

"THE ARREST OF A 'KING.'"

See further particulars of the dispute between George Bonny and his chief, as brought by the steamer *Stamper*, which has arrived in the city. One of the laws of Bonny forbids him appearing at any of the markets which are likely to be attended by his presence. While amusing himself fishing up and down the rivers in the steam-launch in which he was presented during his visit to England, he broke this law by making his appearance at the market. For this he was arrested by the police and he owed his release to the intervention of British Consul, who proceeded to the place of his detention in a gunboat. He was released on parole, pending an enquiry into the circumstances of the

the meeting in the evening, presided over by R. Telford. Addresses were given Mr. L. H. Smith, Mr. O. Hawdon, Mr. J. Chadwin, Mr. Brown, and late was the auspicious and Rev. words. Sacred songs were sung at intervals and Mr. Coates:

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.—TODD'S GINSENGE

"—Dr. Whetley, writing from the Crescent, writes:—"I have many places in my long testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Todd's Ginseng. I consider it a valuable and pleasant mode of making quinine." This valuable and renowned preparation of genuine English ginseng is the most certain and certain remedy known for indigestion and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist, Carlisle, and

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SPECIALTIES.
ROBERT JACKSON,
-GUARDIAN" OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSET
FOR announcement that he has made arrangements
to which he is desirous the following articles

...excellent quality and workmanship) at a low price and conveniently adds the extra

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, where a_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it is differentiable at $x=0$ with derivative $f'(0) = a_1$.

2. In the second part, the author considers the problem of the representation of a function $f(x)$ as a sum of a series of the form $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$, where b_n are the coefficients of the series. It is shown that such a representation is possible if and only if the function $f(x)$ is analytic at $x=0$.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$, where c_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that $g(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it is differentiable at $x=0$ with derivative $g'(0) = c_1$.

4. In the fourth part, the author considers the problem of the representation of a function $g(x)$ as a sum of a series of the form $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n x^n$, where d_n are the coefficients of the series. It is shown that such a representation is possible if and only if the function $g(x)$ is analytic at $x=0$.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation $h(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e_n x^n$, where e_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that $h(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it is differentiable at $x=0$ with derivative $h'(0) = e_1$.

6. In the sixth part, the author considers the problem of the representation of a function $h(x)$ as a sum of a series of the form $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n x^n$, where f_n are the coefficients of the series. It is shown that such a representation is possible if and only if the function $h(x)$ is analytic at $x=0$.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $i(x)$ defined by the equation $i(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n x^n$, where g_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that $i(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it is differentiable at $x=0$ with derivative $i'(0) = g_1$.

8. In the eighth part, the author considers the problem of the representation of a function $i(x)$ as a sum of a series of the form $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n x^n$, where h_n are the coefficients of the series. It is shown that such a representation is possible if and only if the function $i(x)$ is analytic at $x=0$.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $j(x)$ defined by the equation $j(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k_n x^n$, where k_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that $j(x)$ is a continuous function on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it is differentiable at $x=0$ with derivative $j'(0) = k_1$.

10. In the tenth part, the author considers the problem of the representation of a function $j(x)$ as a sum of a series of the form $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} l_n x^n$, where l_n are the coefficients of the series. It is shown that such a representation is possible if and only if the function $j(x)$ is analytic at $x=0$.

