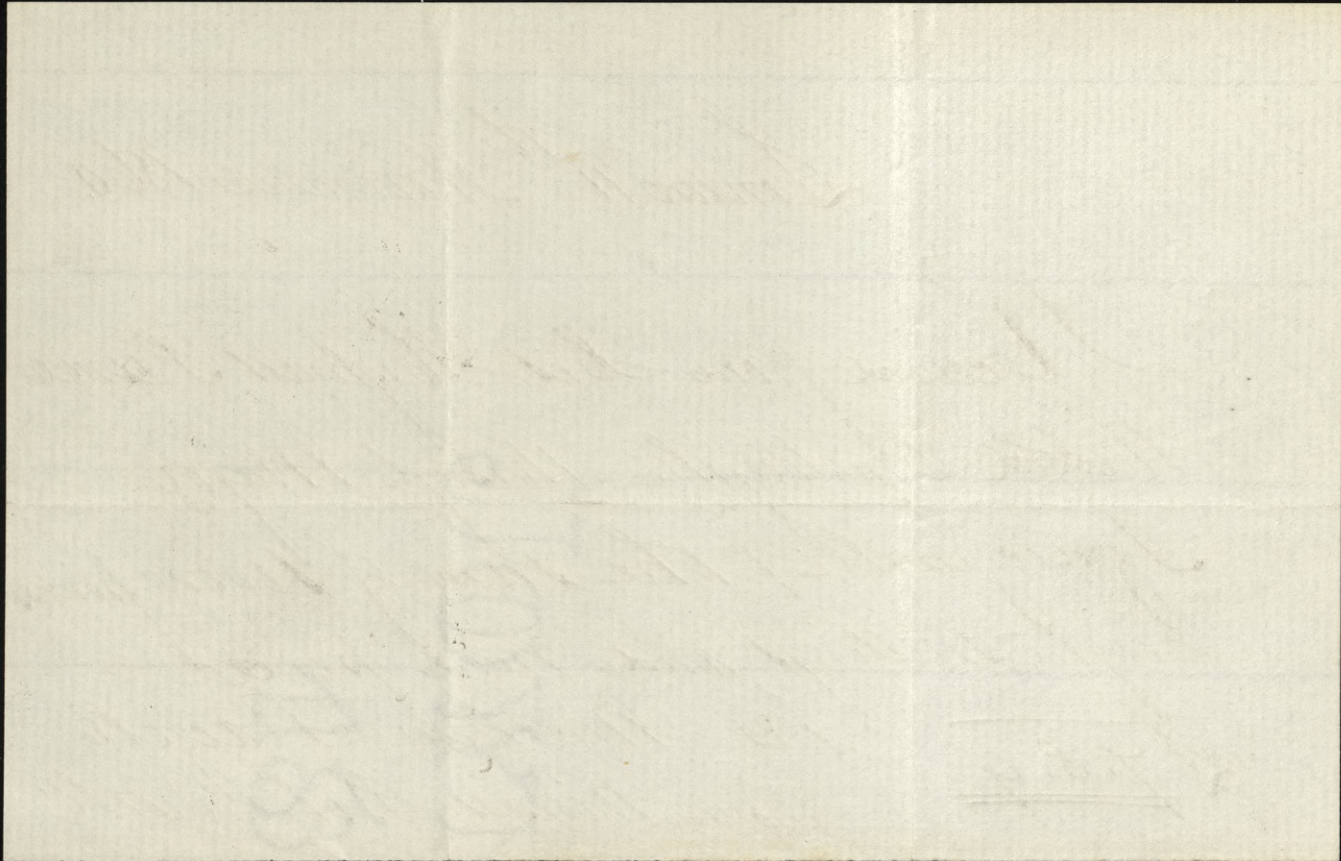
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London 11th November 1860.

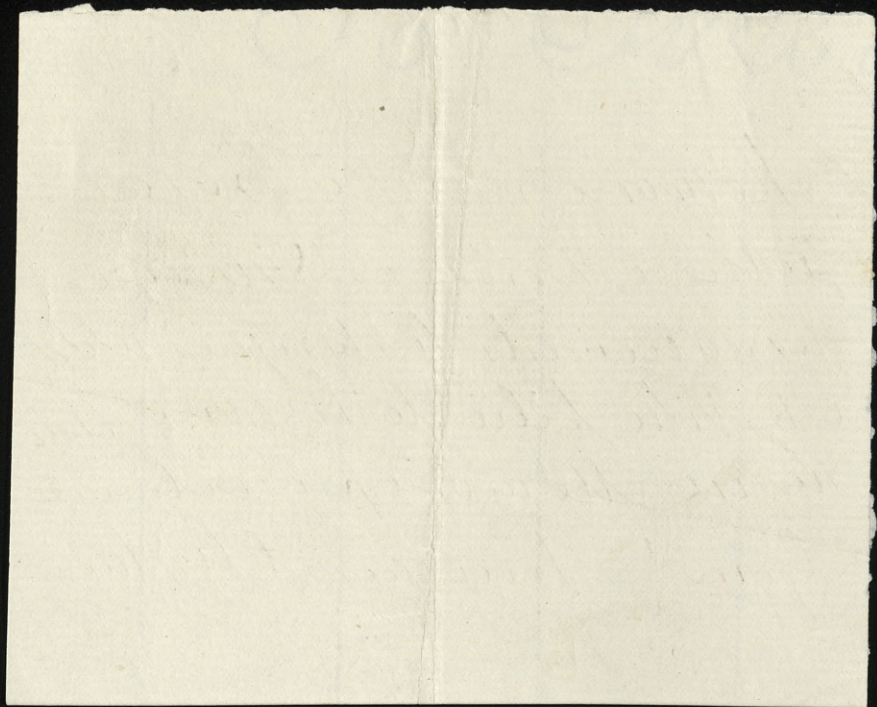
Received from His Highness Prince
~~Arthur~~ Czartowski, through Major
 Sulewski, the sum of seven pounds
 eight shillings and nine pence
 His Matthew Packer
 Master Witness Arthur Packer

L. S. G.



2451

Mémoire relatif à Cracovie
publié à Paris en 1840 avec
des documents historiques relatifs
à la Ville libre de Cracovie fondé
sur un Mémoire présenté à une
Commission Française et Autrichienne



Moin' lina mi latoumye
 lei e Poryn' proude
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 a pacigy l'yt tak wolny
 e' wyruyung z Bern
 e Sobty tu do p'isso
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Munsy Konigze' bo
 man kulle i'nyol
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Scistalei n'agardom
 K. S'ulowet.

S'p'per a' t'vi u'p'rod
 P'w' k'rtte
 r'v'rt' t'hy P'ni S'c
 k'rd'et'

P'rt'bu G. "F'ari"
 P'rt'bu K'om'ony

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
10th inst. in relation to the
above mentioned matter.
I am sorry to hear that you
are unable to attend to the
business of the office at
present. I will endeavor to
attend to the same as far as
possible, and will keep you
advised of the progress of the
same.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John C. [Name]



London 7. 30/9/76
 10 - Duke Street
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For K. Daburka

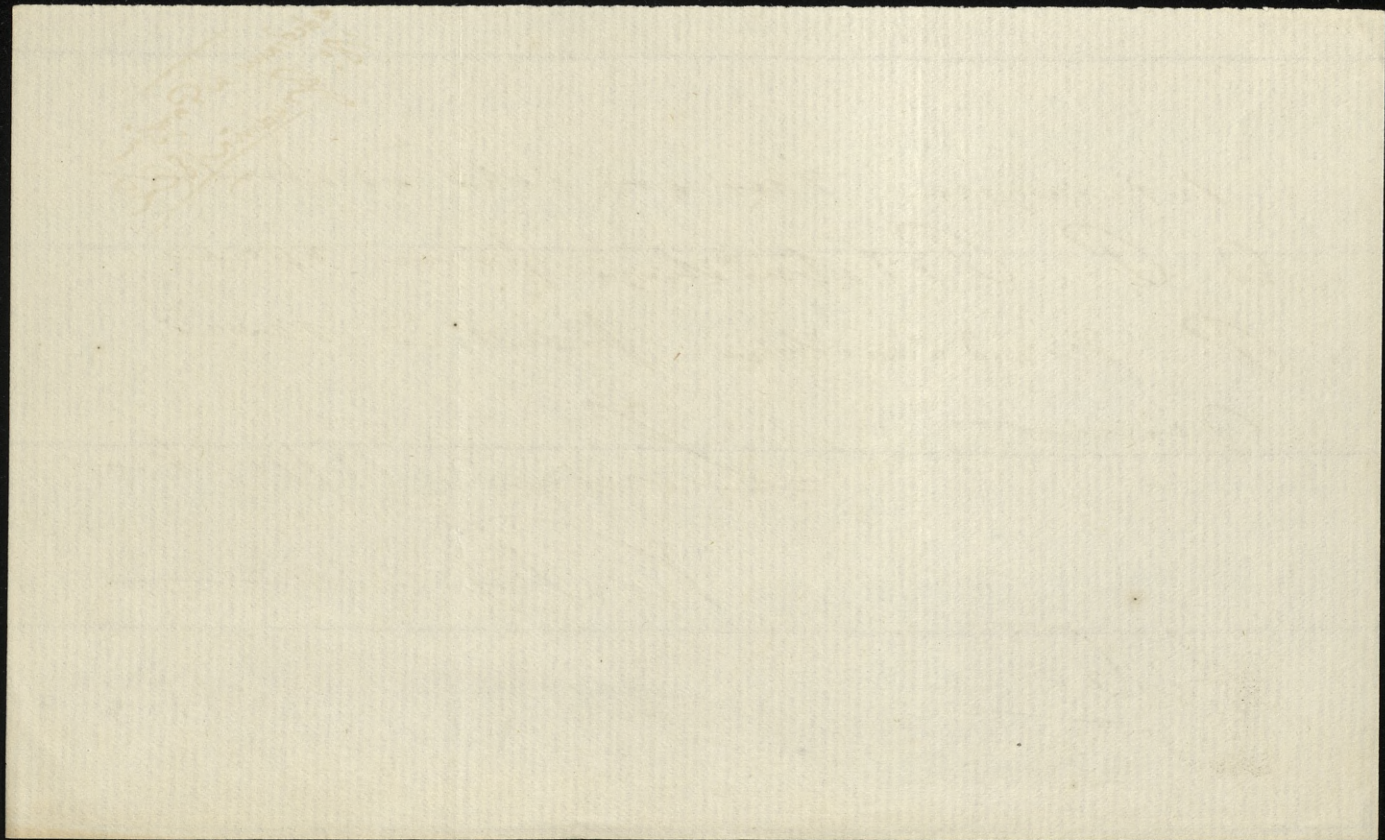
1825

Wiederum sind es ich und
D. P. Wettrichs von mir
P. Wiederum die ersten zwei

Reinert - Londy. d. 12/11/68

H. Wettrich

Ar Co



A POLISH NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

Standard 4 October 1879
(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

At Cracow to-day the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the first work of the celebrated Polish author Kraszewski, who resides at Dresden, was celebrated. Preparations have been made for the *fête* during the last twelve months, not only in Cracow but in the whole of Galizia and other parts of the former Polish Empire—viz., Posen, Congress-Posen, Podolia, Volhynia, and Littauen, in order to give it the form of a great national festivity. From France, England, Turkey, and America, and everywhere where Poles live, numerous addresses and valuable presents were sent to the Polish writer. Dr. Weigel, a member of Parliament, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Theodor Baranowski, went as a deputation to fetch Kraszewski, and more than a hundred and five foreign deputations attended the festival.

The proceedings commenced with a solemn high mass. On his arrival at Cracow yesterday, Kraszewski was welcomed by an innumerable assembly of guests from Bohemia, Moravia, and all parts of the former Kingdom of Poland. Those Russian Poles who came straight from Russia were much annoyed by the Russian authorities as they passed the frontier. After mass, a procession, imposing by its numbers and very picturesque by reason of the rich colours of the Polish national dresses, took place, and conducted Kraszewski to the so-called Tuchhalle, an edifice of the time of Casimer the Great. There he received the deputations and addresses of congratulation. The Austrian Emperor bestowed on him the insignia of a high order; and two Polish Universities also conferred upon the favourite author the Doctor's degree. The ancient capital of Poland, in the name of the entire nation, presented the hero of the day with a silver garland of imitation laurel leaves. Kraszewski is one of the most fertile writers of the present age, his nation hitherto owing him no less than two hundred and sixty works in four hundred and seventy volumes. Josef Ignaz Kraszewski was born at Warsaw on the 28th of July, 1812, and studied at the High School of Wilna, where he showed a considerable talent for writing. His writings, which were of a national character, soon caused him to come in contact with the Russian authorities. He, on this account, gave up his studies and quitted Wilna, retiring to a property belonging to his father, where he continued alternately studying farming and literature. He afterwards settled in Warsaw (in 1859), where he managed the newspapers *Daily Newspaper* and *Polish Journal*, until Russian tyranny forced him to emigrate again to Dresden, where he still resides as the owner of a printing office and an indefatigable author. He has cultivated nearly every branch of his native literature successfully. His "Hymns of Pain," his "Anafielas," several of his dramas, but principally his romances, which greatly surpassed all the badly translated romances current in Poland, made him very dear to his people. His romances are distinguished by their accurate representation of nearly all the social states and classes of his native land.

100, 10s., ham cured for keeping, gold colour, and rich flavoured, extra large, 50, 7s., 100, 13s. 6d., 500, 50s.; carriage paid to London, Birmingham, or Hull. Terms, remittances with order.

DAMSONS.—SEVENTY-TWO POUNDS, for Preserving, SENT on receipt of 17s.; half quantity, 9s. Hampers included.—Apply C. BELL, gardener, Pershore. Reference, Postmaster, Pershore.

PLUMS.—DAMSONS, 72lb. for 16s., or 36lb. for 8s. 6d., hampers included. Unsurpassed for preserves, puddings, &c.—Cheque or P.O.O. to C. SIMPSON, gardener, Pershore. Reference, Gloucestershire Banking Company, Pershore, Worcester-shire.

FOOD of HEALTH
DR. NICHOLS' 8d. per pound.
One meal a day would give Health to Thousands who are now suffering from Indigestion, Constipation, and their attendant Maladies.
Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER makes bread, pastry, puddings, &c., light and digestible. Sold in 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 6d., and 5s. packages. Schools, families, and hotels should purchase the 2s. 6d. or 5s. size, as there is a considerable saving.

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE in SQUARES
Used in the PRINCE OF WALES' LAUNDRY.

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE in SQUARES
Used in the DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH LAUNDRY.

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE in SQUARES
Is used by the Poor because it is Cheap, and by the Rich because of its Beauty.

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE in SQUARES
Beware of Bad imitations. See RECKITT'S NAME On every Wrapper.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS are pre-eminently efficacious in all cases of nervous exhaustion, want of power, &c., as is shown by the mass of testimonials, which are too numerous to be published, except in the pamphlet mentioned below.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN BATTERIES have received during the past 3 years the highest encomiums from the greatest scientific and medical authorities in England and abroad.—For extracts see pamphlet entitled

GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORATIVE of IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY. This little work is specially important to patients who have in vain sought the use of other remedies, and is sent post free for two stamps, on application to
J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT
194, Regent-street, London, W.

HEALTH RESTORED WITHOUT MEDICINE
Constipation, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Nervous Bilious, Pulmonary, and Liver Complaints, Debility, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Fevers, Wasting in Old or Young, Nausea and Vomiting, Sleeplessness, Cured by

DU BARRY'S FOOD IS THE BEST OF ALL.—“Under its influence many women and children affected with atrophy and marked debility have completely recovered.”—B. F. ROUTH, Physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children, London.

DU BARRY'S FOOD SAVES FIFTY TIMES its COST in MEDICINE, restoring the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, good appetite, perfect digestion, new blood, sound lungs and breath, functional regularity, sound sleep, and cheerfulness.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD RESTORES NERVOUS ENERGY and HARD MUSCLES to the most disordered or enfeebled. 33 years' invariable success with old and young. 90,000 Annual Cures.—DU BARRY and Co. (Limited), 77, Regent-street, W., London.
Sold in 2s. Tins (24lbs., 60s.), at 182, Piccadilly; at 127, High Holborn; 4, Cheapside; 5, Great Marlborough-street; 10, Vigo-street; 93, City-road; 44, Barbican; 127, 227, and 252, Oxford-street, and 103, Tottenham-court-road; and at the Grocers' and Chemists'. Avoid Imitations.

GEO. REES.—CHEAP ENGRAVINGS.
Six first-class Steel engravings for 21s.
By Turner, Landseer, Wilkie, and Courbould.
Average size 28in. by 22in.

GEO. REES.—CHEAP CHROMOS.
Four splendid Chromos for 21s.
Published at 4½ guineas.
Some of Birkett Foster's best productions.

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Eight beautiful Oleographs for 21s.
Landscapes, Historical and Lake Scenery.
115, Strand; 41, 42, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden.

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Lat. 278

The Morning Post
Friday
October 9th 1880

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated August 26, 1879) with two codicils (dated the 26th and the 30th of the same month) of M. François Xavier Branicki, late of No. 54, Rue Abbattucci, Paris, who died on November 22 last at Syout, in Upper Egypt, was proved in London on the 18th ult. by Charles Saint Anga Berceon, the executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Madame Pelagie Branicki, born Comtesse Zamojski, his house in the Rue Abbattucci with its dependencies, and the furniture, objects of art, pictures, wines, and all supplies; to his brother, Gregoire Constantine Branicki, and his nephew, Count Ladilas Branicki, one half of his property between them, subject to their paying thereout 100,000fr. to his clerks and servants; 100,000fr. to Miss Constance Gurska; and an annuity of 2,500fr. to his *valet de chambre*, Mohammed Fadil; one-fourth of his property, as reserved by law, to Augustin Branicki; and the remaining fourth of his property is directed to be divided into 10 parts, one part of which he gives to his said brother and nephew to be distributed among the poor; two parts each to his nephews Stanislas Potocki and Antoine Potocki, and the Comtesse de Comminge; and one part each to Alexandre Stylinski, François Sapieha, and his nephew Theobald de Choiseul.

The will (dated May 13, 1874) of Mr. George Checkland, formerly of Leicester, but late of Hawskwick, near St. Albans, Herts, coal and iron master, who died on May 25 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Millicent Checkland, the widow, George Edward Checkland, the son, and George Griffiths Williams, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and all his residential furniture, plate, pictures, books, wines, household effects, horses, and carriages, and an annuity of £1,500 for life, to be reduced to £500 per annum in the event of her marrying again; to his servant, Mary Stuffs, 19 guineas; to his clerks, Arthur Taylor and E. M. Blackwell, £100 each; to the Leicester Infirmary and the Church Missionary Society, £100 each; and to the Leicester Dispensary and the Curates' Augmentation Fund, £50 each. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives in equal shares to all his children.

The will (dated June 12, 1874), with a codicil, of Mr. Robert William Gausson, late of Brookmans Park, Hatfield, Herts, who died on August 11 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Viscount Cole, and Robert George Gausson and Cassamajor William Gausson, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his son, Robert George, £10,000 and his household furniture, effects, live and dead stock; to his son, Cassamajor William, £9,000, in addition to what he is entitled to under testator's marriage settlement; to his executor, Viscount Cole, £100; and legacies to his housekeeper, gamekeeper, steward, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is given upon trust so as to go with his settled estates, and his diamonds, gems, and jewellery are made herloom, to be held therewith.

The will (dated September 4, 1877) with a codicil (dated October 3 following) of Mr. Thomas Veasey, late of South Lodge, Baldock, Herts, who died on August 26 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Catherine Anna Veasey, the widow, and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £50 to the Hitchin Infirmary; 19s. each to the National or Church Schools of Baldock and Weston, Herts; and, after the death of his wife, £300 to the Hitchin Infirmary, £200 to the Baldock Almshouses, and 19 guineas each to the Church Missionary Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England, and the Hunt Servants' Benefit Society.

The will (dated August 18, 1877) of Mr. John Skirrow Wright, chairman of the Birmingham Liberal Association, and M.P. for Nottingham, was proved at the District Registry, Lichfield, on August 7 last, the personalty being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after giving several legacies to his own and his wife's relations, bequeaths £200 each to the People's Chapel, Great King-street, Hockley, the General Hospital, Birmingham, and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; and £100 each to the London Sunday School Union, Old Bailey, and the Birmingham Sunday School Union, all to be paid within two years and free of duty. The whole of the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his wife Mrs. Sarah Wright, for her sole use and benefit during her lifetime, and at her death £5,000 each is given to his daughters, Mrs. Amy Ransom and Miss Kate Wright, and to his youngest son, Harold; £3,000 to the family of his son Egbert; and the ultimate residue to his sons Alfred and Frank, in the proportion of three-fifths to the former and two-fifths to the latter. The testator states he prefers that none of his family should wear any mourning.

The will (re-executed on January 27, 1880) with a codicil (dated March 2 following) of William Watkin Edward Wynn, late of Peniarth, Merionethshire, who died on June 9 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated July 14, 1877) of Mr. Benjamin Dixon, late of Wickham Mills, Wickham Bishops, Essex, miller, who died on July 14 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Robert Walker Dixon and Thomas Butler Dixon, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the London Missionary Society and the Essex Home Congregational Missionary Society; and £50 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Congregational School, Lewisham, Kent, the Essex and Hertfordshire Benevolent Society for the Relief of Dissenting Ministers, and the Essex and Colchester Hospital.

The will (dated July 25, 1879) with a codicil (dated March 9, 1880) of the Rev. George Martin Barrow, late of Writtle, near Chelmsford, Essex, who died on July 25 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by James Scarlett and Frank Pellatt Suthery, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

The will (dated July 31, 1878) of Mr. William Henry Giles Kingston, the well-known writer, late of Stormont Lodge, Willesden, who died on August 6 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Agnes Kingston, the widow, and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate for her own use and benefit. The personalty is sworn under £4,000.—*Illustrated London News*.

ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

OXFORD.

The commissioners resumed their inquiry at the County Hall yesterday morning.

Mr. Evetts was the first witness examined, and in reply to Mr. Cave stated that he was a partner of Mr. Hall's. He thought he was present at the meeting of which Professor Burrows had spoken. It was a meeting of the heads of the party, and it was decided then that Mr. Hall was not to contest the city. He had a subsequent conversation with Mr. Hall, who told him that it was merely a question of finance, and that Mr. Dayman and Mr. Walsh would fight the contest for him for £3,500. As a result of that conversation he went up to London to see about the money. He saw some of the leaders of the party, and the question of money was satisfactorily arranged. He telegraphed to Mr. Hall that the £3,000 would be forthcoming. On his returning from London the decision not to fight the contest was reversed. A day or two after he got home he received a cheque for the £3,000, made payable to himself. He sent it on to Mr. Dayman. He did not know how the £500 was raised, except that it was raised locally. In March he paid Mr. Walsh £374 11s., on the 6th of April £1,000, and on the 26th of the same month £500, but he could not say on account of which election these sums were used. On April 24 he also paid £200, and on the 27th another £250, and nothing was paid until the 4th of September, when £250 was paid again. Those were all the payments he had made to Mr. Walsh. He received the cheque for £3,000 on the 28th of April, and sent it to Dayman on the same day. He was aware of the arrangement made by Mr. Walsh for the conduct of the election to a certain extent. He had charge of the west ward. He had kept no account of the smaller payments he had made, but he had receipts for all the larger ones. He had paid a great many accounts out of the brewery funds, which were in addition to what he paid Mr. Walsh. He paid a considerable sum to people whom he set to watch the proceedings of Mr. Nuttall and Mr. Schnadhorst, from Birmingham. Witness was then examined as to the details of his accounts for the west ward, and explained that there were a great many accounts paid for which he had not had vouchers. Everything was hurry and confusion during the election, and if he had waited for vouchers in every case he was afraid he should never have got through the work.

The Chairman remarked that he was afraid that was hardly an excuse for a non-compliance with the law.

Witness continued that he got as much as he could from Mr. Draper to pay the expenses of the west ward, but after Draper was exhausted he had to resort to the brewery accounts. He had not the least idea how many messengers or clerks were put on in his district, but he should think about the same as the Liberals. He thought, however, that the numbers employed were far beyond their actual requirements. He denied, however, that they were employed with the view of influencing their votes, because nine out of every 10 were members of the Conservative Association. A practice had, however, sprung up in Oxford to expect employment at these elections, and he had documents to show that the same sort of thing had been done in the year 1830. A great many were employed on both sides in 1874, and again in the April election of this year. At the latter they were put upon their beam ends because Mr. Cooper started off by putting on the Liberal staff about 30 of the best Conservatives in St. Thomas District. Witness was then examined with regard to the charges of bribery which were brought against him in the particulars. With regard to one man, he altogether denied the statement, and stated that he was taken to Birmingham and nursed by Mr. Nuttall, from whom he received £18 10s. He had done well on the information he had given against witness, because at the time of the election he was in the greatest distress, and he was now in a flourishing condition, and had a good public-house. In another case witness had gone to canvass a man named Goldney, and asked after a man named Wilkins. He was told by Mrs. Wilkins that Wilkins had gone away because he owed something for coals, and witness believed he said he could settle that and bring him back. He denied all knowledge of several of those who had stated he bribed them, said that he had taxed one man who had stated that the tale was all false, and that those who went up town and told these stories got paid very much better than those who stayed at home and shut their mouths.

By Mr. Cowie—Witness knew that in the particulars there were named a large number of persons whom it was alleged he had bribed. He engaged a few of them, whose names he had mentioned. Some of them might have received payment from him.

By Mr. Ridley—The associations in the different parts of the town were a great help at election times. They would of course give a preference to members in giving employment. They all expected employment. He did not think employment, however, made any difference with regard to the votes. It was well known that some men who worked red had voted blue, and *vice versa*. A great many men would very likely not vote at all if they were not employed in one way or another. Mr. Joyens, who worked with him in the west ward, was the chairman of the association in that district, and he (witness) was the treasurer, but there were no funds. (Laughter.) Subscriptions used to be paid, but they were not paid now. Breakfasts were given at the last election, but the bill for them had not yet been paid. They were also given in April, because he had the bill and paid it. There were 73 charges of bribery made against him besides those which had been mentioned that day (22) in the particulars, principally on the ground of giving colourable employment of messengers. He was not aware that he put these people on, however. He fancied that the people who got up the particulars did not know if he or Joyens was in command in the west ward, but as they were fond of dragging in his name so they charged him. They had to have detectives to watch Mr. Nuttall and his men, because they understood that they were connected with the Birmingham caucus, and they did not know what their proceedings would be. Nuttall's men were about all night, and were duly watched.

Mr. Calcutt was then examined by Mr. Ridley, and stated that he was a town councillor and justice of the peace. He assisted Mr. Cripps in the Conservative interest at the last election at Summer Town. A man named Mathews was introduced to him. He told him that he (witness) had been recommended to him and he would see him on another opportunity. He saw him again at witness's house. He made use of a society sign so that witness was compelled to listen to him. They went deeply into matters of the late election and then went on about the May election. It was Mathews's opinion that Mr. Hall lost the April election through not doing what was usual in Oxford at those times—that was taking on a large number of men in some colourable employment. Witness replied that if they wanted to win they must do so, but that it was useless to employ men unless they could find funds to pay them. Mr. Mathews then hinted to him that if proper persons could be found to employ money would be forthcoming, and he then asked if Mr. Payne was a man who could be trusted. Witness said he thought he was a very proper man to be trusted with such work as this. Mr. Mathews pointed out that it would be highly improper to bribe voters in order to get their votes. That was not his intention at all. What he meant was that they were to give employment to a large number. Witness and Payne then started the flag and bill business, and engaged a large number of men to watch them to see that they should not be pulled down, and some days afterwards they went to Mr. Mathews's house and received bags of money from him, which contained about £40 or £50 each. He understood that they were to spend about £500 in flags and banners, and in this employment Mr. Mathews said if necessary a larger sum was to be forthcoming. He kept on informing them, however, that men were not to be employed to do no work, but that they were to be "put on" and paid liberal.