

friends of the meeting were consulting on the best plan to be adopted, the resolutions proposed by the ministerial party were read, with the exception of the first. They were seconded but no vote was taken on them.

The next thing we would notice is Mr. Turnbull's speech. We regret that that gentleman is no better acquainted with his own talents. If he had a thorough knowledge of them, we are sure he would never address a public meeting. His language was so low and profane that it ought not to appear before the public. Thus we dismiss his zealous and loyal speech. The anonymous writer said, that the chairman, preplexed by the occurrences of the day, retired from his seat, and the secretary evaporated in an alien fume. By the advice of their friends they retired into the house, for the purpose of presenting the Petition, (which had been previously read), for signatures. The number obtained on that day were nearly two hundred.

The fact seems to be that three or four of the ministerial party make more noise than fifty who support the rights of the people. The consequence is that the noisy men think that they are every body, when in fact they are much like Paddy's screech owl—more noise than substance.

JOSEPH P. CAVERLY, Chairman. ANSON HAYDEN, Secretary.

Bellville, 28th April, 1827.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

I Andrew H. Hutton, of New-Castle, lately a common drunkard, having been cured by Dr. Chamber's medicine, as I trust, hereby wish to testify before my friends and acquaintances, the public, and all drunkards, to the efficacy of this medicine. I am 57 years old, have a wife and eight children. I have for twelve years been a hard drinker. My usual quantity lately was about five quarts of liquor a week. The loss of time by my drinking was to the worth of about three dollars a week. The money which I spent weekly for rum was about 62 cents. I was much weakened in body, my limbs trembled, my eyesight sometimes almost failed. I was compelled by my dreadful thirst often to get up at night and drink. Sometimes I was crazy, and would threaten people in the streets in fits of intoxication seeking to quarrel with them. My wife having already borne and suffered more than I could write on paper, though she has always been a kind companion and an industrious woman, was about leaving me for my intolerable drunkenness. In short, if any one wanted to say another was the worst man in town as to drinking, he would most likely say he was "as bad as old Hutton."

I began to take the medicine in liquor, but my thirst raged so that while taking it, I would drink often without the medicine and get drunk. All hopes of its doing me good seemed gone. But after the last dose, I began to nauseate liquor, and though I took but half the usual quantity for a confirmed sinner, or the whole of the usual quantity for "a young beginner," as Mr. Chambers calls it, I have lost all taste for ardent spirits, and have not drunk nor wished to drink a drop since the 26th March last, the day after I took the last of the medicine. My body now begins to feel vigorous; my hand, that shook so when I tried to pour out a cup of coffee as to spill half of it, is now firm and steady, my eye sight is improved. I sleep well at night, and do not matter and talk as I used to. My appetite is good, eating as much in one day as I formerly did in six. I can work at my trade all day, and do more work now in one week than I formerly did in three months. Decent people are willing now to talk with and employ me. As for my wife, she says she is "in a new world." I wish to thank God for his mercy to me, and hope I shall never fall into this vice again, though I shall if he does not keep me. I earnestly recommend this medicine to all the drunkards in Delaware, who are ruining soul and body by pouring down rum into their throats.

ANDREW H. HUTTON, New-Castle, April 13, 1827.

I certify that I administered the medicine to Andrew H. Hutton, from time to time, and that every fact mentioned above to which my knowledge can extend is true.

WM. S. BARR.

From the Cayuga Patriot.

For the benefit of the afflicted, the Editor of the Cayuga Patriot is requested to give publicity to the following remedies, which have never been known to fail of effecting cures.

For the inflammation of the head, make use of a table spoonful of common salt and a pint of good vinegar; place the salt on the crown of the head, and keep it wet with the vinegar, till the latter is evaporated, and a cure will be effected.

For a Cancer of any kind whatever, take from a white oak sapling, standing in the open field, about a peck of the bark, burn it to ashes, make a lie thereof and boil it into pot-ash about the consistency of molasses; put a plaster of the pot-ash on the cancer just large enough to cover it, but no larger; let it remain about three quarters of an hour; then take it off, and apply Indian meal poultice. The cancer will be destroyed by the pot-ash, and the wound will heal by the use of the poultice.

OBADIAH SMITH, Mentz, April 7, 1827.

FATAL TEMERITY.

On the 15th of March, between four and five o'clock, the following dreadful occurrence took place. At the Star Inn, in Bedminster, was a caravan of wild beasts, and the keeper being in want of an attendant, a person, who had from his infancy been accustomed to the business, offered his services on Wednesday, and was accepted. He was, however, cautioned not to go within the reach of the beasts; this caution, he unhappily neglected. A party came to see the animals, and as the lion was asleep, and did not appear willing to rise, he imprudently went into his den. The beast suddenly awakened, and probably hungry, and alarmed at the presence of the stranger, darted forward on his paws, with which he seized the showman by the shoulder, and at the same moment, with the other, he very dreadfully lacerated the face. The miserable man cried piteously, and struggled to get loose,

but his efforts were in vain, and the lion, now infuriated, seized him by the throat with his mouth, and held him in that situation, until death put a period to the too horrible sufferings of the victim. A gentleman happening to pass who lived in the neighbourhood, immediately brought his pistols, and another person called to a blacksmith, who had a piece of iron red hot, to afford assistance, but it was twenty minutes before the animal would quit his prey, although his mouth was much burned; at length the head of the unhappy man fell from his jaws, a spectacle too horrible for description, when the body was drawn from the cage. An inquest will be held this day. We understand that under ordinary circumstances the animal was exceedingly quiet and docile, so much so, that two women and two children, had actually been in the cage with him in the preceding day. We hope this will be a warning to persons not to entrust themselves within the reach of such ferocious animals; and we should be glad to see the disgusting practice of hallooing down the throats of lions and tigers was discontinued.—English Paper.

DEATH OF DR. KITCHENER.

This universal genius died rather suddenly on Monday night. He had been affected with a disease of the heart, and was subject to spasmodic attacks, and for the last fortnight his spirits had been depressed. At the wish of his medical adviser, Mr. Robins, who thought company might raise his spirits, he accepted an invitation to dine with Mr. Braham on Monday; and on his return from dinner, he was seized with spasms. At twelve o'clock Mr. Robins was called up by Dr. Kitchener's footman, who begged him to come instantly, as his master was dying; he hastened to the house with all speed, and found him deceased quite dead; an attempt to bleed him was ineffectual. Dr. Kitchener had often declared to Mr. Robins that he knew his disorder would take him off suddenly—he was in continual fear of death. A Coroner's Jury, before whom these facts were stated, returned the verdict—"Died by the visitation of God." According to a newspaper statement which has not been contradicted, Dr. Kitchener inherited from his father, an eminent coal merchant in the Strand, a fortune of £60,000, or £70,000;—he formerly practised medicine, but had given it up for some years, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. The Cook's Oracle, an Essay on Telescopes, a large collection of national songs, and various other works, attest his talent, and his tact in the choice of subjects. In his manners he was eccentric, but there was good nature in his eccentricities; in his habits he was singular, but there was benevolence even in his follies; and many successful candidates for public favour in literature, music, and the drama, owe their first fortunate step to the kind heart, the good offices, and timely patronage of the Doctor.

DEATH OF MRS. JUDSON.

By the Mars, at Boston, from Calcutta, we learn with regret that Mrs. Judson died at the new town of Amherst, on the 25th of Oct. after an illness of about a month, and in the absence of Mr. Judson, who was gone to Ava, as the interpreter of the British Commissioners, and with the hope of being able to prevail on the Emperor of Burmah to consent to the free exercise of the Christian religion. The intelligence of Mrs. Judson's death did not probably reach Mr. Judson till the last of December.—Gaz.

HONEST LAWYERS.

Dishonesty is of such rare occurrence among the notaries of Paris, (who also act as conveyancers and consignors of money during the arrangement of affairs that pass through their hands,) that one of them having on a recent occasion gone off with 30000l. the body were so shocked, that they immediately made up the sum to the person injured.

DUKE OF YORK.

Nearly twenty years ago, General England, now deceased, was commander of the garrison of Plymouth. He was a very tall man, and proportionably broad, with no little abdominal protuberance; in short, one of the largest of the male species. I was told by his Aide-de-Camp, that on his introduction to the Duke of York being over, (upon his return from some command abroad,) as soon as he turned his back, and was out of hearing, his Royal Highness said, in a low tone, to an officer near him, "England! Great Britain, by H—ens!"

New Monthly Magazine.

RAILWAYS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman travelling in England, dated 14th February, 1827:—"The engineer and myself having completed, to our satisfaction, an investigation of the Railways of this kingdom, he parts from me this day to embark on one of the first packets for New York. Although I have been for two months examining railways, I am in a greater state of admiration than ever about them. As to the phenomenon of the Hetton railway, you can scarcely believe them true when in the midst of them—it will look to you like Rhodomontade to speak of twenty-four empty wagons, weighing more than thirty tons, being forced up hill, all the way by steam, at the rate of 18 miles an hour, and thus upon a plane a mile and a half long. I came down the same plane, standing upon a knee of the hindmost wagon of 24 loaded ones, weighing altogether one hundred tons; they descended the plane by their own gravity, at first slow, and with a solemn sort of grumbling; but, when the acceleration gathers to a head, it is as fearful as it is beautiful.—They are the popular mode of communication here. Great Britain will soon be covered with them. We could not have constructed a good one without coming over to examine the defects of the existing ones here, for it is only the perfections appear in the public works on railways."—Gazette.

THE WAKEFIELD'S CASE.

A very curious question of law, we understand, is likely to arise at the trial of this case. It is, whether or not the evidence of Mrs. E. G. Wakefield (or Miss Turner) be admissible. Mr. Wakefield must object to her testimony, unless he wishes to admit that she is not his wife, which, as a marriage did take place, he cannot do without also admitting the whole charge against him, viz. that the marriage was obtained by violence or a

degree of fraud equally fatal to the marriage contract. If the marriage is good in form, and is not rendered null by the manner in which it was procured, the commonest rule of law decides that the lady cannot be a witness. In the decision of this question the *onus probandi* rests with Mr. Wakefield. A collateral issue, will in fact, be tried in which Mr. Wakefield will be the plaintiff and Mr. Turner the defendant, and all the real merits of the case will probably come to light in the trial of that collateral issue. If Mr. Wakefield should establish that the marriage is good *de jure* as well as *de facto*, his wife will not be placed in the witness box; in such case, she could appear only to admit all that had been proved in favour of the marriage. We have heard, that in this case Mr. Turner intends to apply to the legislature for an act to set aside the marriage of his daughter.—Leeds Intelligencer.

CURIOS FACTS.

Chambers, in his "Walks in Edinburgh," when speaking of the site of the New Town having been, not many years ago, grass parks and corn fields, mentions the following practical paradox:—"Here (in George street) the Man of Feeling used frequently to shoot hares." We can add to this another paradox equally good. Here, in the High Church, Edinburgh, was preached, last Sunday, a sermon against cruelty to animals, by a Rev. Gentleman, who, some eighteen months back, invented a patent lock for the sportsman's fowling piece! This locks odd, and it is not rendered less so by the fact, that the Rev. Gentleman is himself one of the keenest sportsmen of the day.—Edinburgh Observer.

TO FARMERS.

A writer in one of the Dover papers states that previously to planting his corn last year, he soaked it as he supposed in a solution of nitre, but found, when most of the seed was in the ground, that through mistake he had used Glauber Salts. He planted 2 or 3 acres, the seed for two of which was in its natural state; that for the other two was soaked in water in which he had dissolved one pound of the salts. Discovering his mistake he of course left a degree of anxiety as to the success of his crop. The result was that the seed that was thus soaked came up three or four days before the other, and was not injured by worms or birds, while one half of the hills on the other two acres required to be planted a second time. He then made several experiments. Some corn that had been thus leached was thrown to a hen, which made seventeen unsuccessful efforts to swallow it. When mixed with other corn and exposed where the worms, squirrels and birds could have access to it, he found that it remained untouched, while that which had not been thus prepared was invariably destroyed.—This subject is worth the consideration of farmers. The expense is trifling, and it is well ascertained that the salts will have no injurious effects upon the seed. The writer alluded to, states also that he shall this season make further experiments with the same liquid, upon wheat, rye, barley, garden seeds, &c. We wish some of our friends, the farmers in this vicinity, would make the experiment, and communicate the result. It is of the utmost importance to secure, if possible, the first blades that shoot forth, in order to obtain stalks whose fruit shall come to maturity. Lovell Journal.

LADIE'S HATS.

It is perceived that the belles of the city are reviving the fashion of immoderately large hats, which completely puts at fault the gaze of gallants. A friend, who is an admirer of angelic features, tells us that the other day he was completely blocked from entering a fashionable dry goods shop by one of these uncomely superstructures mounted upon the head of a damsel who stood upon the walk in front of the door. Shop keepers are advised to open both of their folding doors, lest by failing to do so they shut out trade from those who cannot enter under full sail, as it is always disagreeable to lower the peak, or take in a reef when making for port.—Alb. Lai. Adc.

ANECDOTES.

[Selected from the Earl of Bridgewater's Family Anecdotes; printed for private circulation.]

Lord Chancellor Loughborough told me that he ordered to be brought to him a man against whom his heirs wished to take out a statute of lunacy; he examined him very attentively, put various questions to him, to all of which he made most pertinent and apposite answers. "This man mad!" thought he; "verily he is one of the ablest men I ever met with!" Towards the end of his examination, however, was put into Lord Loughborough's hand a little scrap of paper, torn from a letter, on which was written with a pencil "Ezekiel." This was enough for such a shrewd and able man as Lord Loughborough. He forthwith took his cue. "What fine poetry," said the chancellor, "is in Isaiah!" "Very fine," replied the man, "especially when read in the original Hebrew."—"And how well Jeremiah wrote!"—"Surely," said the man. "What a genius too was Ezekiel!"—"Do you like him?" said the man, "I'll tell you a secret, I am Ezekiel!"

My father sometimes said that he knew the length of an old woman's conscience; for he had been told the measure. An old woman, who was one of the weavers in the garden, accosted him one morning, and said, "My lord, there is a great deal of red tape in the garden-house; may I take some of it?"—"Yes, good woman, certainly; take enough in conscience," said he. The head gardener, who afterwards had occasion for some tape, finding but little left, measured the remainder, and found the old woman had taken thirty feet and about a half.

I know but one instance in which James the second made a reply of wit and humour. After King William had landed, it was announced to James the Second, Sir, such a great lord has left you, and is gone over to King William. Prince George of Denmark exclaimed, *Est-il possible!* Again was announced to James the Second, that another great lord had gone over to King William. *Est-il possible!* again exclaimed Prince George of Denmark; and so he did, always exclaiming *Est-il possible!* upon the defection of every great lord from James the Second. At length Prince George of Denmark left James the Second; and when his defection was announced to James the Second, James the Second said, *What is Est-il possible* gone too!

The Earl of Peterborough commanded in Spain and in Portugal, the Duke of Marlborough in Germany, &c. Lord Peterborough obtained the supplies of which he stood in need, thrifly, tardily, difficultly;—to the duke was given whatever he desired, easily, speedily; in his service ran readily the court, the parliament, the ministry, the public opinion. One day, upon Lord Peterborough's temporary return, finding all his proposals, projects, recommendations taken *ad referendum*, and much disgusted withal, he threw himself into a sedan chair, drew the curtains at the sides as well as in front, in order to hide himself, that he might not be known or seen; the populace took upon it that the person in the chair was the Duke of Marlborough; they gathered around it—"God bless the Duke of Marlborough!"—"God bless the Duke of Marlborough!"—"Gentlemen," said Lord Peterborough, pushing down one of the windows, "I am not the Duke of Marlborough."—"Oh, yes," said a spokesman of the multitude, "you are the Duke of Marlborough; we know you well enough."—"Gentlemen," said Lord Peterborough, "I am not the Duke of Marlborough. Let me down," he called out to his chairmen;—"got out of the chair, and now standing: "I am not the Duke of Marlborough, I tell you; and I will give you two convincing proofs that I am not: one is, that I have but a single guinea," and he turned his pockets inside out: "the other is, that I give it to you," and he threw it among them.

Upon the eve of a great pitched battle which was to be fought the ensuing morning, under the united command of the Duke of Marlborough and Francis Eugene of Savoy, (usually denominated Prince Eugene) Prince Eugene came after dinner, by appointment, to the Duke of Marlborough, and settled with him, as he thought, all things relative to the battle of the next day. The Duke of Marlborough had taken up his headquarters at a small house, which had a little garden before it, and a coach round. Prince Eugene was received in great state. In driving out of the coach-road, it struck Prince Eugene that there was one manoeuvre he had not notified to the duke: "Drive me back again." He skipped nimbly into the house; and in the drawing room, where he had been received, he found the Duke of Marlborough perched upon a chair, with his handkerchief under his shoes, and whiffing out the wax candles of the middle piece or lustre.

From the New-York American.

The subjoined intelligence from Carthage, gives but a melancholy view of the affairs of Colombia and Peru—which the article that follows it from the Phil. National Gazette of yesterday, is not calculated to brighten.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

Capt. Shipman of the Athenian, who left Carthage, on the 4th inst. informs, that the country was considered in rather an unsettled state. The British residents had sent a requisition to the admiral at Jamaica, for a vessel of war to be sent down for the protection of their property.—The apprehensions arose more immediately from the troops being some time without pay, and the expectations that they would soon be without rations, than from the dissensions among the chiefs.

Accounts had been received of the late events in Peru. The principal officers of the Colombian army in that country, who declared against Bolivar, had been sent prisoners to Bogota. The steam boat Bolivar had arrived from Baranquilla, with about 500 barrels of the cargo of the brig Burrows, which vessel was totally lost and sold as she lay. The steam boat Amazon, arrived the 25th of March, from Paca.

Extract of a letter from Carthage, March 31.—"Our market is in a perfect state of stagnation. Every one seems at a loss as to what to take place. It is known that Bolivar and Santander are now decidedly opponents. We will not recommend the shipment of any thing, nor do we wish to see property introduced here. We give no quotations, because it is impolitic to fix a value or to know whether we may not all in a month hence have to leave the country."

[From the National Gazette.]

We have from Caracas a Spanish handbill, dated the 2d inst. under the head of White flag, and signed "One of Many" in which the adoption of the Bolivian Constitution given to Peru is strenuously recommended as the only refuge of Colombia from political shipwreck.

We have ourself private accounts from Laguiria of the 6th inst. which represent Bolivar as aiming plainly at the Dictatorship—n-y, that he is already in fact Dictator, making laws, proclamations, &c. to suit his own views—and none daring to gainsay them.—The Constitution appears to be laid aside. The troops in the interior were deserting daily with their arms, and forming themselves into small pillaging parties. In the neighbourhood of Barcelona, the negroes were reported to be in open revolt, and to have assassinated two of their officers. One of our letters says, under date of 6th April—"new duties are now levied—the tonnage duty, which, heretofore, was one rial per ton on Colombian, American, and English vessels has been raised to two rials. A few days since the U. S. frigate Constellation, and schooner Shark, made their appearance off this port. The latter came to anchor for a few hours, but the frigate remained outside, and both soon departed without paying us a visit, a circumstance that, in the present state of this country, was thought very hardly by the Americans."

HALIFAX, April 7.

We noticed last week a report of disturbances in Upper Canada, in consequence of the passing of the Alien Bill, but as our readers may not know the nature of the bill or the reasons of its exciting dissatisfaction, we shall in a few words explain its principles. A great number of the inhabitants of that province are persons who left the United States since the revolution; and foreigners from Europe and elsewhere, who have been settled there for near half a century, have cleared large farms, have brought up families and have by their industry acquired large properties. These, by the Alien Act, are required to register themselves as aliens, and to renounce their allegiance to the United States and all other powers, forever; a non-compliance with which law will cause their total ruin. If they comply, they become British subjects in Upper Can-

ada; but, if at any future time they should leave that province for any other part of the King's dominions, they immediately resume their character as aliens in the place to which they emigrate. The debates were warm and the house was equally divided upon the subject for a week. It need scarcely be doubted that a law bearing so hard upon the men who fought the battles of Great Britain during the last war would cause much dissatisfaction.—A very able petition has been presented to prevent its receiving his Majesty's sanction.

Acadian Recorder.

The Assembly of Lower Canada has been prorogued, and will probably be dissolved.—His Excellency the Governor in Chief having expressed himself in very strong terms in his speech upon the occasion. It is much to be regretted that the policy that was adopted by Sir Francis Buxton, during the short period he held the government, was not pursued by His Excellency on his return from England. The right of the Representatives of a people to appropriate the taxes that they pay, cannot be appropriated in the barefaced manner in which the public of Canada has been defrauded of a large sum; it would be a gross dereliction of duty, were the Assembly tamely to resign those constitutional checks which they possess, as respects the expenditure of the revenues of the country.—Free Press.

FROM THE ALBION.

A BILL.

To authorise the sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Whereas, by an act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, or the person administering the government therein, to make, from and out of the lands of the crown within such provinces, such allotment and appropriation of lands as therein mentioned, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, That all and every the rents, profits or emoluments, which might at any time arise from such lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy within the province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said act, such allotments and appropriation of land as aforesaid have from time to time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned, which lands are known within the said provinces by the names of the Clergy Reserves; And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in great part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorize the sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the intent that the monies arising from such sale may be employed in the improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said lands are so reserved as aforesaid:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, by the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by any commissions or letters patent, to be for that purpose issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or under the public seals or seal of the said provinces, or either of them, to authorise any person or persons, or bodies or body politic or corporate, within the before mentioned provinces, or elsewhere, to sell, alienate and convey, in fee simple, or for any less estate or interest

part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said provinces, in such manner and form, and upon, under, and subject to such conditions, provisos and regulations, as his Majesty, by any such commissions or letters patent as aforesaid, shall be pleased to appoint; provided, nevertheless, that all the monies to arise by, or to be produced from any such sales or sale, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of, in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as by any such commissions or letters patent as aforesaid, may be prescribed in that behalf, for the improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves or otherwise for the purposes for which the said lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever, save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any part thereof, in or towards defraying the expenses of or attendant upon any such sales or sale as aforesaid.

March 2d, 1827. 7—8 Geo. IV. Sessions 1826-7.

The discovery last summer of a piece of ordinance at the mouth of the River Jacques Cartier, appears to have established a fact in the history of Canada, which Charlevoix and others considered doubtful, although the tradition on the subject among the inhabitants was uniform. Jacques Cartier's history of his voyage does not mention the loss of the vessel with which he first sailed in 1535 to Hochelaga or Montreal leaving his other two at Quebec, but Charlevoix alludes to a small publication which stated the fact, and affirms that Jacques Cartier lost his vessel at the river Jacques Cartier. The waters of the St. Lawrence were last summer unusually low, and a raft on its way to Quebec which stranded in August at the mouth of the Jacques Cartier was pushed off by the men: In doing this, their feet met some hard substance and upon its being raised it was discovered to be a cannon of a singular construction.

Mr. R. Wood, timber merchant of this city, to whom the cannon was given, has generously contributed it to the public by placing it in Mr. Chasseurs Museum. It is a five or six pounder of about four feet in length, of a very fine description of brass. It is mounted like swivels generally are, &c.