NONCONFORMIST PERSECUTION.—"1662 *versus* 1872; or WHO ARE THE PERSECUTORS NOW?" Entered at Stationers' Hall. Post free for six stamps, from "Author, Cleothorpe, Grimsby."

JOHN MANN, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of the late JOHN MANN, Deceased, coal merchant, gardener and seedsman, of Framlingham, Suffolk, are requested to send them to me on or before the 25th day of December in the ensuing year, and all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to me forthwith.

CHARLES GOODWIN, Builder.
Framlingham, December 31st, 1872.

JAMES ROWE, Deceased.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having any Claim upon, the Estate of JAMES ROWE, late of Bruisyard, Farmer, formerly of Bruisyard, in the County of Suffolk, are requested to pay the amount of their debts, and to send particulars of claims to us, the undersigned, at Bruisyard, within one month of the date hereof.

EMMA ROWE,
JAMES SNELL,
Executrix and Executor of the late James Rowe.

Bruisyard, December 23rd, 1872.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the Statue 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35.

ALGERNON SIDNEY VANDENBERGH, Deceased.

ALL Creditors of or upon the Estate of ALGERNON SIDNEY VANDENBERGH, late of the Rhywick Lodge, Ipswich, Suffolk, who died in the month of January, 1872, are, on or before the 1st day of February, 1873, to send the particulars of their claims, in writing, to our Offices, No. 10, Silent Street, Ipswich aforesaid, for the Executors of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given, that we shall proceed to distribute the assets in their hands according to the said Will, having regard to the claims only of which they shall have notice.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1872.

GRIMSEY, BLOCK, & WENN,
Ipswich,
Solicitors to the said Executors.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause "UNDERWOOD v. WALSH," 1872. U. No. 44, the Creditors of GEORGE RICHARD PYE, late of Lavenham, in the County of Suffolk, Gentleman (who died in or about the month Suffolk, Gentleman (who died in or about the month of February, 1872), are on or before the 21st day of January, 1873, to send by post, prepaid, to Alfred Joseph Riddle, of 2, Harcourt Buildings, Middle Temple, Barrister, solicitor and conveyancer, Miss Riddle, and Melton, of the firm of Messrs. Miss Riddle, and Melton, the solicitors of the defendant, Francis Eldridge Walsh, the executor of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, at his Chambers, situate at No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on Friday, the 31st day of January, 1873, at Twelve of the clock at Noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1872.

J. A. BUCKLEY,
Chief Clerk.

MILNE, RIDDLE, and MELLOR,
2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London,
Defendant's Solicitors.

Economic Life Assurance Society,

(ESTABLISHED 1823).

38, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

Chairman—Henry Barnett, Esq., M.P.
Deputy-Chairman—Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P.

Invested Profits	£2,800,500.
Annual Income	£348,800.

Mutual Assurance—Guaranteed Bonuses—Low Premiums—Strict Selection of Lives—Large Profits.

N.B.—Policies effected before 31st December, will be first participating, receiving Two Years' Profit, *Bonus* for entry in the present year. Proposals should be forwarded immediately.

For prospectus, published accounts, and further particulars, apply to Mr. A. H. Aldous, Ipswich; or Mr. H. C. Harpham, Ipswich.

FARMING STOCK insured without the average clause by the TOWN & COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), King's Lynn, and 93, Lombard Street, London. The Trustees are

SIR WILLIAM BAGGE, BART., M.P.
CLARE SEWELL READ, ESQ., M.P.
SIR WILLIAM FOWLER, BART.
SOMERVILLE ARTHUR GURNEY, ESQ.

This is a non-tariff Fire Office, every risk taken on its merits. Agents required.

J. KNIGHT LEAKE, Manager.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1807. (FOR LIVES ONLY.)
79, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Income from Premiums	£46,273
Income from Interest	£19,549
Accumulated Funds	£,190,699

Also, a Subscribed Capital of more than £1,000,000.

The Bonuses of Management are about 3 per cent.

At the Quinquennial investigation in August last the sum of £42,000 was set aside for distribution amongst the above and policy holders, an ample reserve having been previously made to meet all future Claims and provide for Bonuses, Expenses, and other contingencies.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Actuary and Secretary.
Agent: Mr. B. Sharpe, Northgate Street

PHŒNIX

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LOMBARD STREET AND CHARING CROSS,
LONDON,
Established in 1782.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS:

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AUDITORS.

John Hodgson, Esq.	Dudley Robert Smith, Esq.
	Walter Bird, Esq.

George William Lovell ..... *Secretary.*
John A. Beresford ..... *Assistant Secretary.*

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favourable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which all claims upon this Company are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its solidity and security, may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than *Ten Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

Insurances with this Company expiring at CHRISTMAS may be renewed with Fidelity Fire Duty Stamps, or they will become Void.

Receipts are now ready at the principal Offices, *Lombard Street and Charing Cross*, and with the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

AGENTS IN SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH	Mr. Henry Chapman, Chemist & Druggist.
"	Mr. Richard Turner, Esq.
"	Mr. Alexander Gibb.
Aldeburgh	Mr. Thomas Downing.
Bury St. Edmunds	Chas. H. Ballen, Upholsterer.
"	Mr. Alfred Ashby, Auctioneer.
Beccles	Alfred Kent, Esq., Solicitor.
Botesdale	Mr. Richard Collins, Chemist.
"	Mr. Alfred Ashby, Auctioneer, &c.
Bungay	Mr. Fred. W. Tewson, Auctioneer.
Framlingham	Mr. Robert Sims.
Halesworth	John Read, Esq., Solicitor.
Long Melford	Mr. Fredk. Thurston, Chemist.
Lowestoft	Mr. Geo. H. Danford, Auctioneer.
Mildenhall	Mr. John Martin.
Stowmarket	Mr. John Langhorne, Publisher.
Sudbury	Mr. A. Smith, Upholsterer.
"	Mr. James Cox, Mills.
Woodbridge	Mr. Robert Seaborne, Auctioneer.
Newmarket	Mr. A. Rogers, Chemist.
Yarmouth	Messrs. Garson Blake & Lovewell Blake.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

THE GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND grant assisted passages to Agricultural Labourers, Navvies, Ploughmen, Shepherds, and a few Country Mechanics.

To Female Domestic Servants, passages are granted without pre-payment. For terms and conditions, apply personally or by letter, at the Office of the Agent-General for New Zealand, 8, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

STEAM. STEAM.

THE NEWCASTLE AND IPSWICH

Steam Shipping Company's

SCREW STEAMER RANSOME

LEAVES Ipswich every Saturday, and Newcastle every Tuesday, calling at other ports if insufficient cargo at Newcastle, unless prevented by unforeseen occurrence. Further particulars may be had by applying to G. H. Hamby, pilot office, Ipswich; and Mr. Joseph Spoor, Ruecastle Clare, Newcastle.

£5 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of the 25th December, or early the following morning, some Person unlocked the granary of Mr. John Garnham, of Tunnington, and stole thereupon about four bushels of beans, and relocked the door. Any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief shall receive the above reward upon application to the above named John Garnham.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED

FOR the Tendring Union Workhouse School, of Church of England principles. Salary £70 per annum, or such further sum as the Committee of Council on Education may award in their Certificates of Merit, with Board, Lodging, and Washing in the house.

The Person elected must conform to the regulations of the Local Government Board, the Committee of Council on Education, and the orders of the Guardians; and be competent to teach the usual industrial training of the boys, and to commence his duties on the 22nd January next.

The Election will take place at the Board Room, Tendring, on Wednesday, the 8th January, at 1 p.m., when and where Candidates must attend and produce applications with testimonials as to character and fitness for the office. The Guardians do not pay travelling expenses.

By order of the Board,
D. MUSTARD,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Board Room, Tendring, 24th December, 1872.

IDIOT ASYLUM, ESSEX HALL, COLCHESTER.

Mr. J. D. WALFORD-GOSNALL,

HAVING several Cases in hand for the next Election, in January, would feel greatly obliged to any friends who would kindly send in their proxies to him as soon as possible.

PUBLIC HALL, WESTGATE STREET, IPSWICH.

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

MR. J. Macnab has induced the Lessee to allow him TWO GREAT HALF-PRICE NIGHTS! on Saturday and Monday evenings, January 4th and 6th, 1873, on which occasion the performances will begin at Seven, with the celebrated Comedietta and pieces: "AN AMBITIOUS WATERMAN; to be followed by "Old Towler;" Hunting Song, in character (by request, Mr. J. Sparrow); Duet, Miss Marie Somerville, in size), Mr. J. Sparrow; Comic Duet (in character), as repeated by her in Brittany, France, for 50 consecutive nights. After which, for the 2nd and fourth time, the screamer, FOR THE MYSTERIOUS SECRET. The whole to conclude with the brilliantly successful Extravaganza BLUE BEARD II. On Tuesday great Extravaganza BLUE BEARD II. On Tuesday great benefit for the Lessee of Mr. Sampson (ex-Mayor), and under distinguished patronage, A HUSBAND'S LOVE! a new comedy from the French; CUPID IN THE COUNTRY; and BLUE BEARD II.

Prices of Admission: Velvet Stalls, 2s.; First Seats, 1s.; Second Seats, Balcony, and Gallery, 6d.; Third Seats, 3d. Commence Saturday at 7.30. Monday and Tuesday to begin at 7.30. Tickets and Places secured at Mr. Haddock's Library.

THEATRE ROYAL, IPSWICH.

MADEMOISELLE BEATRICE

Has much pleasure in announcing that she has made arrangements for the appearance of her

CELEBRATED

London Comedy Dramatic Company,

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, JANUARY the 6th, 1873.

IPSWICH

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART.

THE Committee beg to announce that the above Schools will OPEN MONDAY NEXT, the 7th inst. Classes on the usual days and hours. The next Government examination will be held in May next. All persons desiring to be examined must send in their names to the Secretary on or before March 8th.

For further particulars apply to the Master, Mr. W. T. Griffiths, during class hours.

A. C. E. BACON,
J. D. PIPER,
} Secretaries.

2nd SUFFOLK

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

Prize Fund Entertainment will be given

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1873,

At the Castle Hall, Framlingham.

A Grand Pianoforte is engaged for the occasion.

IPSWICH & EAST SUFFOLK

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY,

A LECTURE

Will be delivered

On THURSDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1873,

In the

TOWN HALL, TOWER STREET,

BY GEORGE MAW, ESQ., F.G.S.,&c.,

(Who will be attended by a person in full Moorish Dress)

ON

VISIT TO MOROCCO,

And the

ASCENT OF THE GREAT ATLAS,

Illustrated by Maps, Diagrams, &c.

PROGRAMME.

Ethnology of Barbary, Journey to Mogador, a Moorish Dinner Party, the great Argan Forest, Journey across the Plain of Morocco. The City of Morocco, its rulers and inhabitants, a Diplomatic Tussle. Moorish Escort, Journey from Morocco to the Atlas, Ascent of the great Atlas, Manners, Customs, and Punishments of Morocco, Moorish Wedding. Natural Productions, Geology, Botany, and Zoology of Barbary.

To commence at Eight o'clock.

ADMISSION FREE, BY TICKETS ONLY.

Which may be obtained of Messrs. Smart and Damant, Butter Market; Mr. W. Hunt, Tower Street; Mr. Haddock, Ancient House, Butter Market; or of Mr. B. B. Parker, Fore Street.

A Collection will be made after the Lecture, in aid of the Funds of the Society.

IPSWICH AND SUFFOLK

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

THE SHAREHOLDERS are informed that the ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Society, No. 2, Princes Street, Ipswich, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 9th instant, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, when the Report of the Committee will be read, and the usual Annual Business transacted.

JOSEPH PEARCE,
Secretary.

Ipswich, January 3, 1873.

Suffolk Agricultural Association.

TOWNS in East Suffolk desirous of entertaining the Association at its Annual Exhibition, in or about July next, are requested to forward their applications to the Secretary, on or before Friday, January 10th.

The Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation already sent by Woodbridge.

By order, ROBERT BOND, Secretary.
Offices: Old Bank House, 6, Butter Market, Ipswich.

IPSWICH

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

SPRING SESSION, 1873.

ON TUESDAY, January 14th,

A CO-ED. SOCIAL CONCERT

Under the Direction of MONTEM SMITH, Esq.

ARTISTES.

Madame Clara Suter,	Mr. Montem Smith,
Master Master (*of West minster Abbey*),	Mr. Chaplin Henry.

Violin:—Mr. Viotti Collins.

ON TUESDAY, January 28th,

T. H. THOMAS, Esq., "Italian Art, from Cimabue to Raphael," profusely illustrated by Series of Photographic Slides, exhibited by powerful Oxy-Hydrogen Lime-Light.

ON TUESDAY, February 11th,

A Musical, Vocal, and Humorous Entertainment on the Ancient Ballads and Modern and Humorous Songs of England, by ERNEST WALCOT, Esq.

ON TUESDAY, February 25th,

Rev. J. CROMPTON, on "Storms and Hurricanes, their Laws and Effects."

TUESDAY, March 11th,

A GRAND CONCERT

Under the Direction of THEODORE DISTIN, Esq.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.—A Subscription of 2s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance. Chess Club:—2s. 6d. per annum extra.

ADMISSION TO THE LECTURES.

TO MEMBERS.—Tickets for the Course of Lectures (admitting Members only) Front Seats, 2s.; Back Seats and Gallery, 1s. Privilege Ticket for the Course (admitting a lady only), Front Seats, 1s.; Back Seats and Gallery, 6d.

TO NON-MEMBERS.—For each Lecture, Front Seats, 2s.; Back Seats and Gallery, 1s.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

E. H. DRUMMOND,
Secretary.

BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

A TURNKEY for the Borough Gaol is wanted. He must be capable of instructing the male prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic when required. His age not exceed 40 years. Salary 22s. per week.

Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the Office of Mr. John Oxford, jun., Clerk to the Justices, on or before the 10th instant.

FOX HUNTING AND DOG AND FOX POISONING AT SCole.

Sir Edward Kerrison presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Ipswich Journal*, and would feel obliged by the insertion of the accompanying correspondence and notices.

Oakley Park, 2nd January, 1873.

The Chauntry, Norwich, Dec. 27th, 1872.

Sir,—We are requested by our client, Mr. Frederick Crawshay, to write to you on the subject of the trespasses committed by you upon his property at Scole, while hunting your pack of fox hounds.

He informs us that he has verbally given notice to you and your servants to keep off his lands, but without effect.

We now beg to enclose you a formal notice, and remain,

Sir, your obedient servants,
BLAKE, KEITH, & BLAKE.

Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart.,
Brome Hall, Scole.

To Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Baronet, of Broome Hall, and Oakley Park, in the County of Suffolk.

I hereby give you notice not to enter or trespass upon any of the lands and hereditaments belonging to me, situate at Scole, in Norfolk, for the purpose of hunting or for any other purpose, or under any pretence or pretences whatsoever. And that from you shall be the receipt of this notice, you will be deemed a wilful trespasser, and proceeded against accordingly.

Dated this twenty-second day of December, 1872.

FREDERICK CRAWSHAY.
By Blake, Keith, & Blake,
His Agents.

Eye, 2nd January, 1873.

Dear Sirs,—We are requested by Sir Edward Kerrison to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., enclosing a formal notice from Mr. Frederick Crawshay, not to trespass upon his lands at Scole for the purpose of hunting, and threatening that in the event of your doing so, he will proceed as a wilful trespasser, and proceeded against accordingly.

In your letter it is stated that verbal notice had been given to Sir Edward Kerrison and his servants to keep off Mr. Crawshay's land, *but without effect*.

In this respect you have been misinformed.

On the 26th ult. the hounds were in full pursuit of a fox, which had crossed the county river from Sir Edward Kerrison's park, and ran in the direction of one of Mr. Crawshay's small coverts. A man came to Sir Edward and gave him warning not to trespass, and the moment it was ascertained that the fox had gone into the covert, the hounds were called off, and taken quietly out of the covert by the side of it to the road, picked up the scent and ran to Dickleburgh. Not more than one or two hounds entered the covert. Neither Sir Edward nor any of his servants had anything to do with the land at all, and his whip went on foot only into one field to draw the hounds to him.

As Mr. Crawshay has for this trifling, and, in fact, unauthorised trespass, thought his rights to resort to legal process, we are requested to place on record the following facts:—

Mr. Crawshay is the owner of a small property at Scole, containing some 80 acres, forming a narrow strip of land, in no part exceeding the breadth of one or two small fields, and bounded by the turnpike road on one side, and the estate of Mr. Wilson, of Redgrave Hall, on the other.

There are some inconsiderable plantations upon it, and it is adapted for large numbers of pheasants to be reared there. In May and June last many dogs were killed in Scole and its neighbourhood, by means of poisoned meat thrown into the roads, and thrown over the fences into the adjoining fields. The stomachs of two of these poisoned dogs and of a fox were examined, and upon analysis were found that in each instance death had been caused by strychnine.

Public indignation was very naturally aroused at these outrages. A reward was offered for the discovery of the perpetrators, and subscribed largely.

There was no reason to suppose Mr. Crawshay had any concern in these acts, but in November last, a letter was addressed to him by Mr. Wilson, the occupiers tenant of Mr. Wilson's adjoining farm (and upon which Mr. Crawshay's pheasants principally feed, and whose crops do not suffer much from them), which was sent to Mr. Crawshay's land, and that gentleman told him that he had shot and poisoned eight or nine foxes, and that if the keepers, he would take it to the Gamekeeper he would get 10s. for it.

Upon analysis this fox was found to have been poisoned in the same manner as the dogs and fox which had been poisoned in the previous month of June.

In consequence of these facts public suspicion fell upon Mr. Crawshay, and Sir Edward Kerrison, through his agent, sent him the Act of Parliament, 1864, and then received the following letter:—

"Mr. Crawshay presents his compliments to Sir Edward Kerrison, and begs to be informed of a conversation he has had with Dr. Curtois on the subject of fox poisoning. Mr. Crawshay thinks it right to inform Sir E. Kerrison that he has heard that one or more utterly false reports are in circulation, he must state that, although he has certainly laid poison on his own land for the purpose of destroying vermin, he has never laid it where the act was illegal. Mr. Crawshay found it necessary to use poison, having been much troubled by the work of vermin on his own land, the foxes also having done much harm, destroying a great many of his pheasants and poultry, but the report that he has laid poison (or authorised any other person to lay poison) on any land, not his own, is perfectly false.

Many of Mr. Crawshay's neighbours (as well as himself), do not approve of foxes being turned down, their wild nature being thus consulted.

Scole Lodge, Nov. 28th.

With reference to 'this letter' we are requested to state:—

1. That no fox has ever been turned down upon Mr. Crawshay's land, nor has one been turned down this season within five miles of it.

2. That after cub hunting in Sir Edward Kerrison's coverts foxes would naturally leave for a day or two, and would probably be caught by the large quantity of game kept by Mr. Crawshay upon so small an area, and also by the poisoned meat purposely laid for their destruction.

3. That Mr. Crawshay never made any complaint to Sir Edward Kerrison, nor was the latter, until the receipt of this letter, at all aware that he was suffering from the poisoning of his land.

Mr. Crawshay's letter contains a distinct admission upon which—and the evidence in existence—he might have been prosecuted to conviction under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and many of Sir Edward Kerrison's friends were of opinion that such a course should be taken.

Sir Edward Kerrison being desirous of living on friendly terms with all his neighbours, called at Mr. Crawshay's house on the same direction, which for an explanation would be arrived at. He could not be seen, but Sir Edward was able to leave a message that he quite accepted the statement that Mr. Crawshay had not laid poison, or authorised it, and expressed a hope that the matter would be at an end.

The response to this friendly step arrives in the shape of your letter and notices. Sir Edward Kerrison also saw Mr. Mann, of Thelton Hall, to whose keeper Mr. Crawshay had directed one of the poisoned foxes, and Mr. Mann expressed himself much pleased, indignantly repudiated any participation, either by himself or keepers, in those outrages.

This is the first occasion Sir Edward Kerrison has ever in his life had with a neighbour about game or hunting, and he has the greatest repugnance to publishing these facts, but feels it to be proved by his conduct, but as a Master of Fox hounds who, from ill-health, is often unable to attend his own meets, he feels bound to make them known, so that his friends may not be subject to the unpleasant exercise of being pass with which is he now threatened, and which contrasts so strongly with the universal kindness he has met with in both counties.

We are, dear Sirs, yours truly,
LAWTON & WARNES.

Messrs. Blake, Keith, & Blake.

"The Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Act, 1864. Sec. 2."

Every person who shall knowingly and wilfully set, lay, put, or cast out any flesh, fish, fowl, or food, mixed in or upon any land, any flesh or meat which has been mixed with, or steeped in, or impregnated with poison or any poisonous ingredient or any substance which is or flesh poisonous and calculated to destroy life, shall, upon a summary conviction thereof, forfeit any sum not exceeding £20, to be recovered in the manner provided by "The Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act, 1863."

A LARGE FARM.—Mr. George Grant (late senior partner in the firm of Grant and Gask, Oxford Street), has purchased an estate of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres, in Ellis County, Kansas, upon the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway. In two years time he expects to have upon it 50,000 head of live stock; and he has already commenced the formation of a shorthorn herd from the great Grevedge, Mr. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Lower Canada. An interesting letter in *Bell's Weekly Messenger* last week, from Mr. W. Carr, describes the philanthropic as well as business projects of this great emigrant proprietor and agriculturist.

THE MONKEY AND THE CRAB.—A fishmonger's boy, with a basket of crabs on his arm, was, the other day, passing the monkey's house in the Zoological Gardens, when the idea struck him that it would be amusing to give a crab to one of the monkeys which held out its hand" pitifully for food; all the while, the boy, who looked as it curiously, then raised it to its mouth. The crab—hitherto inert—now recovered his self-possession, and took hold of the monkey's nose between its large claws. The other, with a piercing scream, rushed to the roof of the building, clinging to a cord. The crab continued to maintain its hold, the monkey frantically endeavouring to tear it away. Weary of the struggle, he suspended himself to a bar by the tail, and swung violently to and fro, hoping thus to shake off his enemy; the other appeared to be enjoying the joke, and looking with astonishment at the strange spectacle. Suddenly the poor animal became motionless. He let go the bar to which he had been suspended, and, falling headforemost, was killed instantly, his nose still in the claws of his persecutor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

To the Editor of the Ipswich Journal.

SIR,—If you will permit me to occupy a short space in your next Saturday's impression for the purpose of offering a suggestion to my fellow-working men of Ipswich and its neighbourhood, and in fact to all those inhabitants who study the interest and welfare of the town generally, I shall be much obliged to you. As "brevity is the soul of wit" I will endeavour to be as concise as possible, and immediately come to the point by laying before you the suggestion for your consideration, after which I will subjoin a few reasons why I have been led to lay it before the public. It is as follows:—"That a subscription list be drawn up and handed round to the employés of the principal firms in the town for the purpose of presenting Mr. Curtis George, jun., of Ipswich, with a small testimonial as a slight acknowledgment of the onerous and gratuitous duties he has so willingly and admirably discharged in connection with the public works in the town for the past several years, and especially for the unprejudiced, energetic manner in which he has recently fought for the liberties of the Ipswich public in the parliamentary inquiry concerning the grievous pressure upon them by the ridiculous and contumelious clauses of the Licensing Act."

From personal conversation I find it is the express wish of the majority of artizans both at Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head's, and also at Peter's Foundry, that Mr. Curtis George should be slightly remunerated for the interest he has taken in them and the town, both morally, socially, and mentally. Fighting for the independent rights of his fellow-workmen lately has cost him a deal of time, and expense. He was, I believe, the chief instigator of the recent glorious and successful meeting at the Public Hall; he was the first who commenced rolling the stone of "redress," and by his perseverance effected the long desired attainment of a claim, viz. (in literal language) in putting a flaw in the new "Gladstonian Curfew Bell!" Because, it must be remembered, that the Licensing Act was not only confined to the general good of Ipswich alone, but to the country at large. My meaning may be further illustrated by the following extract from the *Manchester Examiner & Guardian* of the 21st ult. In his leading article the writer says:—"The working men of Ipswich are to be congratulated on having set a noble example to the rest of the country. Such a testimonial as is wanted in the large provincial towns are such men as Mr. Curtis George and Mr. Oubridge, to set the ball of agitation going. Nothing would more effectually do this than a meeting will speedily dissipate the minds of vacillating politicians of any Permissive proclivities they may have imbibed, and deal a death-blow to further attempts at paternal legislation."

But we have heard of Mr. Curtis George's name before and foreign to what is quoted above. His name is synonymous with all good endeavours in the formation of benevolent institutions, &c. It may be expected to mention just one or two, in order to satisfy the minds of the sceptics, and for the benefit of those who are not lately known him. (1) A short time ago he displayed great ardour in forming a Working Men's Club in the parish of St. Clement's, and St. Peter's. (2) He is a philanthropist, and friend of his fellow working-men, and deserving of a small presentation to convince him that his untiring labours have not been forgotten nor unnoticed. He could have made this appeal personally, but I felt convinced that if I did so I should disappoint a great many, who, doubtless, would not have had the opportunity of contributing.

A subscription list will be handed round in a few days. Thanking you, Sir, in anticipation, for your space,

Believe me, yours obediently,
EXCELSIOR.

Ipswich, January 1st, 1873.

THE DECORATIONS AT CLOPTON CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Ipswich Journal.

SIR,—The correspondent who has sent you an account of the Christmas decorations in Burgh and Clopton Churches seems to me to have made an invidious comparison. Let me remind him that it is a very high duty to decorate our Parish Church did so to the honour and glory of God, and not with any thought of rivalry with other Churches, far or near; certainly not in any hope of being advertised or globbated in a newspaper.

Perhaps when next he pays us a visit of inspection he will accept the offer of a seat (which was made but declined), and not run the hazard of dislocating his neck by peeping on tiptoe through the windows in the twilight. Perhaps him it is not a dignified position but very "artificial."

If he had inspected the work of the ladies, who so kindly undertook the work, he would have observed a one whose loving fingers were lying idle perforce in a sick room), from the interior instead of the exterior of the Church, he would have seen those "devices," as he calls them, in which natural leaves and berries are used in far larger quantities than he imagines.

But we have yet to learn the reason why white wool, tinsel paper, and such like artificial illusions are so much mired in one column of your paper, and our unfortunate wreaths abused and forbidden in another. Surely both are artificial.

Comparisons are proverbially odious; but if imported into matters of this kind, then they are simply impertinent.

I am, Sir,
ONE WHO ENTERS IN BY THE DOOR.

A BRAVE SUFFOLK MAN.

To the Editor of the Ipswich Journal.

SIR,—I hope you will be able to insert in your impression on Saturday next the accompanying extracts from a letter written by Mr. Arthur Cooke, 3rd officer on board the "Ocean Queen," dated July, 1873, lat. 37° 30' S.; long. 18° 20' E. It may be interesting to your readers to know that the young man who speaks so modestly of his part he played on the occasion lived his early years in Suffolk.

I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY S. DICKINSON.

Chittisham Vicarage,
December 30, 1872.

"During a very heavy S.S.E. gale, accompanied by a tremendous sea from the same direction, which for a ship bound to Melbourne, must be a dead head wind, we lost our head sail in a heavy squall. The ship then completely unmanageable for the want of them, as she would not lie to the wind. We had made several attempts to get a fore-topmast staysail bent during the forenoon, but had been unsuccessful, and then a huge sea would break right over the fore part of the ship, and the bowsprit and jibboom would be under water for several minutes, the concussion of the foremast as we plunge with less violence; we then got a sail out on the boom—four men and myself went out to bend it. For half an hour we had a very dangerous job, and nothing would have finished it, and we should have been out of danger—when a tremendous sea came, rolling along like a mountain. They said on board they could not see the sail for the foam, and I thought I, too, but as I recovered herself, they saw that three out of the five were missing. Instantly the cry "Man overboard" was taken up throughout the ship, I did not know it, but I was taken me to relate, all hands rushed on deck. Life buoys were thrown. The man who was next to me at the time was rather anxious for me to get hold of a life buoy at once. One poor fellow was never seen; I supposed he struck the ship's bottom, and sunk at once. I have already said what a heavy gale was blowing at the time. It was dangerous to do one thing but to keep the ship round on the other tack. At this time she was drifting boldly away from the wind, at the rate of ten knots an hour. The men who had been in the boat, as we were, therefore, right away to windward of the ship. While the captain and others were getting the ship round, I was ordered to the main chains (follow to by and get a boat out. While the ship was coming round to the wind, the sea was making a clean breach right over her, lot of course she was for some time in the trough of the sea. Our boat was hanging by a single tackle, we had to cut a boat adrift; made a good rope fast to her, watched for a large wave to go by, and launched her over this tackle. Jumped in, and pushed off, with only a few hands, to make a jump for the boat, as she rose and fell, sometimes high above the ship's bulwark, and then again down far below her bottom. As one man and myself were jumping, hand in hand, the boat swerved from under us, and of course we jumped into the sea; but as we were both quite at home in the water, the next sea that came brought us back to the ship. Long before this we had all thrown off our upper clothing, ready to swim. At last five men, myself, five oars, a rudder, and a tin to bale with, got into the boat; the rope which had led us to the ship was cut, and we were adrift. It is needless for me to say what a hard time we had, trying to get to windward, in this wind and sea both against us, and one plank of the boat's bilge stove in, and we had to take our caps and socks, and anything we could get hold of, to stop the leak. For the whole long and dreary hours we were in that boat, with the ship all the time drifting away from us. They fired guns, sent up blue lights, did every thing to try and get the boat back to the ship. When at last we gave up, and gave the boat up, I felt very much inclined to turn to the ship—it was then daylight—a long way to leeward, as she rose and fell with the heavy sea. I can hand" remember I got on board: all I know is, I was lashed to a rope fast to the four men who were with me one after the other, and when I became sensible again, I was in my cabin, with a terribly bruised body. The poor fellows must have never seen anything of us, resolved to be captain and all hands thought the boat and all in her had gone to the bottom."

Miss Caroline Berncastle, aged 54, has committed suicide in the Baths at Brighton. The deceased lady could hardly be induced to leave the room of her Country Registration Association (Mr. Henry Kett Tompson, and now, within a few days, his good friend Mr. Barnabas Bond, who had the honour of according his honourable and distinguished guest, Mr. Disraeli, a dinner, was quite sure that was a loss they would all commiserate. (Hear, hear.) Turning from local to Imperial politics, they had heard it said that the Conservatives had lost a great opportunity during the last session—they had lost the chance of turning out the Liberal Government (Cheers.) Perhaps they did not think this; for, however, thought it was time for them to do things more bad to worse, as he believed they were getting. He hoped the Conservatives would never take office again unless they could do it in a manner in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) He would rather not do so, on account of the faults of their opponents. He would rather that the Conservatives should keep in opposition for ever, unless they were sent to the front by the voices of the people of the country (hear, hear); and this, he believed, would take place at the next general election. (Cheers.) He did not think that the place of the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons had been sufficiently appreciated during the last session. The attitude he then maintained was honourable, dignified, and statesmanlike. (Cheers.) Mr. Disraeli had showed that he had preferred the honour of his country to a party triumph, and his loyalty to his Queen to the tripping up of his opponents.

THE MEMBERS FOR SOUTH NORFOLK ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On Wednesday evening, Sir J. R. Buxton and Mr. Clare Sewell Read, members of Parliament for South Norfolk, met their constituents at the Market Tea at the Swan Hotel, Harleston. The chair was taken by John Edmund Bacon, Esq., and the vice-chairs were occupied by J. C. Miles and E. A. Holmes, Esqs. Amongst other gentlemen present were E. B. Adams, Esq.; Bungay; C. O. H. Drury, Esq., Messrs. Jos. Stanley, Thornham; Jas. Stanley, Thornham; T. W. Gaze, Thornham; —Ling, Weybread; —Clutten, Fressingfield; Walter Chaston, E. J. Everson (Conservative registration agent for the Eastern Division), T. W. Etheredge, M. Westgate, James Read, John Aldous, George Gedney, P. Goulder, George Durrant, Edward Mayes, A. Cracknell, W. Chaston, J. C. Miles, R. Woods, John Bloy, —Bye, Tom, R. Ayton, and H. Read. The company numbered about 100, and a capital tea was admirably served by Mrs. Youngman.

The Chairman, in introducing the toast, "The health of the Members for South Norfolk," said the retrospect of the past year might not have been satisfactory to some of them, and to most of them it was the reverse of satisfactory. The position of the country had not been maintained as it ought to have been, and in a Liberal Parliament, there had not been proper management. We had to pay three millions of money to America, and that would have to be taken from the money which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had put in the treasury by a kind of mistake. He felt that if our case had been right, and had been properly presented before the arbitrators, we should not have had to pay for it. (Hear, hear.) The money could have to be taken from the hard earnings of the people, and was the money which had been overcharged on the Income-tax, and it was a very hard thing to have to pay it back, just as we might have expected a reduction of the Income-tax. The Chairman also alluded to the Ballot Act, which would, he said, give a little trouble to the people. He did not, however, fear the result, and urged upon them not to mind the trouble. The Chairman then proposed the toast, observing that Mr. Read (who was well remembered by those who knew the Chairman) could say would enhance his merits in their estimation. Sir Robert Buxton was, as they knew, a colleague who assisted Mr. Read and the Conservative interest. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Sir Robert J. Buxton, who was received with great cheering, said it was a pleasant thing to see so large a gathering before him, because it showed that whatever had taken place they still possessed the confidence of their constituents. (Cheers.) Perhaps, in the future, he might be afforded to them whenever a general election took place. (Cheers.) That might be sooner than many in that room might think. He felt it was a time for all to assist his constituents, not only politically, but in every possible way. They would agree with him that the very first principle to be acted upon in an agricultural community was the prosperity of the land, the joint influence of the landlord and the tenant, as productive as possible. (Hear, hear.) Of late years there had been great inventions of machinery which would, probably, in future to a great extent supersede manual labour, and render the farmer more independent of the labouring man, who in these times—he did not know whether that was a change for the worse—was becoming more independent of them. It was wrong to expect that a tenant could improve his farm unless he had tolerable certainty that he would reap the