

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

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THE NEW YEAR, 1858.

With a merry peal from every belfry in hamlet, village, town, and city of the United Kingdom has the year 1858 been ushered in. Its predecessors had received similar tokens of welcome at their coming, and departed, as doubtless this will, without any outward show of concern. The present and future monopolize so much of our interest that the past is comparatively unheeded, and there are reasons which should urge to reflection. The bells that ring in the new year should call up some remembrances of the old, for great and stirring events have marked the period which has just closed upon us; and it would be unwise not to pause and look back upon the past through memory. A commercial panic and an Indian revolt will connect painful impressions with the year 1857: failures to the amount of fifty mil-

lions must have blasted the hopes and ruined the prospects of not a few; and an Indian mutiny, in the course of which thousands of our brave countrymen have been slaughtered, our countrywomen mangled and dishonoured, and their infants barbarously murdered by the fiendish Sepoys, will link the last twelve months with mournful associations in many family circles broken and afflicted by the death of relatives and friends. Enough, however, has been accomplished by the British army to cause us to look forward with hope in the coming year. Let us, then, unite heartily in reciprocating the old English greeting—a Happy New Year, enjoy its festive gatherings, taking especial care that the lessons of the past may avail for the present and future of our lives. It is good to pause between the new year and the old, and while calmly reviewing the past, look hopefully and steadily into the promises of good and ill shut up in the shrine of the future. In harmony with these thoughts, we

extract the following lines from a number of one of our quarterlies on the

DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

Now the night is at her prime,
Sadly, slowly, solemnly
Peals the iron tongue of time.
And there's death upon the chime.
For the old year must die.

Hark! each peal that smites the ear,
Hoarsely, deeply, hollowly:
Nearer brings, and still more near,
To his end the good old year
That passed so jollily.

Twelve notes clang'd from out the tower,
Loudly, sternly, startlingly:
It is done! Time's ruthless power
Has bid the year die with the hour—
The old year's passed away.

Let us lay him in his bier,
Gently, kindly, reverently!
With a sigh and with a tear,
With a hope and with a fear,
In faith and charity.

Lo! unto thy grave we bring,
Sadly, meekly, piously,
Many a sweet and precious thing,
Whereunto our hearts did cling
With strong fidelity.

Friends that we have loved in life,
Fondly, deeply, faithfully:
Parent, offspring, husband, wife,
Pleasures, dreams, ambition, strife,
We lay them all with thee.

Keep these treasures for us, then,
Surely, safely, carefully:
Till the end of all things, when
Thou shalt yield them up again,
As we gave them thee.

Rest in peace, thou good old year,
Deeply, darkly, tranquilly—
Oh! when the archangel's trump we hear
God grant that thou shalt not appear,
'Gainst us to testify.

We shall not have marked the departure of the old year in vain if its successor finds us better prepared to enjoy the blessings and bear the trials of our lot with thankfulness and fortitude.



A NEW YEAR'S PARTY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The Court Circular publishes the following official statement of the arrangements made for the approaching Royal marriage:—

"The marriage ceremony of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia will take place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Monday, the 25th of January. There will be present on the occasion, besides the Royal family, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles (nephew of the King, son of Prince Charles), Prince Albert (brother of the King), Prince Charles Albert (son of Prince Albert), Prince Adalbert (cousin of the King), and the Princes of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, and Prince William of Baden (brother of the Grand Duke), and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the whole of whom will arrive in London from the Continent on the 15th of January and the following days, and will be Her Majesty's guests at Buckingham Palace; while apartments have been engaged for their respective suites at Farnham's and Fenton's Hotels. There will also be present on the occasion Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Langenbourg, Princess Feodore and Prince Victor of Hohenzollern, and the Prince of Leiningen. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family will arrive in town on Friday, the 15th of January. A series of theatrical representations will take place at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday, the 19th, Thursday, the 21st; and Saturday, the 23rd of January, at which Her Majesty, the Royal family, and foreign visitors will be present. Her Majesty will give a state ball at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, January 20. Prince Frederick William will arrive on the 23rd. After the marriage ceremony, on the 25th, the Prince and Princess Royal will leave Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, attended by a limited suite. Her Majesty will give that evening a state concert at Buckingham Palace, to which the persons present at the marriage ceremony, the Corps Diplomatique, the members of the Government, and a number of the aristocracy, will be invited. On the 26th, most of Her Majesty's guests will return to the Continent. On the 27th, Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the junior members of the Royal family, will join the young married couple at Windsor Castle, where, on the 28th, Her Majesty will hold a Chapter of the Garter, for the purpose of investing Prince Frederick William with this distinguished Order. The Knights of the Garter attending the Chapter will be Her Majesty's guests at the Castle, and will be present at a grand banquet to be given in honour of the occasion. On Friday, Jan. 29, Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family, with Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal will return to town, and be present in state at the representation at Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening. On the following day, January 30, Her Majesty will hold a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, for the purpose of receiving congratulations on the happy event. The departure of their Royal Highnesses is fixed for Tuesday, Feb. 2. Their Royal Highnesses will embark at Gravesend, in Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, and cross over to Antwerp."

As the time for this important ceremony approaches, considerable interest is felt as to what preparations are being made. As far as the Office of Works is concerned, there will be nothing wanting. Large bodies of men are engaged from morning to night in putting the old dingy state apartments of St. James's Palace into a condition worthy of the occasion. As far as it is as yet decided upon, the following is a sort of programme of what is intended to be done, or rather, what is in course of preparation:—

The Royal procession will enter the palace by the garden entrance from St. James's Park. To the rear of the palace there will be a large covered corridor, under which the Royal party will alight, and along which seats will be provided for privileged spectators. The old-fashioned private entrance for Her Majesty will be done away with, and two entrances, each of six feet wide, will be made into the vestibule, so that the Queen and her suite will be enabled to enter at the same time. The Royal procession will then proceed up the private staircase into the Royal boudoir, which is being magnificently refitted for the occasion. Instead of the old dingy oak fittings, with satin hangings of many years old, the woodwork and ceilings are being repainted of a delicate white, picked out with gold borderings. The walls will be covered with one of the richest papers that can be procured. From this room the procession will pass to the throne-room, where certain presentations will be made, and from thence the Royal party will pass through the state drawing rooms to the present waiting rooms, more than half of which are to be appropriated for the privileged visitors, for whom raised seats are provided, covered with rich red silk damask. From thence the procession will pass through the armoury room, in which seats will be provided for the fortunate holders of tickets. On the staircase leading to the area in front of the Chapel Royal there will be a large gallery erected capable of holding some two hundred persons. This passage and staircase (which certainly no one would believe, unless he was told such was the case, were in the habit of being trod by Royalty) are to be entirely renovated. The walls are to be covered with a rich, highly varnished marble paper, and the railings are to be painted a dark blue, picked out richly with gold. From the staircase the Royal party will arrive in the open area where the band generally plays. Nearly half this area is being covered over to afford accommodation for some five or six hundred spectators. The buildings will present a most solid and substantial appearance, and will be hung with drapery and papered, and to the uninitiated would lead to the impression that it formed part of the palace itself. This part of the seats will be appropriated to that portion of the *haute noblesse* who will not be fortunate enough to obtain the *entree*

into the chapel itself. This latter building is being entirely renovated. The old high back sleeping pews are all removed, and from the ground upwards seats are being erected, one above the other, so as to afford accommodation to the largest possible number of persons. In addition to this, two substantial galleries have been erected, on the same elevation as the Royal pews, which are estimated to hold just two hundred persons, supposing that for once in their lives the ladies will consent to leave their hoops at home; at all events, no great allowance can be made for them, and if ladies find their dresses crushed and spoiled they will only have themselves to blame. These galleries will be constructed of polished oak, so as to harmonise with the rest of the chapel, and will be relieved with medallions containing the royal arms of England and Prussia. The embrasure opposite the organ will be carried out rather more than ten feet, to accommodate the orchestra, which will comprise the principal artists and vocalists of English and foreign celebrity, as well as the *élite* of the boys of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and the chief choirs in the kingdom. The windows at the back of the altar have been lowered six feet, and will be fitted up with stained glass. The altar will be a magnificent affair, and will consist principally of the richest drapery that can be procured. The ceiling of the Chapel Royal, which is already profusely decorated with gold, is to be entirely renovated and cleaned. In fact, no expense is to be spared in rendering the Chapel Royal—which is certainly anything but what it should be, considering that it is the place of worship of the richest kingdom in Christendom habitually frequented by Her Majesty—worthy of the occasion. On the present occasion, however, as far as we could observe, nothing seems to have been overlooked. Two benches are reserved for the representatives of the press, but whether they will be required to attend in court dresses, or will be screened by drapery, through which they will be able to peep and witness the gorgeous ceremony, has not yet been determined upon; suffice it to say, that on this, as on all other occasions where Royalty is concerned, the press will be liberally provided for.

As might be expected, the applications for places to view the procession and ceremony have already exceeded by about ten times the amount of accommodation that can be afforded. Seats will be provided for about fifteen hundred persons; and never was Lord Chamberlain or Chief Commissioner of Works made so much of as at the present time. As much interest is being made, especially by the ladies, for a place to view either the ceremony or procession as would now, under ordinary circumstances, procure capital official appointments. But both these gentlemen will be obliged to turn a deaf ear to the voices of the charmers, as it is impossible to find space for anything like all who, by their position in society, fancy they have almost a right to be present. As to the Chapel Royal, that will be almost exclusively filled by the suites of the Queen, the Princess Royal, and the bridegroom, and the royal guests who have been invited to this great gathering; suffice it to say, that not a nook or a corner where the slightest glimpse could be obtained has been lost sight of, and the Chief Commissioner himself has designed several galleries from which he believes a sight may be obtained. At the same time it cannot be denied that, considering the occasion, the Palace of St. James is quite unworthy and inadequate. Buckingham Palace, which ought, considering the large sums that have been expended on it, to have afforded ample accommodation, has not a room capable of receiving one-half of the company that have a sort of prescriptive right to attend; and therefore it is that the old and somewhat dingy apartments of St. James's Palace are obliged to be made use of.

The Prince of Prussia had, in consideration of the cold weather probably to be expected on the occasion, struck out of the programme of the ceremonial to be observed at the public entry of the newly married couple the item of the young girls, who should, according to prescriptive custom, receive the bride at the gates of the town in bridal costume, and present her with flowers, &c. It is understood, however, that the Princess Royal has since then expressed the wish that this youthful party may be admitted to present to her their whiteclad selves, their address, and their flowers, the next day after her entry at the Schloss, where the Prince and Princess will reside until the summer admits of their removing to Babersberg, the Prince of Prussia's seat at Potsdam. There is a great commotion to be noticed already in the ranks of the virgin aspirants to the honour of being included in this favoured band, but the vast majority of those already looking forward to it are doomed to disappointment, for only about 200 of them can possibly be admitted, and the very numerous municipal officers of the city of Berlin seem to rejoice in an unusually large number of female descendants; the ill-starred damsels, therefore, who cannot boast of Berlin aldermen or common councilmen as their progenitors have but small chance of sporting their white satin shoes on this occasion.

A meeting of gentlemen, convened at the request of the Mayor, was held in Birmingham, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering certain propositions for the celebration of the nuptials of the Princess Royal on the 25th of next month. The Mayor said, he proposed for his own part to give a banquet to as many of the principal inhabitants as the Assembly Rooms would conveniently accommodate, and also an invitation concert at the Town Hall. It was arranged also that an invitation ball should be held at the Music Hall the same evening. It was further considered that the occasion would afford an appropriate opportunity for presenting to the Royal pair, through the Mayor, such a selection of specimens of local art manufactures as would probably be acceptable to their Royal Highnesses, and at the same time creditable to the town; and a committee were appointed to confer on the subject.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT ADMIRER.—In some parts of North America the exciting sport of killing deer by torchlight is a favourite amusement of the natives. A negro precedes the sportsmen, bearing a piece of burning pitch pine, the glare of which so fascinates the animal that he remains perfectly still, with his head erect and his eyes steadily fixed on the blazing light, while the luminous brilliancy of the animal's eye enables the hunter to approach sufficiently near to take a steady and sure aim.

MARIA.—The term *Bachelorette* is very ancient and derived from the French. In the earliest French poetry the feminine of the word, which is *Bachelier*, is frequently met with.

HAWK.—The great wall of China, so celebrated by travellers, is carried over mountains and rivers, a distance of 1,500 miles, and is said to have been built in five years. Those objects which have formerly been considered as wonders of the world are now fast being superseded by new marvels of science, skill, and industry.

JANE.—If preferred, the design can be worked in red, as either the name or initials at the corner of the handkerchief look extremely well when introduced in that colour.

COUNTESS N.—All the arrangements for the illustrations of our Work Table department are necessarily made a short time in advance to allow the requisite time for the engraving. This reason alone deprives us of the pleasure of fulfilling the request, which, much to our regret, arrived too late.

AN OLD FRIEND.—Although Thomas Parr lived to be 153 years of age, his longevity is thrown into the shade by that of Goulour McGrain, who lived in one of the islands of the Hebrides, and celebrated 180 Christmas-days in his own house, being the oldest man of whom we have any authentic record for three thousand years.

AN AMATEUR.—It was in the time of Charles II. that the violin became generally used in England.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The Clothiers Hall in Halifax is a very spacious building containing five hundred rooms. There is also a very large building for a similar purpose in Leeds. The business arrangements are conducted with the utmost regularity, considering the large amount of commerce transacted. A cloth fair is held twice a week, on which occasion the hall bell is rung, and every manufacturer's cloth is placed on the tables, which run through the entire length of the room; the merchants then enter and pass through the room, inspecting the cloth, and whispering their price in the clothier's ear. Sometimes transactions to the amount of thirty thousand pounds are accomplished in the space of an hour, with the strictest privacy.

MARY E.—We have this week given the article required, which we sincerely hope will prove according to the taste of our subscribers. Our design will look extremely handsome when worked.

MADAME DE B.—No doubt many parties will visit London, influenced by the same desire to witness the wedding festivities, but we are not aware that any public manifestations of rejoicing will take place.

GEORGIANA.—Fortunately, the Spanish Bull-fight has never approached nearer to us than France, being altogether repugnant to the English taste. Although the barbarity of sacrificing the horses is just the same, the commercial value of the animals is small, as they are invariably chosen of the poorest kind. They are always brought on with the right eye covered, to diminish their alarm while the rider uses his weapon. The bulls are ornamented with a large bow of ribbon, exactly between the horns, and it is a point of honour to gain possession of the trophy, as, when gentlemen were the opponents, it was always presented to the favoured lady.

D. N.—The department alluded to is called the Board of Green Cloth simply because the table on which business is transacted is covered with that material. Without a warrant from this Board, none of the Royal household can be arrested for debt.

W. W.—The plant commonly known by the name of the Frickly Butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) is a native of the south of Europe, of Asia, and Africa. In England it is not uncommon in woods and thickets, but does not grow in the northern counties.

CAROLINE.—Fry the smelts by the following directions: Scrape the fish, cut off the tails and fins, clean and wash them, and replace the livers. Split them down the back, flour and fry them of a nice colour. Drain them, and sprinkle salt over them. Serve them on a napkin. Smelts are most generally used as a garnish for other fish.

M. A.—The feast of the Epiphany (Twelfth-day), is so called because the word Epiphany signifies appearance, or apparition. The feast is kept in commemoration of the Manifestation of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed as a separate feast in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the feast of the nativity for twelve days, observing the first and the last with the greatest solemnity.

SARAH.—The Blue-coat School was founded in the reign of Edward VI.

MARY ANN B.—Most probably the name Gore, applied to that part of Kensington to which you allude, has reference to the form of land upon part of which the houses are built. A triangular piece of land is called a gore. Gore House, no doubt, derived its name from the same source.

X. Y.—It was Garrick who first introduced the modern English pantomime to the British public. The first pantomime was produced at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields formerly standing on the site of what now forms part of Surgeons' Hall. Garrick at the time was manager of the theatre. The pantomime is of Italian origin.

F. D. B.—The word "mile" comes from the Latin word *millē*, a thousand steps making a Roman mile. The English statute mile contains eight furlongs, or fourscore chains, or 1,760 yards. The mile varies in different countries.

CONSTANCE C.—The instrument called the tuning-fork was invented by Mr. John Shore, Sergeant-trumpeter to George I. It is chiefly used by Piano-forte tuners. There are forks of various tones or pitches; but the A and C forks are those most generally used.

The city of Paris is in treaty for the purchase (or rather, since an act of the Legislature would be necessary, the *expropriation*) of the hill of Montmartre. According to a plan already made by an eminent architect, a number of villainous houses which encumber that magnificent site are to be pulled down, and one of the finest promenades in the world is to be laid out. The idea is certainly grand, but the execution of it involves the expenditure of many millions.

An official return published by the Post-office shows that the number of letters distributed in France, which in 1847 was only 127,480,000, had increased in 1856 to 251,997,700, exclusive of 2,867,904 which remained in the dead-letter office, in consequence of defective or illegible addresses. The number has therefore more than doubled since the postal reform. The amount of postage on letters received in 1856 was 50,38,392*fr.*; on journals and other printed papers, 3,683,033*fr.*; on articles of silver, 1,766,705*fr.*; making a total of 55,831,130*fr.* The expenses amounted to 36,337,000*fr.* leaving a profit of 19,494,130*fr.* to the Treasury. The total number of agents employed by the Post-office is 25,815.

1858. FAIL NOT to begin the NEW YEAR with a DIARY.—LETTS' are kept by every bookseller in the kingdom. Catalogues gratis. Those generally adopted by

LADIES are Nos. 10, 12, 18, 20, 22, plain or elegantly bound. GENTLEMEN—8, 9, 10, 11, &c., in perpetual spring-lock cases. CLERGYMEN—9, 10, 12, and the Tablet (Sermon Books), &c. MEDICAL MEN—4, 2, 8, 9, 10, the Medical Professional, &c. LAWYERS—51, 52, 1, 2, 8, 9, and the scribbling, plain or interleaved. ARMY and NAVY—8, 9, 10, Letts, Son, and Co., Stationers, &c., 8, Royal Exchange (E.C.)

GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—COUNCIL MEDAL.—EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, 1855.—GRANDE MEDAILLE D'HONNEUR.—GALLERY OF BRONZES D'ART.—F. BARBEDIENNE and Co., of Paris, respectfully inform the British Public that a Complete COLLECTION of their MATHEMATICAL REDUCTIONS, by the process of M. Collas, from the chefs-d'œuvre of Antique and Modern Statuary in the Galleries of the Louvre, Florence, and Rome, Museum of Naples, and British Museum, may be seen at Messrs. JACKSON and GRAHAM'S, 35, 37, and 38, OXFORD-STREET. The prices the same as in Paris, with the charges of importation only added.—Catalogues, with Marginal Illustrations, 6d. each; or, by post, on receipt of 12 postage stamps.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1858.

A RETROSPECT OF 1857.

THE year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven has finished its eventful course. It now lives only among the memories of the past. It never can return. It has been fraught with events, in our social and national history, of no ordinary importance; and to some of these, conforming to the goodly practice of modern journalism, we deem it proper, with necessary brevity, to invite the attention of our readers and friends.

Contemporaneously with the commencement of the year we had startling news from the East. We learned that our rulers—whether wisely or unwisely we do not now stay to enquire—had brought us into collision with two of the oldest and most populous countries on the surface of the globe—with the Shah of Persia, and the Imperial Chinese Commissioner at Canton. Both of these quarrels were, confessedly, caused, at least in part, by the blustering, we may say, perhaps, blundering of restless diplomatists. The one with Persia has been happily brought to a peaceful termination; and this issue we owe, under Divine providence, not merely, and as we think, not mainly, to our skilful diplomacy, or even the matchless bravery of our troops, but to the intelligence and moderation of the Persian ambassador, and the seasonable and successful intervention of the Emperor of the French. Herat has been evacuated, and the provisions of the treaty have been fully and faithfully carried out. We may now hope that peace with Persia rests on a stable basis, and in the result of a temporary collision the friends of freedom and of man have abundant reason to rejoice.

With China, judging by all we hear and read, our difficulties have only commenced. That vexed question deranged for a time the whole of our political machinery. It led to a dissolution of the Imperial Parliament, and to an appeal to the constituency of the nation. That appeal was made under very exciting circumstances, and aroused to an alarming extent the angry passions of the people. The Premier was not slow to avail himself of the golden opportunity to consolidate and perpetuate his political supremacy; and in this effort he was eminently successful. The people were aroused by the indignity supposed to be offered to the British flag in the Chinese waters, and urged on the Government to the adoption of coercive measures, which, had they been carried out, would have cost England millions of her money, and oceans of her blood.

But when sending our army and our navy to China startling intelligence reached us from India. Who does not remember the consternation caused, among all classes, by the news that a mutiny had

broken out among the Indian Sepoys? And when telegram after telegram informed us of the spread of the mutiny—of the occupation of the ancient capitals of the great Moguls—of the massacre of Cawnpore—of the murder of ministers and missionaries, with their wives and children—of the revolt of the entire Bengal army, and of the probable adhesion to the cause of the mutinous Sepoys of native chiefs and princes—who can ever forget the dismay and horror which filled the hearts, and even marked the countenances, of every class of the British people? Well, in the hour of our dismay, Divine Providence interposed on our behalf. The British lion was aroused, and he arose in his might. Britain, always disposed to be generous, was also determined to be just. She commissioned her noble vessels; she filled them with her bravest soldiers; they arrived in safety; they commenced their onward march; they encountered the rebel force; and, avoiding all minor victories, they have already captured Delhi and relieved Lucknow. The crisis has passed. Peace with certainty, perhaps not speedily, will be restored. Already we perceive the dawn of that most auspicious day, when, under a wiser policy, and a better mode of administration, India will prosper in all its interests; and when over one-seventh of the human race in that great Continent the island Queen will sway a sceptre of justice, liberty, and love.

There is another topic to which, in this brief review of our national history, it would be unpardonable not to refer. We allude to the monetary panic, which, during the past year, came so suddenly upon us. We have an opinion—but this is not the time or the place to state it—about the philosophy of the causes to which that panic may be traced; but rather let us call our readers to rejoice that there are signs, on every hand, of its early subsidence, and even of its not distant removal. Commercial confidence is already largely restored. Rays of light appear spreading over the clouds which rested so densely over the commercial world. The immense importation of gold, the progress of investments, the reduction of the rate of discount by our own national Bank from ten to eight per cent., and a reduction to five per cent. by the Bank of France, the resumption of specie payments by the banks of the United States, and the subsidence of a similar panic in Northern Europe;—all these indications of returning confidence fill us with the joy of hope, because they lead to the conclusion that the monetary crisis has passed, and that prosperity awaits us.

On the whole, we look back on the past year with feelings of gratitude, and to the next with the joyous emotions of hope!

THE PRINCESS BRIDE.

THERE is one subject which is just now very much occupying the thoughts and the feelings of the ladies of England, and even the gentlemen are not quite indifferent, though they may affect to be so. We speak, of course, of the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and if this event takes possession of the public mind, we may well imagine that it must fill the palace with its own especial interests, and absorb the thoughts of the Queen in her character of mother.

Is it not quite natural that we should allow ourselves a little liberty of speech, and even breathe a few of those palace whisperings which it is our privilege to hear, taking all the care that in us lies not to overstep that line of confidence, the perception and the respecting of which must prove whether or not we deserve to be included in its pale. There is no scandal in a little gossip and it sometimes makes company very agreeable.

It is pleasant to think that this marriage is quite a love affair, and not at all one of those odious political contracts, which being begun in disgust end in abhorrence. Were it not so, the fate of the young princess would be a very dark one, under all the bright glitter of her jewels. Her eyes might be dim, under her diamond tiara, and her heart heavy, under its gorgeous stomacher, and thorns press into the little feet that seemed only to tread on roses. Happily this first love is the right love and the bright love. The heart goes with the hand, or rather, has gone before. And yet the Princess feels that some of the home-love ties are to be broken, and that the links wax stronger as the time to sever them

approaches. She would fain take her old home to her new one, if that were within human power, but as that, with all our science, still appears to remain an impossibility, she does the next best thing, having had her own apartments in the Royal residences, and other favourite spots, photographed, to adorn the walls of her next private apartments in her own palace. She has, also, had the toys of her childhood all carefully packed up, and the family of dolls, counting from the one which was the companion of her third year—for all have been carefully preserved—and she takes them as mementoes of those days, when she was too happy to know what the opposite of the word meant.

And yet, with all the brightness of her opening prospects, there is something sad in the thought that these dolls should have the only English faces on which the bride may look when she comes to her new home. It is a hard etiquette, or rather a hard policy, which prevents a princess-bride from taking with her a few of the high-born ladies who fill the posts of honour as friends, and who can exchange thoughts with her in her own native tongue. But the Princess knows that this indulgence is a forbidden thing, and she says, "Well, then, I must make our ambassador's lady my friend and companion. That is settled."

Neither is Berlin a city for either the heart, the memory, or the imagination. The Princess will think of Windsor, Balmoral, Osborne, and even Buckingham Palace, with favouring love when she has exhausted the few novelties of her new capital.

Meanwhile, all is progressing for accumulating magnificence upon magnificence for the Royal bridal. The Queen and the Prince Consort seem to have thought for little else. We scarcely like to repeat that palace whisper which says that the first claimant of its love has the largest share of the fatherly heart, because we know that those who are passing away from the charmed circle to go to another, like those who have vanished from it for ever, always seem the dearest, and that the first born must have the first love, though it may not be the strongest love. It is natural that the cloud should come over the Prince's heart, when he looks on the fair face that so soon is to pass away no more to be numbered with his flock. Certain it is that both the Queen and Prince have devoted themselves to forming such arrangements as may be worthy of their affection, and the wealth and honour of the country. We may even say that the patriotic and artistic design sent to the Honiton lace makers, for the wedding dress, was drawn by the Prince expressly for the occasion, assisted by the taste of the Queen. The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle, stand for "Britain's fair daughter," while the arms of Prussia on the bridal handkerchief denote to what land she is henceforth to belong. We may well guess what feelings stirred the heart of the father as his fingers guided the pencil.

But the note of preparation sounds all the louder as the time draws nearer, and many have been the consultations on the subject of entertainment. Some surprise has been felt that the dramatic manager, who has so long enjoyed the Royal favour, holds no conspicuous part in the direction of the Royal revels; but perhaps no one felt more surprise than the gentleman who was summoned in his stead to the presence of the Queen, to assist in the consultation. "It must be my own theatre," said the Queen, "I cannot take my guests through the neighbourhoods which lead to the other theatres." Hear that whisper, ye gentlemen commissioners, and bring your huge besom of destruction to sweep away the unwholesome lanes and alleys which disgrace our metropolis with their unsightly superabundance. There is also a little hint on the subject of dramatic merit, conveyed in the greater difficulty attending the selection of the comedy than in the other stage entertainments. "She Stoops to Conquer" was proposed, but the Prince said No, there were sentiments rather exceptionable in it, and the moral, or the maxim, or whatever it ought to be called, was not suitable for the occasion, and so the piece was ignored.

Among other preparations, we find that the pews are to be done away with in the Royal Chapel, to give more accommodation and better scope for the courtly throng. Sixteen bridesmaids are to follow in the train of the bride; the four in especial nearness to her person being three of the

princesses, her sisters, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge. At least, so stand the present arrangements. The service is to be chiefly choral, and it is well that the only earthly science, which is also a heavenly one, should lend its aid to temper "the pomps and glories" of that splendid ceremonial, and bringing thoughts of the world above down to the courts below, elevate this pageant of time into that which it ought, in truth, to be, a contract for eternity.

How strange and yet how natural will be the feelings that cannot fail to stir in the hearts of the Royal parents as they look and listen. They will surely say to themselves, "It seems but as yesterday that we stood there pledging our mutual troth. Is this a vision or is life itself only a dream!"

Shall we be thought too romantic or too poetical, if we talk of the life and the light of love? We hope not, for without the love that can bring this life and light, those vows in the presence of the Most High would be a dread impiety, and the whole ceremony a corrupt mockery, performed in the name of an outraged faith. Again the whisper comes to us, to assure us there will be truth in the plighting on that nuptial day. May there be an eternity of love entered into on the assumption of that Wedding Ring.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE details of the news from India, of which we gave the telegraphic despatch in our last week's issue, have come to hand, and are of the most satisfactory kind. Lucknow was relieved on the 17th of November, after a series of desperate struggles, in which the loss of the rebels was tremendous, and our own not inconsiderable. The Commander-in-Chief describes the fighting at Secunderbagh and Samuch, lying between the Alumbagh and Lucknow, as the severest he ever witnessed. On the 15th, Sir Colin Campbell left the main road and the Alumbagh, and marched across the country till he came to the house and park of Dilkhoosha, abutting upon the canal, which forms the southern boundary of the city, as between this spot and the Goomtee there was a comparatively open space, which, although containing mosques, palaces, and other enclosures capable of being fortified, was still preferable to the deep narrow lanes of the centre of the city. After one or two of these fortified enclosures had been taken, the mutineers crossed the canal in force and attacked the British, but were repulsed and obliged to recross. On the following day the Commander-in-Chief took his whole force across the canal, and marched along the open space upon Secunderbagh, where a desperate struggle ensued, in which the enemy "suffered enormously." After several hours' cannonading on the next day, the Messhouse was taken at the point of the bayonet, and before nightfall the British troops occupied the palace of the Motee Mahal, situated on the river a little lower down than the Residency, and at this place Sir Colin Campbell was met by Generals Outram and Havelock, who came out of their intrenchments to greet him. The rebels were completely dispersed, the accounts stating that on the 19th they were flying from the city, and that the firing had nearly ceased. Cawnpore had been in danger from the Gwalior mutineers, who in considerable numbers had crossed the Jumna and approached within fifteen miles of the garrison, but on General Windham turning out to offer them battle the mutineers turned back, recrossed the river, and encamped at Calpee. The Rohilcund mutineers threatened to cross the Ganges and attack Alyghur, but Major Eld threw a few shells among them, and then, under cover of his guns, crossed the river and captured the boats the rebels had collected. The villagers along his line of march received Major Eld and his force with demonstrations of the greatest delight. Brigadier Stuart's column, after much severe fighting and heavy loss to the rebels, has relieved Neemuch. The same body of insurgents, comprising the Mehidpore rebels, in great force, were beaten in two engagements at Mundisore, by a column under Colonel Durand, and the remnant of them were in occupation of the town and fort of Mundisore greatly dispirited, when the latest accounts left. Brigadier Showers' column was successfully engaged in cutting up the insurgents in the districts south-east of Delhi, on the 13th

of November. Colonel Gerard came up with the Jodhpore rebels at a place called Kanoud, where he was joined by a detachment under Captain Stafford. They immediately attacked the enemy. The battle lasted all day, but terminated in the entire defeat of the rebels, who left six guns in our hands. Colonel Gerard was killed in the action. The military commission appointed at Delhi to try the leaders of the mutiny have sentenced and executed twenty-four of the inferior members of the Royal family; the King, and some of his relatives, still remained for trial. The most remarkable incident is mentioned in the letter of the Bombay Correspondent of the *Daily News*, to the effect that the rebels have placed a boy on the throne of Oude, and kept him in state at Fyzabad, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, defended by a large fort with a wall, a ditch, and round towers, lately repaired, and new entrenchments.

The historian of the Crimean campaign, Mr. William Hastings Russell, whose reports in the *Times* created so much sensation at the time, started on Saturday last to Marseilles, on his way to India, and in a very short time we shall doubtless peruse the results of his observations from the present scene of conflict.

A dispute has arisen between the British Government and the Porte, in reference to our possession of the Island of Perim, a small rocky islet near the centre of the Strait of Babel Mandel, the southern entrance to the Red Sea. Immediately on its becoming known in Constantinople that we had taken possession, the Porte protested, and addressed a note on the subject to the other Powers. The island is claimed by the Sultan as a part of the Ottoman Empire, a claim which England contests. M. Boutenief, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, on the part of his Government, has addressed a note to the Porte declaring that the occupation of Perim by the English is a violation of the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

Letters from America state that all the New England banks had resumed specie payments, but that commercial affairs were dull. The struggle in Kansas was getting more critical, and it was reported that the free-soil party, well armed, had encamped at Leecompton. Governor Walker had not been dismissed. The filibuster of the same name, with his men, had landed unmolested in open day at Puntas Arenas in the presence of a United States sloop of war.

A fearful earthquake has visited a portion of the kingdom of Naples. In the province of Basilicata, and in the principality of Cisternino, it has destroyed half the villages; and the number of its human victims is estimated by thousands! No serious accidents occurred at Naples itself; but the floors, and walls, and chandeliers rocked to and fro to an extent so alarming that the population betook themselves to the country, and encamped in the open air for the whole of one day. Human life has been miraculously spared in the cities of Salerno, Potenza, and Nola, where the buildings were seriously injured.

Of home news the best is that the improvement in the Money Market continues, and that trade seems likely to take a favourable turn. The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount on Thursday last to 8 per cent., and a further reduction may be speedily expected.

On Monday afternoon, an inquest was held in Bethlem Hospital on Mr. Hugh Pollard Willoughby, aged fifty-six. The unfortunate gentleman was connected with the family of Sir H. P. Willoughby, and became an inmate in the hospital under singular circumstances. In the year 1854, in the course of a trial at the Old Bailey, the deceased persisted in interrupting Mr. Giffard, who was addressing the Court, and he was ordered into custody, but ultimately liberated. The deceased afterwards attempted to shoot the same learned gentleman (Mr. Giffard), for which he was tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Mr. Willoughby was accordingly removed to Bethlem Hospital, where he has remained up to the time of his death. The unfortunate gentleman received the utmost attention while in confinement, but notwithstanding, his health gave way, and he gradually sank, and died some few days back. The jury returned a verdict of Natural Death.

LETT'S DIARIES seem to be overrunning our great commercial universe, like a huge cloud of locusts, so far as numbers are concerned, that is, but certainly rather in the shape of a blessing than a curse, as in the latter instance. They are thoroughly well got up, and in every particular of size, of space to write in, and of price (in many gradations from 6d. to 14s. each), adapted to the varied requisitions of all classes of society. The Catalogues (supplied gratis) clearly explain the foundation of the many varieties, viz., the space required for each day's memoranda.

Original Music.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER."

H O P E .

ALLEGRETTO
QUASI
ANDANTE.

CHRISTMAS CHIMES.

mf *Ped* *Ped*

We live in hope that bet - ter times are quick - ly draw - ing
near, And think the next glad Christ - mas chimes will bring a hap - pier year. And though that one be
fraught with care, we build our trust up - on, Yet with the next a smile we'll wear, And still keep hoping
on; Yet with the next a smile we'll wear, And still keep ho - ping on.

*Da Capo
dal Segno*

I.
We live in hope that better times
Are quickly drawing near,
And think the next glad Christmas chimes
Will bring a happier year;
And though that one be fraught with care
We build our trust upon,
Yet with the next a smile we'll wear,
And still keep hoping on.

II.
We live in hope; though clouds appear,
They linger but a day;
The sun, to us a gift so dear,
Will scatter them away.
Thus, life is but an April shower,
And troubles are but rain,
And hope the sun that in an hour
Will bring us joy again.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Robe of rich Imperial blue moire antique. The skirt has *quilles*, or side-trimmings, composed of rows of blue velvet, between which are placed ornaments of passementerie and tassels. The corsage is in the jacket style, and has a basque, pointed in front, at the back, and at each side. The basque is edged with a broad band of velvet, and to each point is appended a tassel. The sleeves are in the Spanish style, formed of one large puff of silk, with epaulettes and bands of velvet ornamented with passementerie. The under-sleeves are puffs of muslin, with cuffs of needlework. The head-dress consists of a cache-peigne, formed of black lace and bows of blue velvet. The reflection of the figure in the mirror shows the back view of the jacket corsage and head-dress.

Fig. 2.—The collar is formed of a narrow frill of worked muslin, scalloped at the edge, and gouffed or quilled. It is headed by a bouilloné of muslin, within which is inserted a ribbon, which forms the tie in front. The habit-shirt may be of net or muslin.

Fig. 3.—This collar is of Maltese lace, with openings to admit of the insertion of ribbon. It is edged round with a full frill of Maltese lace, having a scalloped edge.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

ON

FASHION AND DRESS.

At the present season some information on juvenile costume may not be considered inappropriate; and we, therefore, offer a few observations on the subject. In the make of children's dresses there is no decided change, and variety is obtained mainly by difference in the materials and trimmings. We have seen a dress of Royal blue silk, suitable for a girl about nine years of age. It is trimmed with flounces edged with a row of narrow black velvet. The corsage is high, trimmed with *revers*, and closed with black velvet buttons. The sleeves are formed of two frills reaching to the elbow, and the under-sleeves, of white muslin, are fastened on a band at the wrist. A small collar of worked muslin, and trousers edged with worked muslin, complete the costume. A dress prepared for a little girl, a year or two in advance of the age above-mentioned, consists of merino of a beautiful violet tint. The skirt is ornamented with side-trimmings formed of rows of narrow velvet set on in a lozenge pattern. The corsage of this dress is high, and has a long basque: it is trimmed with *revers*, covered with rows of velvet in a lozenge design; and the same velvet trimming is placed at the edge of the basque. The sleeves are demilong, and in front of the arm they are slit open nearly to the top; they are set on in fluted plaits, and from the shoulder a narrow fall or epaulette of merino descends over the upper part of the sleeve. The sleeves and epaulettes are bordered with lozenges formed of rows of velvet. A very pretty dress of chequered silk, groseille colour and white, has just been completed for a girl about ten years of age. The skirt is plain, and the corsage ornamented with *bretelles* of groseille colour velvet. Out of doors a basquine of black velvet, trimmed with bands of squirrel, will be worn with this dress. A little cloak, or paletot, of cloth or velvet, is frequently worn by children in out-door costume. Hats of the round form, and with broad brims—such as were fashionable during the summer—are still worn. They may be of black straw, or straw of some dark colour, as grey or brown. We have seen one of these hats formed of black velvet. The brim is edged with lace, and a black ostrich feather is twisted round the crown, and droops over

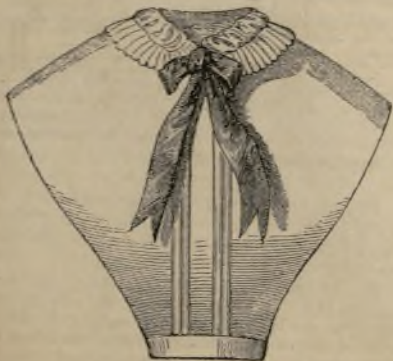


Fig. 2.

the left shoulder. Under the brim there are, on each side, bows of black velvet and rose-colour ribbon. Strings of rose-colour ribbon flow loosely over each shoulder. A promenade costume, prepared for a young lady, about fourteen or fifteen, consists of a dress of grey poplin, trimmed with *quilles* formed of rows of black velvet, disposed in a lozenge pattern. The cloak, of brown cloth, is of the Bour-nouse form, and has a flat, pointed hood, from which is suspended a long silk tassel. The bonnet is of brown straw, intermingled with black, and trimmed on the outside with quillings of ribbon.

For little boys, the blouse, the paletot, and the skirt and jacket, are the costumes usually adopted.



Fig. 1.

These garments may be composed of black or coloured velvet, cashmere, or any other suitable material. One of the newest out-door costumes we have seen is destined for a boy about five years old. It consists of a skirt and jacket of black velvet, trimmed in front with upright rows of passementerie. The sleeves of the jacket are bell-shaped, and reach to just below the elbow. The under-sleeves consist of a puff of white muslin; they are closed at the wrist, and finished by a turned-up frill of guipure. The small collar is of lace, and the trousers are trimmed with lace. Boots of glazed leather, and gaiters of black cloth. A cap of velvet completes the costume.

One of the Dublin papers gives accounts of a series of riots, or pitched battles rather, which commenced on Christmas night, between some soldiers of the 2nd battalion of the Coldstream Guards and the Shropshire Militia opposed to the 30th and 55th Regiments of the Line, all at present forming part of the garrison of Dublin. It is reported that the 30th are put under immediate orders for service at the Curragh Camp. The fighting was commenced on Thursday evening, in a public-house, by the Guards and the 30th, and the quarrel was renewed on the two subsequent days, the combatants being reinforced by parties of the Shropshire Militia and the 55th Regt.

A NEW FOE IN INDIA.

A correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, writing from Oude on the 6th ultimo, makes the following report of a strange affair in which our troops had been concerned: "The troops, however, encountered a much more formidable and enterprising enemy on their way back to camp, and I am ashamed to say the 9th Lancers turned tail, both officers and men fled in utter confusion, while the artillery drivers abandoned their guns and bolted like mad, but without avail, for the enemy pursued them to camp, which friend and foe entered at the same time, the latter getting among the tents, and having the audacity to attack our whole force, which had turned out in great alarm, to cover the retreat of the Lancers

SUNSHINE AND CLOUD.

Without any colouring of romance, or any exaggeration of fancy, it is so. Some real lives do—for some certain days or years—actually anticipate the happiness of Heaven; and, I believe, if such perfect happiness is once felt by good people (to the wicked it never comes), its sweet effect is never wholly lost. Whatever trials follow, whatever pains of sickness or shades of death, the glory precedent still shines through, cheering the keen anguish, and tinging the deep cloud. I will go farther. I do believe there are some human beings so born, so reared, so guided from a soft cradle to a calm and late grave, that no excessive suffering penetrates their lot, and no tempestuous blackness overcasts their journey. And often, these are not pampered, selfish beings, but Nature's elect, harmonious and benign; men and women mild with charity, kind agents of God's kind attributes. . . . But it is not so for all. What then? His will be done, as done it surely will be, whether we humble ourselves to resignation or not. The impulse of creation forwards it; the strength of powers seen and unseen, has its fulfilment in charge. Proof of a life to come must be given. In fire and in blood, if needful, must that proof be written. In fire and in blood do we trace the record throughout nature. In fire and in blood does it cross our own experience. Sufferer, faint not through terror of this burning evidence. Tired wayfarer, gird up thy loins, look upward, march onward. Pilgrims and brother mourners, join in friendly company. Dark through the wilderness of this world stretches the way for most of us: equal and steady be our tread; be our cross our banner. For staff we have His promise, whose "word is tried, whose way is perfect;" for present hope His providence, "who gives the shield of salvation, whose gentleness makes great;" for final home His bosom, who "dwells in the height of Heaven;" for crowning prize a glory, exceeding and eternal. Let us so run that we may obtain; let us endure hardness as good soldiers; let us finish our course, and keep the faith, reliant in the issue to come off more than conquerors: "Art thou not from everlasting mine Holy One? Wilt thou SHALL NOT DIE?"—Charlotte Brontë.

BLUE-STOCKINGS.

Miss Edgeworth justly considered the defence of the Edinburgh wit to be complete when he gave utterance to the lively and happy observation, "I do not care about the blueness of a lady's stockings if her petticoats are only long enough." It is the ostentation of knowledge, and not the knowledge itself which disgusts, and is doubly offensive when female aspirants are voluble upon subjects of which they understand little except perhaps the jargon. Pretension is repulsive where we look for reserve, and the woman purchases knowledge too dearly who exchanges for it the attributes which are the charm of her sex. Her native virtues are of more value than acquired learning. The Marchioness du Châtelet, who translated and annotated Newton's *Principia*, was one of these pedantic ladies, who studied science that it might minister to vanity; and Madame de Stael, the bedchamber-woman of the Duchess de Maine, well known by her lively memoirs, has handed down some traits of her character, which should scare away imitators, as the drunken slave scared Spartans from intoxication. She arrived on a visit at midnight the day before she had settled to come, occupied the bed of another lady who was hastily displaced, complained of her accommodation and tried a fresh room on the following night, and, still dissatisfied, inspected the whole of the house to be sure of securing the best apartment it contained. Thither she ordered to be carried half the furniture of the place, chose not to appear till ten o'clock at night, when she made her company less agreeable than her absence, by her arrogance and dictation; could endure no noise, lest her ideas should be disarranged; and, some ink being spilt upon a piece of her translation, raised more disturbance than Newton did himself when his store of invaluable manuscripts were burnt. She complained that she found in her bedroom smoke without fire; and methinks, says Madame de Stael, it was the emblem of herself. She expected to excite homage, and provoked contempt. Her knowledge was doubted, her airs ridiculed, and she was not more hated than she was thoroughly despised.—*Quarterly Review*.

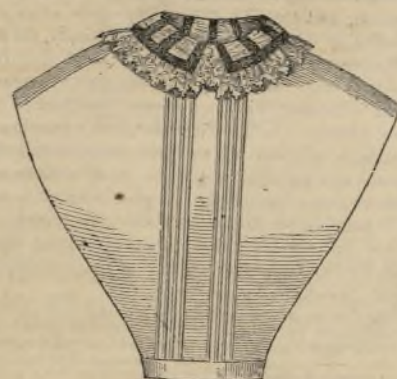


Fig. 3.

It has been remarked that suicides have been very frequent in the French army for some time past. The Minister of War has sent letters of thanks to several colonels of regiments for having published orders of the day stigmatising such acts of cowardice.

POETRY.

OLD LETTERS.*

BY FRANCES BROWN.

Came they from sinner or from saint,
Cast them in, for the fire is faint,
The fire is faint, and the frost is strong—
And these old letters have lived too long—
How welcome once it matters not,
Their worth away with time has sped,
The love is over, the hope is dead,
And the old friend has forgot.

Cast them in, they're hard to keep,
And will not let one's memory sleep,
For hints of age, and tales of change—
Oh, but the turns of life are strange—
The world whereof they speak is gone—
How bright they came, and how dim they part,
These passing ages of the heart,
While life and we wear on.

Cast them in, why should they last,
When the light we read them by is past
And never again will glid our days?
Up like a banner goes the blaze—
It is waste paper and nothing more—
Some have been treasured up for years,
Some are blotted with heavy tears,
And some our dreams read o'er:

These are sprinkled with many a vow,
The love was never as warm as now—
Those by a trusty hand were penned—
Woe is me for that friendship's end—
There goes a page of boyish rhyme—
That was a sheet of good advice—
We took our own way on the ice
And learned the worth of it all in time:

One glossy curl of wavy gold
Was hid in this burning letter's fold—
'Tis long since that golden head grew grey,
And the grave where it rests is far away!—
Up in its might the broad flame flashes—
And there they lie, in what all our aims,
Seekings and strivings, hopes and schemes,
Must come to—dust and ashes!

LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the Editor, 23, Fleet-street, London.

Almost; or, Crooked Ways: A Tale. By ANNA LISLE, Author of "Self and Self-sacrifice." London: Groombridge and Son.

MISS LISLE'S first story was a success, and the melodramatic interest of the present volume is strong enough to carry the reader through it. Lady Lismore has one child, Hugh, who marries against her consent and bears his bride to Calcutta, without her blessing. The offended mother takes to her home a young relative, Floreen, of keen intellect and strong passions, who proves the evil genius of the story. In India both son and daughter-in-law die, and Lady Lismore believes there is no issue, which would leave Floreen the heiress to her estates; a belief in which the proud child grows up. But, in point of fact, Hugh and his wife have had a daughter, who, by a singular mischance, comes into the custody of one Bertha, a former companion of Lady Lismore. Now Bertha had herself once loved Hugh, and having married afterwards, had called her own boy after him. A daughter of hers dies, and she keeps the little girl, Hilda (Hugh's daughter), for some years, and brings her up with her own son. When in old age her health begins to fail, she takes that son to Lady Lismore and introduces him as Lady Lismore's grandchild, knowing that he would, in that case, be her heir. Little Hugh will not be parted from Hilda; so the two children stay with Lady Lismore, who regards Hilda as Bertha's daughter, and Hugh as her own grandchild. Here is a blow to the hopes of the passionate Floreen, who is no longer an heiress expectant. But this is not all her trouble. She falls in love with Hugh, who, instead of returning her affection, becomes attached to Hilda, indeed, is going to be married to her. Just as the wedding is in contemplation old Bertha dies, first letting fall, in a fit of delirium, words which disclose the fact that Hugh is her son, but nothing about Hilda; death coming to interrupt her story. Hilda and Hugh, then, appear to be brother and sister, and there is a wall of fire between those who had been within a short space expecting to be made one. Floreen is once more heiress expectant. But the dying woman let fall a paper which was by her last breath intended for Lady Lismore, and which told the whole story of Hilda's birth and how she came into Bertha's custody. This paper Floreen appropriates, but it is in cypher, and on stealing the key to it from a cabinet of Bertha's in the chamber of death, she finds out that she is, after all, not the heiress, and that Hugh and Hilda are not brother and sister! She keeps the secret, plots to make Hilda pair off with one Frank Stanley, and desperately sets her cap at Hugh. In vain! An old gentleman from Calcutta "delves one yard beneath her mines," as Hamlet says, and she is "blown at the moon." She is represented all through the story as without principle, and as rejecting all restraints of morality and religion, and we are not particularly surprised to find her now making attempts, first to poison, and then to stab, Hilda—both attempts being baffled by the watchful Hugh. Eventually, the turbulent Floreen goes mad and dies; and Hugh and Hilda (of course) marry and have boys and girls; and there is an end of Crooked Ways in a general rectification of things and persons. In this slight sketch of a complicated plot, we have not stated all the wickedness or half the flirtations and surprises which the book contains, and how the authoress has managed to pack them all in so small a compass is more than we can tell. We extract a passage from the scene in which Floreen steals from the cabinet the key to the cypher. After having offered to sit up and "watch the corpse"—

* From "Fletcher's Ladies' Memorandum Book and Poetical Miscellany" (Suttaby).

gladly leave to her the task of watching beside the dead; yet she shrank from being alone with that still form; for her guilty heart told her, that the deed she came to accomplish was one which that erring woman would have opposed with all her might.

Nine—ten—eleven o'clock! yet still her courage failed her. At last her eye fell upon the box into whose contents none had ever been suffered to pry. "Coward!" she mentally exclaimed; "Coward! To-morrow, it will be too late! for others will enter here; and all that dark woman's secrets will be known!"

Lighting another lamp (she could not bear the darkness of that room!) she resolutely averted her face from the object of her terror, and desired Mrs. Hartwell to go to rest.

She was alone!—alone, to all appearance; but how knew she that the spirit did not still hover round its tabernacle, to guard the secrets it had treasured through dark years of horror and remorse?

Ab! Floreen! where is now your scepticism?—aye, your infidelity? Where is it all gone? Why don't you feel that that motionless form is but a lump of clay—a beast that perishes? If there be no hereafter—no spirit, good or bad—why do you dread to lift your eyes?—why do you half resolve to recall the only human thing within hearing?—Think of your infidel writers, Floreen; and see if they will give you courage!—They don't?—It is strange!

She opens the case, and looks into the clear blue sky, with its myriad stars. The breeze floats gently through the elms; and a bird, half-wakened by the motion, faintly twitters in the branches. She takes courage at that sound of something living, and leaving the case open, walks steadily towards the chest. Could the departed spirit have returned, for a moment, to the scene of its bygone years, would it not have greeted with rapture one so like itself?

Carefully did Floreen examine the contents of the chest; but the object of her search was not there. Then she explored drawers, boxes, desks;—in vain. At last a thought seemed to strike her; but she shrank from it with exceeding dread! She again approached the window, and listened to the faint rustling of the leaves.

"Fah! what have I to fear? Why allow an imaginary evil to weigh against a real one?"

Yet there she stood, impelled on the one hand by every motive of interest and ambition!—on the other, repelled by a chill horror, which she felt she could scarcely overcome. At length the grey light of morning came slowly glimmering over the tree-tops; and the stars began to fade from the sky.

"The servant may wake, and my opportunity be gone for ever!" she thought.

Chilled by the cold night breeze, she turned away from the window and again approached the bed. The lamps had burnt low; and their blue, unearthly light, faintly struggled upon the features of the corpse. Floreen hesitated one moment; then, raising the motionless form, she plunged her hand beneath the pillow, and drew forth a thick volume!

And, now that her task was ended, the violent tension on her nerves gave way!—the faint uncertain flicker of the expiring lamp seemed to impart a ghastly motion to the livid features; and she shrieked—

"Here!—Here!—help me!"

When the frightened servant entered the room, she found Floreen stretched senseless on the ground. She returned to consciousness with a heavy, shuddering sigh; and her first impulse was to cling to her companion; but in a little while, her habitual self-possession returned.

"I will lie down a little, up stairs, if you are sufficiently rested, Hartwell."

"Oh! yes, poor dear! How good of you, to think of me, when you was so frightened yourself! If I had only known!"

"Never mind, good Hartwell; I will lie down now. Give me my book; I brought it to read, but was too much frightened."

With the earliest dawn she returned home, and shut herself into her room. They went softly past her door.

"Poor Floreen!" they said; "she must not be disturbed;—she sleeps!"

Little did they think how she was engaged!—in deciphering, by means of the key, the contents of the book that lay before her!

Floreen's coquetry is well sketched; but as a character quite impracticable for the purposes of the novelist.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

EVENINGS AT HOME.

(An Echo of an Old Holiday Reading.)

"Come," said Mr. Punch to his boys, "I have a new game for you. I will be the founder of a new Cabinet, and you shall all take such offices as you like. Now then. What will you be, Lewis?"

Lewis.—I will be your Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir.

Mr. P.—Why do you choose that post, my boy?

Lewis.—Because I am very well read in classical history.

Grey.—I will be your Home Secretary, Sir.

Mr. P.—And why, George?

Grey.—Because I never attend to anybody, Sir.

Crawforth.—I will be your Lord Chancellor, Sir, because—because—O, I don't know why—yes I do, the Chancellor sits on a nice stuffed cushion—and it's jolly to sit on a nice stuffed cushion.

Mr. P.—And you, Pan, what will you be, my Caledonian Prodigy?

Pan.—Eh, Sirs! I'll just be Secretary at War, for ye ken I'm sair troubled wi' the weary gout, and I tak' kindly to the arm-chair.

Labouchere.—I'll be Colonial Secretary, Sir, because I can talk fast, and nobody knows enough of the colonies to guess whether I'm right or wrong.

Mr. P.—And you, my bright little fellow, what do you say?

Argyll.—I'll be your Postmaster-General.

Mr. P.—Why so?

Argyll.—Because my ancestor invented the post, and those who used it said, "Bless the good Duke of Argyll!"

Mr. P.—Now, Granville, what say you?

Gran.—I'll be President of the Council, Sir, because I can always make the other boys laugh with my French anecdotes.

Wood.—I'll be first Lord of your Admiralty, Sir.

Mr. P.—What—you? Well, And why?

Wood.—(Smartly). Ships are made of wood, ain't they, Sir?

Mr. P.—Well, I certainly see no other reason. And now, Clarendon, what's your choice?

Clar.—I'll be your Foreign Secretary.

Mr. P.—And why?

Clar.—Because I'm fond of a good cigar, which you can't get in England, but I'd have 'em sent over in despatches by the ambassadors.

Mr. P.—Stanley Alderley, will you choose?

Stanley.—I'll be at the Board of Trade, Sir, because I should like to learn a little about trade, which I don't understand in the least.

Harvouchy.—I'll be Privy Seal, Sir, because I don't think the other chaps have left me anything else.

Mr. P.—O yes, there is. Eh, Smith?

Smith.—Vernon, Sir, if you please. And I'll take the Board of Control, because it is a light gentlemanly occupation, and not too great a pull upon one's leisure.

Baines.—I should like your Duchy of Lancaster, for the same reason as Smith.

Smith.—Vernon.

Mr. P.—But there's one boy has not spoken. You tall

fellow, will you take that sprig out of your mouth and tell me what you'll be?

Pan.—O, I'll be your Premier.

Mr. P.—No, no; I'm the Premier.

Pan.—There's no difference between us. The principle of my policy shall be to knock as many heads together as I can, and keep the rest of the world laughing. Isn't it yours?

Mr. P.—So it is. And you shall be Punch's Premier; and I think our game is very great fun.

A NEAT DISTINCTION.—Father: Well, Charles, you have come up, I suppose, to keep your Christmas in town?

—Clever Son: No, Sir, not to keep my Christmas, but rather to spend it.

CONSCIENCE.—Mostly used by us in judging the actions of others.

POLITICAL SERVITUDE.—Germany serves many masters, and is faithful to none.

The pinchings of a corset sour the sweetest temper. A waspishness of waist is pretty certain to beget a disposition also waspish.

CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCE.—A bagman would not necessarily be eligible to the Travellers' Club.

CHEMICAL FACT FAMILIARISED.—It has been discovered that bread can be manufactured out of wood. Long before this discovery was made, all wood was known to have a grain in it.

APPROPRIATE PRESENT.—In testimony of their appreciation of the merits of a young Curate, distinguished by his zeal and devotion in the cause of canonical robes, the young ladies of his parish have, by subscription, presented the reverend youth with a set of the most fashionable Crinolines.

RUDE HEALTH.—It is extremely Rude when a strong robust fellow keeps bragging about it in the presence of an invalid.

DEATH OF EARL SPENCER, K.G.

Earl Spencer died suddenly on Sunday, a few minutes after twelve, P.M., at Althorp-hall, the family seat in Northamptonshire. The Earl was, up to a few hours before his death, to all appearance in his usual robust health, and on Saturday was out shooting for several hours with a party of friends partaking of the hospitalities at the hall. The deceased Frederick Spencer, Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp, county of Northampton, Viscount and Baron Spencer, of Althorp, county of Northampton, was fourth son of George John, second Earl, by his marriage with Lady Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of Charles, first Earl of Lucan. He was born April 14, 1798, and consequently in his sixty-first year. The late Earl was twice married—first Feb. 23, 1830, to Elizabeth Georgiana, second daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Stephen Poyntz, of Cowdray-park, Sussex, by whom, who died in 1851, the deceased Peer has surviving Visc. Althorp, M.P., and Lady Sarah; and he married, secondly, in 1854, Miss Adelaide Seymour, only daughter of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H., by his first marriage with Matilda, daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. By the latter marriage the Earl leaves two children, the last, a son, having been born at Spencer-house, St. James's, early in the past month. The late Earl was born at the Admiralty, Whitehall, his father for many years presiding over that department of the Government. He adopted the navy as his profession, entering that service a few months before he attained his 14th year. As midshipman on board the Malta, eighty-four, he was employed occasionally with the in-shore squadron off Toulon and also in co-operating with the British army on the coast of Spain, more particularly at the siege of Tarragona, and the evacuation of the fort of St. Philippe in the Col de Balaguer. In July, 1818, he was made a lieutenant, and in 1821 he obtained the command of the Alacrity, 10, and in August obtained his post rank. In September, 1825, he was appointed to the command of the Talbot, 28. While in that ship he served in the Mediterranean under the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and distinguished himself at the battle of Navarino. During the period he had the command of the Talbot he assisted at the reduction of the Morea Castle, and his firm though conciliatory performance of his duties gave the highest satisfaction to his superior in command. For his services at Navarino, &c., he was, in November, 1827, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and received the Cross of St. Louis of France, and was made a Knight of St. Anne of Russia (2nd class), and of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece. Since he relinquished the command of the Talbot, in the autumn of 1828, his Lordship has not been afloat. The Earl Spencer was for a series of years Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. In July, 1846, he was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, which appointment he held up to September, 1848, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Breadalbane. In January, 1854, he was appointed Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household—an office he resigned on the 28th of last month. The late peer was created a Knight of the Garter in 1849, on the death of the late Earl Talbot. The deceased Earl succeeded to the family honours and extensive landed estates on the demise of his brother, John Charles, second Earl, the well-known statesman, in 1845. He is succeeded by his son, John Pointz, Viscount Althorp, M.P., born October 27, 1835. Previous to his accession to the peerage the late Earl sat in the House of Commons for Worcestershire (1831.) At the general election in 1832 to 1835, and from 1837 to 1841, the Hon. Captain Spencer represented Midhurst in Parliament. During his career in the Lower House he invariably voted with the Whig party of which political body, like his predecessor in the peerage, he was a consistent supporter.

TWO VERY REMARKABLE PROOFS of the extreme mildness of the present season have come under our observation in the two facts of a hawthorn tree in Abney Park Cemetery being covered with the beautiful blossom so natural to the month of May as even to bear its name, and at Norwood, in a cottage garden, a raspberry bush bearing clusters of ripe fruit.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

PARTICULARS OF THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

The following telegram has been received by the India Board, containing additional details respecting the relief of Lucknow:—

Lucknow was taken on the 17th of November.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at the Alumbagh on the 12th. The fighting commenced on the 13th. Two guns were captured from the enemy, and the fort of Jellabad destroyed.

On the 15th, after a contest of two hours, Sir C. Campbell succeeded in occupying Delkhosah and Martiniere. The enemy attempted to recover their position a few hours subsequently, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

On the 16th the Commander-in-Chief advanced across the canal and took Secunderbagh, after an obstinate struggle. The heavy artillery then opened on the Samugh for three hours, and the position was carried at dusk, after a desperate fight.

Early on the 17th communications were opened with the barracks; a long cannonade was commenced, and the Mess-house was carried by assault at three o'clock P.M.

The troops pushed on and occupied the Motee Mohal before dark. Sir J. Outram and Sir H. Havelock then met Sir Colin Campbell.

The following officers were killed and wounded on the 16th and 17th: former losses and losses of men on the last two days have not been yet stated:—

Killed:—Midshipman Damien, Naval Brigade; Captain Hardy, Royal Artillery; Captain Daizell, 93rd Highlanders; Captain Lumsden, 30th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Frankland, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Wounded:—Sir Colin Campbell, slightly—does not interfere with his duty; Major Alison, military secretary; Captain Alison, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Anstey, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut. Seilod, Naval Brigade; Midshipman Kingston, ditto; Captain Travers, Royal Artillery; Major Pennycook, ditto; Lieut. Ford, ditto; Lieut. Milman, Royal Artillery; Assistant-Surgeon Veal, ditto; Captain Hood, Bengal Artillery; Captain Hammond, ditto; Captain Ralton, Her Majesty's 53rd; Lieut. Munroe, ditto; Major Baruhon, Her Majesty's 99th; Lieut. Widne, ditto; Lieut. Rowell, ditto; Lieut. Colonel Twear, 93rd Highlanders; Captain Burroughes, ditto; Lieut. Cosper, ditto; Lieut. Werh, ditto; Lieut. Moldid, ditto; Lieut. Wood, ditto; Ensign Macnamara, ditto; Lieut. Dobbs, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Lieut. Ratson, 2nd Punjab Infantry; Lieut. Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry; Lieut. Macqueen, ditto; Lieut. Oldfield, ditto; Lieut. Hackee, Hodson's Horse.

CAWNPORE.—The Gwalior rebels had advanced to within fifteen miles of Cawnpore, but had again retired to Calpee. General Windham is stated to have marched to attack them.

DELHI.—Twenty-four inferior members of the Royal family were executed by sentence of a military commission on November the 20th. Zukeen Abdoolah, an influential rebel chief, was executed on the next day.

A force under Colonel Gerard proceeded to intercept the Jodhpore Legion, which with other rebels had appeared in Shekawattee. The force met the enemy on the 25th November near Kurnaul, and defeated them with great slaughter, and the loss of all their guns. Our loss was 15 killed and 45 wounded, but Colonel Gerard was among the killed.

AGRA.—The detachments under Colonel Riddell and Major Old are employed in clearing the Uil-your districts; Major Old, on the 19th of November, fell in with and dispersed a body of the Rohilcond insurgents.

All was quiet in the Punjab. The Cogaria rising has been entirely put down. Neemuch has been besieged by the Mundisore insurgents for nearly a fortnight. On the 21st of November an attempt was made to take the fort by escalade, but the enemy were repulsed with great loss, and the siege was raised on the 22nd.

The Mhow column, under Brigadier Stuart, was attacked near Mundisore by the insurgents on the 21st of November. The insurgents were repulsed. On the 23rd the column advanced to the north of Mundisore, on the Neemuch road, and found the rebels in a strong position, with five guns. The position was immediately attacked and the rebels defeated with the loss of all their guns. While this battle was in progress the Mundisore garrison came out and attacked our rear, but they got well beaten also. The rebels in the fights of the 21st and 23rd lost 1,500 men, while our loss was inconsiderable. Lieutenant GeCmayne, of Her Majesty's 24th Dragoons (?), was killed, and Major Robinson, 25th Native Infantry, wounded. The column afterwards took Mundisore on the 25th, the rebels having evacuated it on the night of the 24th.

The fort and town of Saugor remain untouched, but large parties of rebels are in the surrounding district. A part of the Madras column defeated a body of the insurgents near Seconce, on the Jubbulpore road, on the 10th November, and took two guns. Captain Fomenham, of the 4th Madras Cavalry, was killed, and Lieutenant Clarke, the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, severely wounded. The Bheel disturbances in Khan-deish continue, but the Bheels are confined to the hills, and will be attacked in their strongholds when the jungle is cleared. The Minister of the Kolapore state was stabbed in his office on the 23rd of November by an Arab soldier. The wounds are slight, and the Arab was actuated by private motives only.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.—Intelligence has just been received of a rising of some Burdus near Moodhole. A force was advanced from Belgaum to restore order. The state of things in that part of the country is not satisfactory.

The remaining part of the Bombay Presidency is quiet. Reinforcements have arrived in the Warrior Queen and the Italian, but more are urgently required.

All is quiet in Madras and the Nizam's country.

H. ANDERSON,
Secretary to the Government.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 4, 1857.

The following telegram was received at the East India House on Monday morning. It gives the Calcutta version of the relief of Lucknow, and contains a few particulars not before published:—

The Commander-in-Chief crossed the river and entered Oude on the 9th Nov. He was reported from Cawnpore on the 13th to have reached Alumbagh, and to have opened communication with Sir James Outram.

Between the 9th and 12th one thousand three hundred troops of all arms crossed the river at Cawnpore to join the

Commander-in-Chief. On the 12th three companies of the 82nd marched for Alumbagh, on the following day three companies of the 12th, the military train and Crawford's artillery, were to move in the same direction: further, it was intended to send on Carthew's brigade of Madras Sepoys, expected at Cawnpore, unless the Gwalior mutineers should cross the Jumna; the latter, on the 12th Nov., numbered 3,000, or, by native accounts, 5,000 effective men, with eight heavy and thirty field guns. By the last telegram, dated 23rd, some portion of this force had crossed the Jumna and entered the Doab. On the 13th the Commander-in-Chief commenced operations by blowing up the fort of Jhullawan, near Alumbagh; on the 15th, he occupied Dilkoocha Park and Martindere, after a running fight of two hours; in the evening the enemy again came forward, but were heavily repulsed, and the operation ended in our taking the post across the canal. Our losses small. Lieutenant Mayne, Horse Artillery, and Lieutenant Wheatcroft, Carabineers, killed. On the 16th the Commander-in-Chief advanced across the canal in force; on the 17th he attacked Bagh, which was occupied after a severe struggle. The enemy suffered enormously, 1,500 dead bodies of Sepoys having been counted in one place only. The Nnah Munrill was then cannonaded for three hours, and was carried at dusk, after one of the severest fights ever witnessed. On the 16th, the Mess-house was carried by assault, after a heavy cannonade, and the troops then pushed on rapidly, and seized the Motee Mahu before dark. Outram and Havelock came out then and joined the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief was very slightly wounded, and of his staff Major Alison, severely; Captains Alison and the Hon. A. Anston slightly. The following officers were killed: Midshipman Damien, Naval Brigade; Captain Headley, Royal Artillery; Captain Dalzell, 93rd; Captain Lumsden, 30th Native Infantry, doing duty with 93rd; and Lieutenant Frankland, 2nd Punjab Infantry. Twenty-seven other officers were wounded. The list goes by this mail. The Commander-in-Chief reports that the garrison has been removed, and that he is engaged in conveying women and wounded to the rear. The city of Lucknow will be held in check by a strong moveable column, with field and heavy artillery, occupying a good military position outside the town. The fort of Antrawhes, evacuated by the enemy, and razed to the ground by Colonel Southden, who intended returning instantly to the Jaunpore frontier, as it was still threatened by a large force from Oude.

Lieutenant Osborne, political agent in Rewah, has been authorised to detach a force to suppress the insurrection in Bijaragoghur, and to take the administration in his own hands. He reports that certain chiefs of Majher have broken out in rebellion at Rewah itself. The agent seems to be all right now. A body of mutineers reported on the 10th to have advanced from Ghorawal or Mezzapore district, and to have crossed the Begun into Rewah territory. The fort of Dhar occupied by our troops on the 15th, but the rebel garrison escaped.

It is apprehended that the mutiny of the Kotah troops and the disaffection among the feudatories of Mehar and Marner may cause serious disorder in Rajpootana. The force there is very weak, and European troops are urgently called for. From other native states there is no new intelligence of an unfavourable nature. The following vessels have arrived since the despatch of the last mails: Nov. 8, Barham; Nov. 13, Victoria and John Bell; Nov. 16, Octavia, Agamemnon, and Urwick Castle; Nov. 17, Cressy, and Champion of the Seas; Nov. 19, James Baines; Nov. 20, Hammond; Nov. 22, Chantago, and Sir Robert Sale; Nov. 23, Allenborough; Nov. 24, Calabar; Nov. 28, Monarch, Calabar, and Aliquid.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have received details respecting the advance of Sir Colin Campbell to the relief of Lucknow. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 4th of December, thus describes the successful operations of the Commander-in-Chief:—

"When I closed my last letter our intelligence of affairs at Lucknow and its vicinity came down to the 9th of November, on which day, as we had just heard, Sir Colin Campbell had crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore into Oude on his way to the capital. The column under Brigadier Hope Grant had, you will remember, preceded the Commander-in-Chief by some days, and was known to have attained the fortified post of the Alumbagh, three miles from Lucknow, with but trifling opposition. Meanwhile Outram and Havelock, after experiencing severe losses in the attempt to clear a way back through the city from the recovered Residency to the Alumbagh, were quietly waiting within their intrenchments to be relieved, secure against any assault from the enemy, though too weak for offensive operations against him. The report that out of the officers of this gallant little force sixty-three had up to the end of September (when their active movements appeared to have ceased) been killed and wounded I hoped might be an exaggerated one. But the official list that has since appeared only too fully confirms it. Of the Staff, Sir James Outram and Captain Havelock were each shot through an arm, and Colonel Lytler wounded by a bayonet thrust. The 90th have had eleven officers hit, of whom Lieutenants Nunn, Graham, and Montrie were killed, and Colonel Campbell, a hero of the Caffre war, mortally wounded. The 78th, 5th Fusiliers, 84th, and Madras Fusiliers had also suffered severely. Weakened by these losses, and, as I have said, in no anxiety for the safety of their position, the generals awaited the arrival of the relief which they knew to be at hand; and, accordingly, within the first few days of November a force amounting apparently to not less than 5,000 men, and probably exceeding that number, was massed at various points along the Alumbagh. Hope Grant's column was there, the men of Delhi and of the battle under the walls of Agra; and there were Peel, with his Naval Brigade, ready and willing as ever, and the stalwart Highlanders of the 93rd, at whom, as also at the sailors, the sleek Bengalese whom they encountered on their way up the country had gazed with awe and wonder; and the 53rd, savage with the recent loss of their colonel, Powell.

There was a respectable little force of cavalry, and the artillery was very strong both in field-guns and in pieces of heavy metal, 8-inch guns and mortars and eighteen 24-pounders. Joining the main body of this force on the 10th, Sir Colin moved on towards the Alumbagh on Thursday, the 12th. A little skirmishing took place, and a fort called Jellalabad, lying off the road, a short distance to the right, was taken and blown up. The Alumbagh attained, communications were opened with Sir J. Outram and Sir H. Havelock at the Residency. Of the operations that ensued it is not easy to give an account that will be intelligible without the aid of a plan of the city, such as that of which a copy lies before me, which however, will doubtless be reproduced in England, having been prepared from official sources specially to illustrate this fierce struggle. You are already aware that to reach the Residency by the direct road from Cawnpore the whole breadth of the city has to be traversed. It was desirable, therefore, to approach it, if possible, by a circuitous route, turning the city either on the right or on the left. To the right, or east side, such a proceeding appeared practicable. There, between the suburb and the river Goomtee (on which the north side of the city rests) was a comparatively open space, between which and the Residency were no continuous streets or lines of buildings, but only some mosques, palaces, and other edifices, and enclosures, capable, indeed, of being strongly held, but still offering less danger to an attacking force than the deep narrow lanes of the centre of the city. Accordingly it was by this quarter that the Commander-in-Chief determined to advance upon the Residency. On Sunday, the 15th, leaving the main road at the Alumbagh, he marched across the country to his right till he came to the house and park of Dilkoocha (Heart's delight), abutting upon the canal, which forms the southern, as the Goomtee does the northern, boundary of the city. This enclosure, with that of the neighbouring Martindere College (founded by the eccentric old French adventurer, General Claude Martin), was carried by Sir Colin after a running fight of two hours. Later in the day the enemy, whom this flank movement may have taken by surprise, came across the canal and attacked us in force. After a struggle of an hour they were severely repulsed, and fell back over the canal. The open space of which I have spoken now lay just in the front of our troops, with only the canal between it and them. An advanced picket at once cleared and occupied a position on the further side of this barrier, and the operations of the day, during which the English loss in officers had been Lieutenants Mayne, of the Quartermaster-General's department, and Wheatcroft, of the Carabineers, came to an end. On the following morning the Commander-in-Chief took his whole force across the canal, and marched across the open space in his front straight upon Secunderbagh, the first in order of the enclosures to which I have alluded as covering the Residency in this quarter, and which was occupied in force. After a desperate struggle, in which the enemy 'suffered enormously,' this position was carried. Then a heavy cannonade was kept up for three hours on what the telegram, as printed, calls the 'Samuch,' and which I take to be either the barracks or one of the buildings lying directly by the plan, between Secunderbagh and the Mess-house perhaps one of the Mahals, or palaces. 'It was carried at dusk after one of the severest fights ever witnessed.' Next morning, the 17th, the Mess-house, which is described as a very strong position, became the object of a heavy cannonade, which continued for several hours, till, at three in the afternoon, it was taken at the point of the bayonet. Thence the troops pushed on rapidly, till, before nightfall, they had occupied the Motee Mahal, a palace of the former reigning family, situated, like the Residency, on the river, and only a little way lower down. Here the Commander-in-Chief was met by Outram and Havelock, who came out from their intrenchments to greet him, and the primary object of his expedition was attained. During these two days the loss in officers was six killed and thirty-one wounded. From the official list you will see that Sir Colin himself was wounded, though very slightly, and that the 93rd and Royal Artillery suffered very severely. What was the loss in men we do not yet know, nor have as yet any accounts of what took place on the 18th or 19th, saving that on the latter day the enemy were flying from the city in great numbers, and that the firing had nearly ceased. On the 20th, the women and the wounded were sent to the rear, and, if I interpret the telegram aright, which says, 'the garrison removed,' the Residency was abandoned. The same telegram then proceeds thus: 'On the 21st [loss?] severe. Two electric telegraph assistants were murdered near the Alumbagh, further news thus being stopped.' The first of these two clauses I do not understand. The latter probably relates an atrocity of the rebels in flying from the city. It is our latest news at present. I have omitted to mention one part of this message, referring to an earlier date—'It is supposed that the palaces fell on the 18th'—that is to say, on the day after the junction was effected. What these 'palaces' are is not very clear. They are not marked under such a name in the plan of the place; but I read in a Calcutta paper that they are a group of buildings formerly occupied by the King's numerous wives, and lying directly between the Dilkoocha Park and the Residency, or Baleegard. (I may observe, to prevent confusion, that this last word, which you will see spelt in an infinite variety of ways, is identical in meaning with the word Residency, being that of the house formerly appropriated to the Resident, and latterly occupied by the Chief Commissioner). If this be so, they lie nearer the heart of the town, and their capture implies an advance towards a complete occupation of the place. But another fortnight must go by before I can be in a position to tell you fully of the sequel of Sir Colin's glorious march, and of the extent to which the swarm of rebels congregated in Lucknow has been crushed or dissipated."

RAIDS FROM DELHI.

Colonel Showers' column returned to Delhi on the 9th of November, having in the course of its circling march occupied four considerable forts, burnt many villages, and taken about seventy guns and eight lacs of rupees, with much ammunition and many horses. Three days later, upon receipt of news from Rowaree, another column was formed under Colonel Gerrard, of the 14th Native Infantry, for service in that direction. It consisted of the first Fusiliers and Sikh Infantry, with some of the Carabineers and Guides and Artillery, joined by parties of Irregular Cashmerians, Mooltances, and others. Colonel Gerrard marched to Rowaree and then upon the town of Narnol, in Jhujjar, where a rebel chief, Sunnund Khan, a relative of the captured Nawab, had taken post with a number of armed men, and strange to say the Joudpore Legion. What induced this latter body of mutineers to come all this way up from Awa, in Rajpootana, is a puzzle. Could they have thought—it is quite possible they did—that Delhi was still untaken? However that may be, here they were attacked and beaten. A charge of the cavalry drove them back into a fortified serai in the town, which the infantry then carried. One officer only fell, but he was the commander, Colonel Gerrard. Sunnund Khan was among the slain. The column, when last heard of, was still at Narnol.

The nature of the proceedings of Brigadier Showers' brigade is well described in the following letter:—

"Some report about the Joudpore Legion being at Narnol was current in camp, and this was the reason assigned for our looking up Rowaree. Thence we went to Goorgaon, twenty miles from Delhi. The Carabineers leaving the column halted, started to Farrucknugur, where twenty of the Nawab's sowars were shot. After this, instead of skirting the hills we entered them, crossed a tract of hills running without order, and at a range of from 200 to 300 feet high, with here and there a peak of 500, until we quitted them again at Sonah. Our object was to punish the wild Mewattees who inhabit these hills, and whose natural trade is plunder. As we found every town had been burnt and gutted by the Mewattees, we returned the compliment by setting their villages on fire, and at Taroo, as I sat smoking in the evening, I counted no less than five huge bonfires whose light stretched almost round the horizon. At Taroo, among the ruins of what was a substantial stone-built town, only seven months ago, and which we were ordered to clear, we found and shot thirty fair-skinned Delhi fellows. One day was spent between Taroo and Sonah (five miles) in hunting the hills for Mewattees. We were fired upon by one village, less, I believe, because those gentlemen like fighting than because they were anxious to cover the removal of their cattle. Here is the only point at which they are vulnerable; catch them you cannot, burn their villages you may, and in a week they are rethatched. All this is idle; seize their cows and goats, if you want to bring them to their senses."

"The Guides—such active fellows!—beat for Mewattees up and down the sugar-cane fields and over the most dangerous ground, in a way which Europeans could not have done. About sixty of our friends were killed. A hand-to-hand fight took place, which excited a good deal of amusement. A Mewatee, huge fellow, armed with shield and sword, was put up in a cane-field. Twenty shots were fired, but the bold fellow held steadily on, springing from rock to rock, descending to the bottom of the dell, and then mounting the opposite face. He was so close that we could distinguish the rope fastened round his body which these people use in climbing about the ravines in which they live. Just as he was reaching the crest of the hill, a man of the Guides suddenly came round an elbow of the ravine, and five words explained to him the proximity of the Mewatee. There were not four yards between them when they met. The Guide fired; and down ducked his friend. The shot missed, and then followed the sweep of the Mewatee's sword upon the Guide's head, at the same moment the Guide giving him the bayonet. A second flash of the sword, and down went the Guide, as we thought. A howl of rage rose from the lookers-on. In another minute the Guide was seen standing over his foe. His head had been saved by a thick turban, and the second cut was, thanks to his lunge of the bayonet, of no great strength. When he stooped, it was to pick up his turban. From Sonah we had another day's hunt; such hard work I have never had in the hills. Falls I had at least a dozen."

"At Sonah we left the Ghorkas to keep the district quiet, and then came on to Bullabghur, the rajah of which place had been sent a prisoner into Delhi."

THE PUNJAB.

In the Hansi and Hissir districts Mr. Montgomerie, the Deputy-Commissioner, has, in three several cases, sentenced, with the concurrence of his chief, Sir John Lawrence, prisoners to death whom General Van Cortlandt had proposed merely to transport. All were grave offenders. From the Punjab itself we have little news. The insurrection among the Mussulman tribes of the Gogaira district, one of the three subdivisions of the Mooltan division, is at an end. The chiefs have made their submission to Major Hamilton, the Commissioner of Mooltan, but they have done a vast amount of mischief to the Sikh inhabitants of the district, both men and women, and moreover, one of their latest acts has been to murder a British officer in cold blood. This was Lieutenant Neville, of the 81st, who on his way down the Sutlej in a native boat from Ferozepore, was stopped at a place called Jumlera, dragged on shore, and butchered. The fact that he was travelling down to Bombay for the purpose of being married makes this case a peculiarly painful one. The young lady to whom he was engaged arrived there from England on the very day that the *Lahore Chronicle* came in with the news of his murder. The following account of the death of Lieutenant Neville has been published: "It appears that Lieutenant Neville started from Ferozepore in a country

boat, and as his boat was dropping down the stream by a place called Jumlera, on the Sutlej, a party of the rebels, numbering forty, hailed the boatmen from the bank to put to. The request being backed by threats that they would be fired upon in the event of non-compliance, was at once obeyed, when the boat was attacked. A conflict ensued between the ill-fated occupant and the rebels. Lieutenant Neville is said to have made a stout resistance, cutting down two of his assailants, but being himself wounded he was seized and carried off to the rebel camp. He offered to pay the sum of 2,000 rupees as a ransom for his life, and the party who made him a prisoner agreed to the arrangement. But no sooner was he taken before the chief of the insurgents than a command was issued to put him to death, which was done in the most diabolical manner. The Commissioner, Major Hamilton, visited the scene of the murder soon after, and I hear picked up a few relics belonging to the unfortunate man."

THE MUNDASORE REBELS.

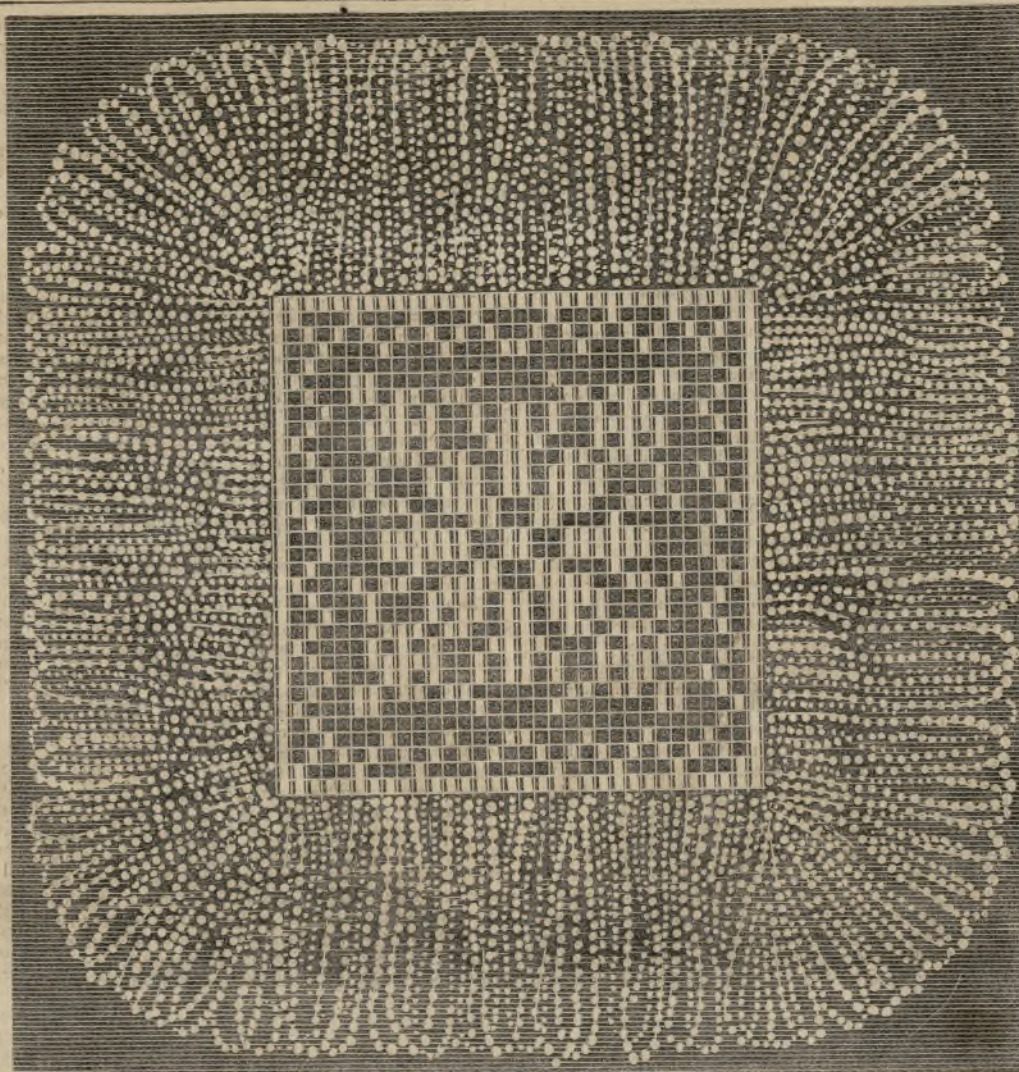
Turning back to Malwa, or Central India, we have to tell of a great success against the Mundasore rebels, who so long had threatened, and at last beleaguered the garrison of Neemuch. Connected with their proceedings are those of the scoundrels who escaped from the Fort of Dhar when besieged by Colonel Stuart's force, and sacked, with assistance from within, the station of Mehidpore. These men were caught by Major Orr, with 300 or 400 of the Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, who made a rapid cross-country march from Stuart's column, cut up more than a hundred of them, and drove the rest before him in confusion, recapturing all the guns which they had taken. Orr then rejoined the Brigadier, and the whole column advanced on Mundasore. On the 21st they came up with the enemy, and drove them back into the town without difficulty. Then, the primary object being to relieve Neemuch, they skirted Mundasore, and marched about three miles further, till they came upon the main body of the enemy, strongly posted in and in front of a village. Here the resistance was desperate, and it was not till the evening of the 24th, long after all fighting in the open had ceased, that the whole of the village was carried. The infantry engaged in this service behaved admirably—86th Bombay, 25th, and 1st Hyderabad Contingent. While engaged in front, the enemy from Mundasore assailed the rear, and in repelling them the 14th Light Dragoons lost an officer, Lieutenant Redmayne; but the victory was complete, and so great was its effect that the body of the enemy watching Neemuch broke up their camp and fled in such confusion that they left behind them not merely the scaling ladders which they had prepared for the assault, but also their symbol and rallying point of insurrection—the green flag. "They have probably," says the *Times* correspondent, "made off down the Rampoor Pass, and may again make a stand at Kota, perhaps. If so, Brigadier Stuart will follow them there, his victory having quite quieted Malwa. The other Deccan column, under Brigadier Stuart (the identity in sound of the two names gives rise to some confusion), which was ordered to Hoshungabad, now moved from that point across the Nerbudda to Sehore, so as to command Saugor on the right and Indore on the left, and to help the Begum of Bhopal. Saugor and Jabulpore are safe for the present. There have been two little skirmishes lately in those parts between the Madras troops and the rebels, in one of which Major Jenkins, of the Quartermaster-General's Department—in the other, Captain Tottenham, of the 4th Cavalry—was killed. But Holkar, at Indore, sorely wants English troops. Some 1,400 of his mutinous soldiery are still troubling him there. He will soon be relieved. Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Hugh Rose are going up there at once—the former to his old appointment as Resident, the latter in command of all the Malwa field forces. They go together to Asseerghur, thence to Mhow by Mundaseer, gather up the reinforcements from Poonah—three troops of the 14th Light Dragoons, the 3rd Light Cavalry, wing of the 3rd Europeans, 24th Native Infantry, and a field battery—and move right on Indore, to give the ruffians there a lesson which will not readily be forgotten. The company of Royal Engineers lately arrived also accompanies Sir Hugh. But the Bombay Government, with all its zeal and activity, is unable just now to spare one of the intended reinforcements, and that a very valuable one—the remaining companies of the 86th at Belgaum. They are unfortunately wanted down in that neighbourhood. A hill-folk, called Beruds, are up near the towns of Moodhull and Halgallee, in the Southern Mahratta country. It was at first thought by the collector of the district that these credulous savages had been frightened into insurrection by a belief that the late Arms Act compelled, not the registration, but the surrender of the rude weapons by which they gain their livelihood. But it is now believed that, as in the case of the Bheels at Guzerat, and the fat Banian now in custody at Baroda, some deeper influence has been at work, and certain parties in those localities are closely watched. At any rate, however caused, there is the fact of insurrection calling for force to repress it, and showing that, chivalrously as the Bombay Government has exerted itself to help others, it will not do so to drain its resources as to prevent it from helping itself."

A mathematical genius in humble life has just been discovered by the Academie des Sciences in France. Some time ago a memoir was sent to that learned body, suggesting a plan for doing away with arithmetic altogether, and adopting geometry as a substitute. It was very favourably reported on, and the author was requested to send his name, address &c., in order that a reward should be sent him. He did so. He is a journeyman shoemaker named Rigault; and declares he taught himself mathematics as a relaxation from his professional labours.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

It is singular to notice how the ever-lengthening chains of events often bind great and small things together. In the days of the First Consul, the prosperity of Lyons was restored through the instrumentality of a certain number of skeins of embroidery silk. It happened thus. Republicanism had banished elegance from the toilette; the silk trade of Lyons had, consequently, fallen into decay; and that to such an extent that the town was threatened with destruction. In this emergency, an eminent silk mercer of Paris, earnest to avert the total ruin of his trade, which also greatly affected the capital, took up what appeared the forlorn hope of endeavouring to restore the fashion of embroidered silk-dresses, to which the spirit of the day was wholly adverse. Having consulted some of the principal embroiderers, and procured a design which appeared to them all to possess the highest perfection of tasteful effect, he caused a silk coat to be embroidered with all the delicacy and beauty of workmanship that France could command. Armed with this, he presented himself before the Minister of the Interior, and exhibited his work. It was greatly admired, and the question of its appropriation asked. The reply amazed the Minister. The bold design had been formed of inducing the First Consul to wear the splendid garment. "Do you remember," said the Minister, "that he will not even assume a general's uniform? How, then, can you expect that he will put on an embroidered coat?" The Minister declined to interfere. "Then, I will go to Madame Bonaparte," said the silk mercer; and he went. The wife of the First Consul still further damped his hopes. She, too, admired the exquisite production, but, at the same time, assured him that his plan was so hopeless that even she dared not interfere. A chill came over the heart of the silk mercer. This had been his last best hope, and mournfully enough he began to consign the embroidered coat to the box in which he had brought it, perhaps never again to see the light of day. At that moment the door opened, and the First Consul walked into the room. "Now or never!" thought the silk mercer, and with a sudden rallying of his



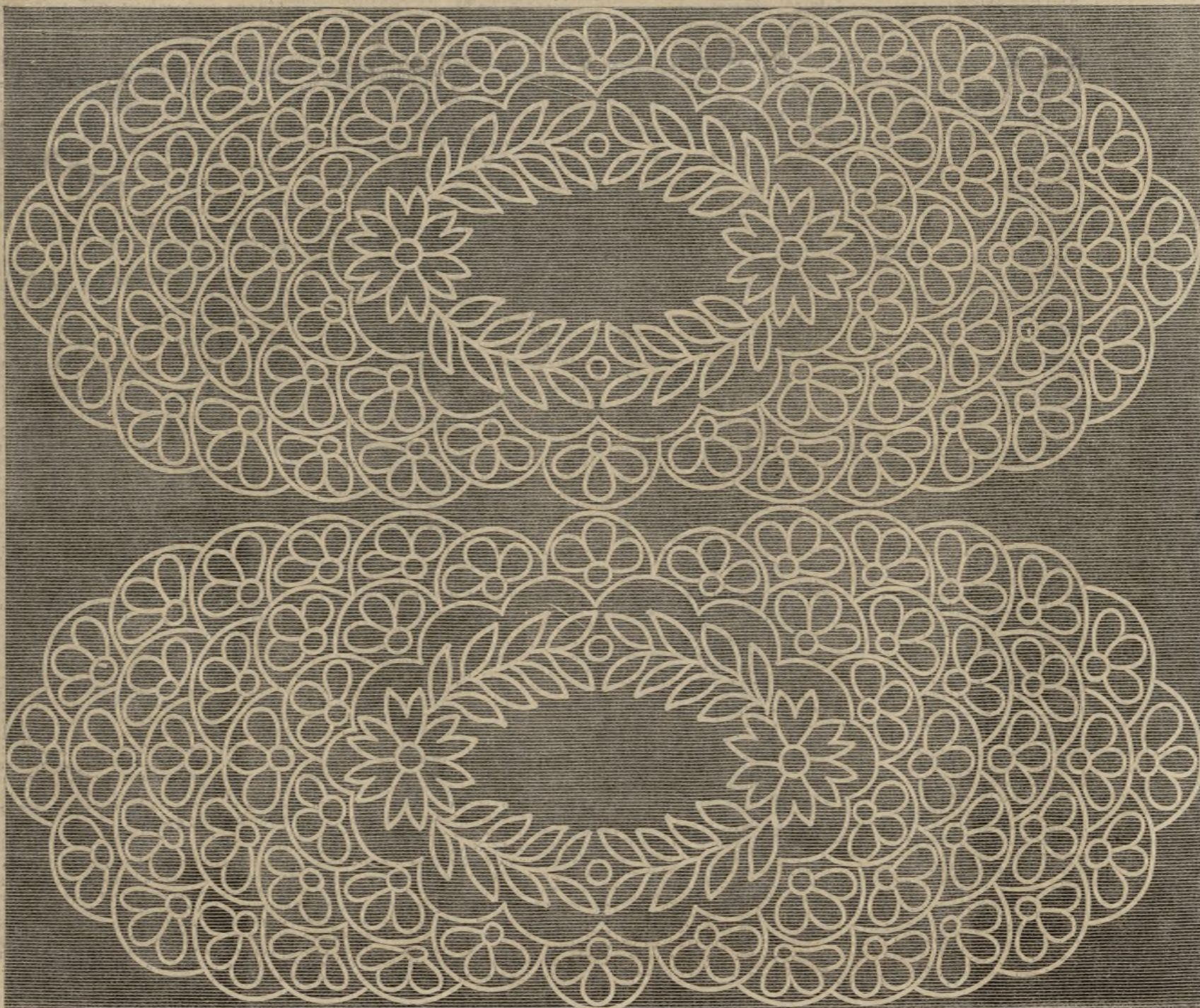
BEAD SACHET.

powers, he laid the coat and the case before the Republican General, who listened with deep attention. In fact, the necessity of doing something to restore the prosperity and ameliorate the destitute condition of the people of Lyons had for some time been the subject of great anxiety in his mind, but hitherto the difficulty had offered no solution. It presented itself now, but in a way utterly distasteful and personally offensive to his habits and inclinations. Then came a struggle in the mind of the First Consul. It ended in his determining to wear the embroidered coat. He did so, and immediately it became necessary that others should follow his example. The fashion was at once established, the trade of Lyons was restored, and thus, as we have said, a few skeins of embroidery silk were made strong enough to revive the prosperity of a great town. We think it quite fair to consider this an honour to our Work-Table.

ELIZABETHAN CHAIR-SEAT.

We gave, in a late number, the design for the back of a chair in wool-work, and we now give the remaining part for the seat. We recommend this pattern for its simplicity and effect, which are both striking when worked. As instructions can never be too clear, we repeat that this pattern is worked every leaf a different colour, and as many shades as there are divisions in each leaf; this makes about seven shades of the same colour, gives a peculiar softness and richness, and brings out the different coloured veins with very good effect.

The size of the canvas best suited for the purpose is No. 15. We are now speaking of the French canvas, which is certainly a superior material for working on to the English: the numbers of the two kinds are very different: this must be remembered, or disappointment will ensue when the work is completed. Another great improvement to the general appearance will be found in crossing all the veins with floss silk, the value of which in all wool-work is very great when judiciously employed. We have given the same arrangement in this part of the design that we gave in the back of the chair—that of numbering the leaves and marking their respective colours, which will, we hope, render the pattern perfectly easy of execution; and we feel confident



UNDER-SLEEVES, IN BRODERIE A LA MINUTE.

JANUARY 2, 1858.]

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

9



BAND FOR SLEEVE.

COLLAR.

that any lady who may select this piece of work for the amusement of her leisure hours, will not be disappointed with the result of her labours.

The leaves composing the pattern for the seat of the chair will be—

No. 1: Red, with white and grey veins.

No. 2: Grey, with green veins.

No. 3: Green, with red veins.

No. 4: Red, with green veins.

No. 5: Green, with red veins.

No. 6: Brown, with yellow veins.

No. 7: Green, with red veins.

No. 8: Yellow, with green veins.

No. 9: Grey, with red veins.

No. 10: Yellow, with red veins.

No. 11: Green, with white veins.

No. 12: Red, with grey and white veins.

No. 13: Brown, with green veins.

No. 14: Grey, with green veins.

UNDER SLEEVES, IN BRODERIE A LA MINUTE.

This very pleasant sort of embroidery has found great favour, and is now applied to many purposes.



CHAIR COVER.

Our illustration is intended for a sleeve of the present fashionable shape, that is, extremely full and gathered into a wristband. This form of under-sleeve has been worn for some time, but not of the same dimensions as at present, as it now requires to be made with reference to the width of the sleeve of the dress, which fashion now forms of great amplitude, and therefore the under sleeve has increased in proportion. This style of embroidery is especially suitable for working on clear muslin, and as the execution of it is accomplished with so small an expenditure of both time and labour, it allows an additional richness and size to be added to the design. The one we have given has been so arranged that if more lightness in the pattern should be preferred, the leaves within the scrolls might be worked in cut-out embroidery, and all the other parts in broderie à la minute. But this is quite a matter of taste, and would add much to the labour. It will be found extremely handsome when worked, as being a deep pattern it shows well when the sleeve of the dress is made short and a large space is required to be ornamented. The proper cotton for this work is that of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co., who have manufactured a beautiful material expressly for this work of Broderie à la minute. Of course the design is intended to be worked with the ovals going upwards from the wrist, so that it may be continued any length which may be required.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEF BORDER.

The ornamented handkerchief is now as much a part of a lady's toilette as the embroidered collar and sleeves, and very often is a much more expensive article, for the amount of needlework expended on it, as well as the lace which surrounds it, and the original value of the material; cambric always retaining a very high price, compared with other fabrics. There are many ladies who take much interest in this department of their wardrobe, and bestow great taste in the selection of designs, to be embroidered on their handkerchiefs. We have therefore given, in our illustration, a pattern which will be found very handsome when worked. Whenever cambric is the material used, an extra degree of neatness is required, both in the artistic arrangement of the design and in the execution of the work. We recommend, therefore, that the pattern should be composed of small objects and fine lines, as these look always much more elegant than those which are bold, being much less liable to fray the cambric. We also suggest that very fine needles and cotton should likewise be used. These are very important points in the execution of all fine embroidery. The design given, consisting entirely of flowers and leaves, requires few directions. It is to be done in satin-stitch slightly raised, and each leaf, both of the leaves and flowers, are to be worked with a vein down the centre, that is, to work every leaf in two parts, and where the stitches join form the vein. If intended for a present, and it is designed to make it still further ornamental, a very narrow lace edging round the vandykes will greatly add to the general effect. The proper cottons are Nos. 30 and 40 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co's, *Perfectionné*, No. 30 for tracing the pattern, and No. 40 for working.

SCENT SACHET.

These elegant little articles of taste and perfume furnish one of the most tasteful means that can well be imagined of scenting a lady's drawers of linen, or of dress. They take little space, cannot well be injured in their appearance, are extremely durable, and not at all difficult to manufacture.

The foundation of the sachet is made of two squares of white sampler canvas: on these the design given in our illustration is to be worked in two sorts of beads—the one transparent white, the other of gold, which ought to be of the best quality, as the inferior sorts invariably tarnish in a short time. The white are, of course, for the ground, the gold for the pattern. The beads are put on in rows with a single stitch, counting each in our illustration, and requiring all the regularity of marking. When the two squares are thus worked, they must be sewn together with a bead on each stitch, which not only makes a pretty edge but also conceals the canvas thread. Before closing the last side a little cotton wool must be introduced, on which a few drops of essence have been sprinkled. The choice among the various perfumes must rest with the lady worker. Either verberna, or jasmine, are very refined scents, and just now they are also fashionable. Musk is almost imperishable, but as some persons have an objection to its odour, we merely mention without recommending it. Ottar of roses has also the disadvantage of becoming extremely disagreeable in its decline, when its first delicious fragrance has past away.

The sachet being thus far completed, it only remains to attach the fringe, which consists of a loop of beads carried all round. This fringe may be varied according to taste. It may consist of alternate white and gold beads, of white with a few gold beads introduced into the centre of the loop, or of white with a mixture of turquoise blue, or ruby, or emerald green. Of course we give some preference to the gold, but the others are only of very slight extremes, and yet look extremely well.

These sachets make very pretty presents, and are not great undertakings for young ladies who have a pleasure in making kind offerings to affectionate friends.

We understand that the title by which Mr. Charles Compton Cavendish will be called to the Upper House is Lord Chesham, and not Lord Latimer, as previously stated.—*Globe*.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Government has adopted a new plan of defence in the Gulf of Finland, which is, to demolish all the isolated forts on the coasts, and to render the principal fortresses more formidable.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

DRURY-LANE.—The new piece here is entitled *Little Jack Horner*; or, *Harlequin A B C*; and the opening scene presents the authors of the old school-books—Hacker, Mrs. Trimmer, Pinnoke, Mayor, Dr. Syntax, &c., employed in dissipating the mists of ignorance by which the world is enveloped. Their efforts, however, prove ineffectual, until they succeed in rousing Intelligence, who slumbers at first rather soundly, but who, once wide awake, sets to work in good earnest, and soon disperses the gloom. Having done that, she calls to her aid her old friend Imagination, who at once resorts to her wonted practice of building castles in the air. This operation on her part gives occasion for the introduction of a *ballet d'action* in the pantomimic style, in which the origin of the alphabet is set forth in due form. The scene then shifts to Alphabet Hall, where the six-and-twenty characters of the alphabet dance through a number of curious combinations at the bidding of Anagram, the presiding spirit of the scene. After these combinations have been gone through, Proverb, "an aged wight," is directed to take charge of the Little Jack Horner, whom he discovers as usual sitting in his corner eating the perennial Christmas pie. By means of nursery lore, Proverb induces this representative of "Young England" to set out with him on a journey to the Temple of Knowledge. This may be called the turning point of the pantomime, inasmuch as little Jack is sorely beset with all sorts of temptations and obstructed by all sorts of difficulties in his onward path. The magic glaive of Perseverance, however, with which he is endowed by Proverb, enables him to overcome his enemies, and the result is that his early foes become his fastest friends. Thus when he mastered "Spelling," he obtains the aid of his late antagonist in conquering "Pothooks," and that object having been achieved, he marches with the assistance of both to the attack upon all the "other Parts of Speech," which he eventually overthrows, and finds to be powerful auxiliaries in disposing of the difficulties which lie in the way of general learning. The success of Little Jack Horner puts Ignorance to his wit's ends in order to discover something by means of which to impede his advance. Ignorance, however, can hit upon no better expedient for that purpose than to send the youth upon a mission to the bottom of the sea. Here, however, again the spirit of Mental Gloom is beaten, the electric cable brings "light into darkness," penetrating fathoms deep beneath the wave. By this medium Intelligence advances with the speed of lightning to the assistance of her favourite, and gives him a most brilliant reception in the Coral Palace which she has erected in the depths of the ocean. At this point the transformation takes place, and the pantomime proper commences, having for its supporters Boleno, Flexmore, Barnes, Milano, the Elliott family, Madame Boleno, Miss Rosina Wright, and Madame Auriol. The piece contains the usual allusions to current topics—such as the Indian war, Havelock's victories, the man-milliners' movement, and all the follies and fashions of the day. The manager and the painter of the scenery (Mr. Beverley) was summoned before the curtain.

HAYMARKET.—The pantomime here, which is from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, is entitled *The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood*; or, *Harlequin and the Spiteful Fairy*, and is founded upon the well-known story of the Sleeping Beauty, the production, we believe, of Monsieur Perrault. The opening introduces the spectator to that particular portion of the residence of a king and queen, who had been married for many years without having any children, which is generally the last part of a house to which strangers are admitted—namely, the nursery; and the Royal baby who has at length blessed their hopes, is discovered under the care of the Royal nurses Sairey Gamp, Betsy Prig, and the finally discovered Mrs. Harris. Great was the Royal gratification, and in order to celebrate in a becoming manner so auspicious an event, invitations are despatched to all the fairies of standing in the neighbourhood requesting them to stand godmothers to the princess. One old fairy, however, whose general amiability of character and disposition had earned for her the sobriquet of Old Spiteful, was accidentally or designedly omitted from the list, and therefore, bent upon revenge, acts the part of a wet blanket upon the occasion of the presentation of presents upon christening, making her appearance and declaring that when the princess arrived at woman's estate she would prick her finger with a spindle and die in consequence. Wickedness, at least in a pantomime, is always doomed to disappointment, and the vengeance of Old Spiteful is frustrated by the superior power of a beneficent fairy, who promises so to arrange affairs that the Princess should not die, but only sleep 100 years, then to be awakened by the King's son, who, of course, was to fall in love with her at sight. The King forbids the use of spindles throughout the land, but it is impossible to avoid destiny, so when the Princess grows up she escapes from the guardianship of the paternal eye, and finding an old woman spinning, in her endeavours to assist her she receives the fatal wound. She falls asleep, and with her, to keep company, all the maids of honour, gentlemen, officers, stewards, cooks, scullions, running footmen, guards, porters, pages, and valets. The hundred years, although a lengthened period for a nap, is not interminable, and in due course the King's son arrives, becomes enamoured of her, wakes her, and claims her as his bride. Old Spiteful, however, vows to destroy her happiness, and upon the arrival of the friendly fairy the transformation takes place. Old Spiteful becomes Pantaloon, one of her familiars Clown, the friendly fairy Columbine, and the Prince himself Harlequin, the final result, of course, being the triumph of the Prince and Princess, who are made happy by the friendly fairy. The scenery is painted by Mr.

Calcott. The parts of Harlequin, Columbine, Pantaloon, and Clown, are filled by Mr. A. Leclercq, Miss Fanny Wright, Mr. Mackay, and Mr. C. Leclercq.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—The pantomime this year has taken for its theme the Countess D'Aulnoy's story of the White Cat. However, he has succeeded in making an "introduction" that, with the aid of the decorative beauties bestowed upon it, is as gay and sparkling as one would wish to see. At first we are shown the palace of Simplesimon, King of the Verdant Islands (Mr. Paulo), whose infant daughter is just about to be christened. The benignant fairies who, according to orthodox custom, have been invited to "stand godmothers" to the bantling, bestow upon it every personal, moral, and intellectual grace, while it strangely acknowledges the gifts by manifesting vices belonging to all the three categories. Reflections on the inefficacy of elfin bounty are, however, checked by the sudden appearance of the fairy Dragonetta, who has not been invited, and avenges herself for the slight by transforming the infant into a white cat, her six nurses into as many specimens of the tortoiseshell kind, and her father into a rat. After the conclusion of this scene, which is further enlivened by a beautiful dance executed by a party of fairies dressed to symbolize gems and flowers, sixteen years are supposed to elapse, and we find ourselves in the ante-chamber of Down-in-the-Mouth (Mr. Rolleston), King of the Oh! Oh! Islands, one of those savage potentates who are always knocking about their domestics, and with an enormous appetite for meals, are constantly preventing its gratification by their ebullitions of temper. This hot-headed monarch suspecting that his three nephews, Broadgrinno, Laughaloudo, and Jolly-cocko, respectively addicted to hunting, fishing, and yachting, and costumed accordingly, are conspiring against him, resolves to break up the conspiracy by declaring that, tired of the cares of State, he will resign his throne to the nephew who will find the largest pearl, and also bring

"A lovely Princess as his future Queen,
Whom for six years and ten no mortal eye has seen."

The nephews set out on their quest, and the huge pearl is speedily obtained by Broadgrinno (Mr. H. Saker), who is henceforth the hero of the tale. A most beautiful and ingenious scene, painted by Mr. W. Gordon, represents the kingdom of the fishes at the bottom of the sea. On the water that appears above the "Kingdom," and its strange inhabitants, who are most fantastically equipped, glides the boat containing the three adventurers. Broadgrinno, falling overboard, finds himself among the semi-human fishes, and having delighted King Salmon by the gift of a brandy bottle, and almost won the heart of Queen Carp, shows himself a further benefactor to the finny tribe by extricating the monarch from a hook baited with a roast duck that the angler in the boat above has let down into the submarine residence. The largest of pearls is his reward for this service; and, pursuing his journey, he arrives at the "White Cat's Castle." Lit by bodiless hands, he is now introduced to the pleasure-grounds and gardens of the feline fair one, which, situated on the bank of a glassy lake, form a scene of singular beauty, for which we are indebted to the pencil of Mr. F. Lloyd. Here, of course, he becomes enamoured of the White Cat (Miss E. Terry)—now a fine furry lady of sixteen—dances with her, makes vows of love, and is accepted on the condition that he will cut off the head and tail of his beloved. Unwillingly he complies with the request, and finds his obedience rewarded by the transformation of the cat into a thoroughly human princess. Thus, armed with the biggest pearl in the world, and with a bride who answers his uncle's conditions, he easily drives from the field the other claimants, who return home with comparatively small pearls and singularly ugly helpmates. Before, however, he can wear the crown of the Oh! Oh! Islands he must go through the Christmas ordeal, and accordingly the principal characters are all conducted to the "fairy Christmas-tree in the realms of fancy and good humour," where losing their original shape they respectively become Harlequin (Mr. Cormack), Clown (Mr. Huline), Pantaloon (Mr. Paulo), and Columbine (Miss Caroline Adams).

ADELPHI.—Mr. Charles Selby, the author of the burlesque portion of the Christmas entertainment at this theatre, the *Loves of Cupid and Psyche*, in the note attached to the play bill is pleasantly facetious upon "incipient critics," who may venture to demur to his adaptation of Apuleius' story, and deprecates animadversion by quoting from Ovid, "Parva lares capiunt animos." It will be scarcely necessary to follow the plot, for every one knows that Cupid declined to marry Minerva, having already fallen in love with Psyche; that Venus was enraged, and Jupiter appealed to in solemn conclave of the other gods. Mr. Paul Bedford represents Jupiter, Miss M. Wilton Cupid, and Miss Mary Keeley Psyche. Mrs. Billington, however, who played Venus, made her debut here, and created a most favourable impression. After the transformation Miss Wilton and Miss Keeley, as the Watteau Harlequin and Columbine, danced and sang (?) with spirit. The clown was Mr. Henderson, and the pantaloon Mr. Buckingham.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Robert Brough supplies the new extravaganza at the Olympic, *The Doge of Duralto*; or, *the Enchanted Eyes*. Impecunioso, Doge of Duralto (Mr. Robson), has a step-daughter, Capriccia (Miss Wyndham), as suitors for whose hand various princes have arrived at court. The Doge gives them to understand that, according to an old prophecy, if ever the Princess is made to shed a tear, he, her step-father, will be changed into a hideous monster. The Princess arrives, and is introduced to the various claimants for her hand, but she refuses all, as none of them equal an ideal standard

of masculine beauty which she has seen in a dream, and determined to possess. This *beau idéal*, however, presently arrives in the person of one Ulfo, a sailor, and the Princess welcomes him with delight, but after examining her eyes he declines the proposed alliance, and departs. At this Capriccia is so enraged that she loses all command over herself, and from those eyes which never have wept since the hour of her birth drop tears of pearl! The Doge is at first frantic with rage, but when he perceives the quality of Grief's distilment his avarice is awakened, and he tries by every brutality in his power to keep his step-daughter perpetually in a lachrymose state, that his treasury may profit thereby. The story here becomes much involved; the various suitors of the first scene, encouraged by the wicked fairy, Morgana, return and press for the Princess's hand. Ulfo also returns, protected by the good fairy Benevolentia. The Doge goes mad, and wanders, Lear-like, through the woods. Finally, the spells of the wicked fairy are broken, the Princess's tears again become liquid, and there is a happy conclusion.

SADLER'S WELLS.—At this theatre of the legitimate drama, the success of *Harlequin and Beauty and the Beast*; or, *Mother Bunch's Book Case in Babyland*, was unequivocally decided by the opening scene—"The many-storied towers in the land of Legendary Lore." The opening scene of a pantomime, like the "first blow" of the apophthegm, generally indicates the result of the entire representation, and on the present occasion the hearty applause accorded to the prefatory tableau was but the prelude of the still more vigorous cheers and clapping of hands which the subsequent scenes of the "Beast's Boudoir," and "Beauty's Bridal Bower" evoked. In the region of roses and lustrous light the usual transformations take place. Mr. C. S. James is the artist of the scenery. In the harlequinade there was more fun and less buffoonery than usual on these occasions. The events of the year were hit off in the arrangement of the comic business by Mr. Fenton. The Leviathan of Millwall and the Leviathan of Leadenhall-street, organic changes, currency, commerce, gambling, aldermen, and Sepoys, all came prominently under the slap of Harlequin or the jest of Clown.

SURREY THEATRE.—The lessees, Messrs. Creswick and Shepherd, have invoked the aid of Mr. Nelson Lee's pen in the interest of their numerous patrons. The subject of the pantomime this year is *Queen Mab*, and a travestied edition of the loves of *Romeo and Juliet*. There is a sort of supernatural induction, in which Mischief and Despair are pitted against King Twelfth-cake and his sugary queen, and there is reason to think that Queen Mab somehow is moved to offer the amiable potentates her aid; but the point is not at all clear. Eventually, however, the scene shifts to Verona, and Mr. Lee's version of the tragedy commences. The plot of Shakespeare is followed with sufficient closeness to render an elaborate analysis unnecessary; but of course there are some startling liberties taken with the original text. The lovers being at length consigned to the tomb of All the Capulets, Queen Mab again appears, and the spectator is introduced to a scene of surpassing brilliancy, in which the transformations take place. Mr. Shepherd was more than once called before the curtain. On one of these occasions, he briefly expressed his acknowledgments for the manner in which this, the eighth and the most successful pantomime he had ever produced, had been received, and he then introduced his chief artist, Mr. Dalby, who divided with him the vociferous plaudits of the house.

MARYLEBONE.—The pantomime at this theatre is entitled *Joe Miller*; or, *Harlequin Wit, Mirth, Jollity, and Satire*. The first scene presents to view the miller's house, with mill and distant country, and Joe Miller (Mrs. Clarence Holt), who is engaged making notes of jokes in order to gain the affections of Mirth, whom he wishes to marry, that he may be able to fill the world with laughter. Old Crossgrain, the miller, seeing Joe at his book, is about to thrash him. The dame interposes and receives the blow, and Joe determines to quit the service of so cruel a master on the instant. He departs, and a sudden change brings us to the Fairies' Home of glittering fountains. The Fairy Queen promises to protect Joe, and give him the hand of Mirth, if he will vanquish Wit, Jollity, and Satire; and she presents him with a squire, an inexhaustible purse, and a magic ring, and Joe himself is transformed into a knight in complete armour. With these he sets out, has several adventures, and conquers Wit. He joins the banquet of roast beef and plum pudding provided by Jollity, after which he is suddenly seized by the fiends of Satire, who carry him away, but a terrific combat takes place, which ends in the flight of the fiends. Joe calls on the Fairy Amusement, and the Queen appears, and replies, "Amusement is here to transport you to far happier scenes." The transformation thereupon to the land of light takes place, and Harlequin, Pantaloon, Sprite, and Columbine commence their games and tricks.

ASTLEY'S.—In addition to the military spectacle of *The Storming and Capture of Delhi*, and the scenes in the circle, the visitors at Astley's are presented with an equestrian comic pantomime, entitled *Don Quixote and his Steed Rosinante*; or, *Harlequin Sancho Panza*. The pantomime, which is from the pen of Mr. Nelson Lee, opens in the halls of chivalry, where certain sprites, named Brighteyes, Polish, Sparkle, and Brilliant, full of the spirit of mischief, are enjoying a mystic revel, which is suddenly interrupted by the entrance of the demon chief, Enchantment, who relates his adventures, and states that he has succeeded in securing a victim in Don Quixote, whose brain he has turned with stories of enchantment, and who firmly believes himself to be a true and valiant knight. At this juncture, the fairy Truth

steps in, and declares that the fairy Queen, Sincerity, has determined to protect the Don, whereupon the demon loses his temper, and bets his crown that he will foil the Queen's intentions. The scene changes to the Land of True Happiness and Delight, the residence of the fairy race. Here a council is held, and the joybells proclaim the arrival of an equestrian fairy procession, followed by the car of state, containing the Fairy Queen, who alights and secures the services of the Don for her festive sport. Returning to common earth again, we are introduced to Don Quixote's study, where we find his housekeeper consigning his books to oblivion. Then we have a wild and desolate heath, whereon the Don and Sancho, mounted on their respective steeds, are on the look-out for adventures. The encounter with the flock of sheep, the attack on the Benedictine monks, and the battle of the windmills, follow in rapid succession. Next we are introduced to a double-bedded room at the inn, a robbery by Spanish brigands, the departure of the Don without satisfying the innkeeper, and the tossing of Sancho in a blanket. Once more the scene changes to the amphitheatre of the ducal palace, where the hero is fairly overthrown, and then restored to reason by the Fairy Queen. The transformation then takes place to the Temple of Beauty, in the City of Splendour, when the fun and frolic come fast and furious.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE is now a scene of bustle and preparation. Music is still to reign supreme. The concerts are to give way to the lyric triumphs of our favourites, Piccolomini and Giuglini. The interest taken by the public in the three representations announced has induced the direction to give three more representations in the following week.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The programme at this most popular place of entertainment is unusually attractive, and the attendance proportionately numerous. The contents of the hall and its galleries have been so readjusted as to display all their varied objects of art and utility in their best aspects, and many new models and recent discoveries and inventions have been added to the collection. Myers's railway signals for railways in motion, Price's burglar and fire detector, Ritchie's novel application of cork for cork mattresses, and Stevens's new bread-making machine, are among the most important of these additions. As might be expected, however, at such a season, great part of the entertainments are expressly got up for the amusement of young people, and Mr. Malcolm's lecture on natural magic is one of the most attractive of that kind. But the most popular among these sights is undoubtedly the new musical and pictorial entertainment entitled "Home for the Holidays," which depicts the nightmare of a ravenous youth, who, after gorging himself to repletion at the Crystal Palace, falls asleep in the Egyptian court, and is carried up the Nile in his dream, visiting in turn Karnak, Thebes, Denderah, the Temple of Athor, the Memnonian statues, the Island of Philoe, and other colossal ruins of that dead land. Some of the dissolving views, illustrating these ruins, are exquisitely beautiful, and portray the massiveness and solemn mysterious effect of the columns and temples themselves with marvellous skill and accuracy. The whole of the views are accompanied with appropriate music and songs, and many of the latter are really very good. The old views of the scenes in the Indian revolt, and illustrations of what was once to have been the theatre of war in China, are still kept on, with new ones, illustrating the building and attempted launch of our old friend the Leviathan.

ROYAL COLLOSSEUM.—There are few better entertainments of its kind in the metropolis than can be found in a visit and general saunter through the Colosseum, with all its towers and views, panoramas, conservatories, cottages, and waterfalls. Since it has come under the sole management of Dr. Bachhoffner, the energy and good taste displayed in its management have gradually gained for it the highest place in popular estimation, and it now advances claims upon the attention of the holiday folks which are not likely to be disregarded. Mr. C. Buckland has been re-engaged, and now comes forward with a fresh entertainment of the most amusing and instructive kind, entitled *History Made Easy; or, Britannia's Picture Gallery*. The whole of this panorama has been designed by Mr. Bachhoffner, jun., and Mr. Buckland adds zest to the pictorial effects with his light, pleasant explanatory goings and effective songs. Mr. Downes, who has been the confidential apparatus maker to most of the modern wizards, gives an excellent lecture on natural magic, which is followed by a vocal and instrumental concert, a series of dissolving views of the principal localities of the rebellion in India, and an entertainment entitled *Notes and Sketches*—in which Mr. Foster made his first appearance in London, à la Woodin.

MADAME TUSSAULT.—This favourite exhibition has been crowded to excess. The most attractive among the figures were, of course, the recent additions—the arch-type of ferocious treachery, Nana Sahib, and the avenger of blood, who has hunted him through Upper India, Sir Henry Havelock. Compared with these figures the attractions of the Napoleon-chamber or the more startling objects in the Chamber of Horrors—at other times sources of fascination to the public—have been but of secondary interest. Notwithstanding this, however, all parts of the building were full, and so continued as long as the public could get admission. The excellent band of the exhibition was in attendance, and its selection of music performed during the day contributed much to the general entertainment.

A letter from Honolulu, capital of the Sandwich Islands, states that the King had become a Freemason.

MISCELLANEA.

The Bank of France has again reduced its rate of discount from six to five per cent.

Last week the births of 769 boys and 730 girls, in all 1,499 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1,410.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces that the Queen has appointed the Rev. Norman Macleod Minister of the barony parish of Glasgow to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Dr. Duncan Macfarlan, deceased.

The Swiss Federal Assembly closed its sittings on the 23rd. Its short session has had the result of putting an end to the dispute which had arisen between the central authority and the canton of Vaud, and which had at one time assumed a very serious character.

Letters from Alexandria state that the brother of the Sultan Mouncein, the chief sovereign of Darfour, was about to visit France, England, and the other principal states of Europe. Darfour is a state of Central Africa, near Nubia and Kordufan, inhabited by a black Mahometan population.

All the departments of the British Museum are closed, as is usual, for the first week of the new year. The new reading-room, large as it is, is very much crowded. On Tuesday as many as 433 readers resorted to it; the pressure on the attendants was very great, and in the afternoon there was even difficulty in finding a seat.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that Mr. Justice Moore, junior, of the Queen's Bench, has been for some time lying dangerously ill at his country seat near Dublin. It is added that he is in so precarious a condition as to render the prospect of his ultimate recovery extremely distant. The other papers confirm this statement.

The Supreme Government of India have sanctioned the increase of each regiment of native infantry in the Madras army to one thousand privates; and the strength accordingly of each regiment will in future be as follows: 10 subadars, 10 jemadars, 60 havildars, 60 naikes, 20 drummers or buglers, and 1,000 privates. The corps of Sappers and Miners is also to be increased from nine to twelve companies.

M. Guizot, who returned to Paris some days ago, has delivered to the printer the proofs of the first volume of his memoirs. This volume, the publication of which is positively announced for the 15th January, comprises the political period from 1814 to 1816, that is to say the time included between the residence of King Louis XVIII. at Ghent and the accession to power of M. Decezes.

It is stated in one of the local papers that Belfast is not yet done with the disreputable revelations in connexion with John James Moore's ingenious frauds on the Customs. It is deemed prudent for the present to withhold particulars, but there is a strong rumour that a very patient investigation has enabled the Customs' officials to trace tea on which no duty has been paid to several other houses in the town, and the loss to persons is expected to be very great.

"According to the last accounts from the Cape of Good Hope," says the *Patrie*, "the Austrian frigate Novara, which is performing a voyage round the world, left Table Bay on the 8th Nov., for Singapore. During the stay of the Novara at the Cape, the members of the scientific mission on board made several excursions in the neighbourhood, and collected a number of important specimens connected with the natural, mineralogical, and botanical history of the country."

Early on Tuesday morning a young girl was taken to King's College Hospital, in a state of insensibility, having thrown herself from the parapet of Waterloo-bridge. A boat belonging to the Thames police was rowing about at the time of the occurrence, and hearing the alarm, rescued her from drowning. On being questioned at the hospital, she stated that her name was Julia Gordon, and that she had had resides in Charles-street, Leicester-square. She refuses any further particulars, and declines any communications whatever.

Death has removed during the last few days Mr. Richard Furness, author of the "Rag Bag" and "Medicus Magnus," two poems published some twenty years since. Mr. Furness was born at Eyam, Derbyshire, in August, 1791, and died at Dore, near Sheffield. In early life he followed the business of a carrier, but his political tendencies led him to seek the more congenial office of parish schoolmaster at Dore. Mr. Furness enjoyed the friendship of Ebenezer Elliott and James Montgomery, and the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

The deaths registered in London, which in the previous week were 1,234, declined in the week that ended last Saturday (December 26th) to 1,013. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,227. But as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average, with a view to comparison, must be raised proportionally to the increase, in which case it will become 1,350. Hence it appears that the public health was so far improved that the deaths were less by about 300 than the number which the average rate of mortality at the close of the year would have produced.

Mrs. Dr. Hodges, of Ashland, was awakened in the middle of the night a short time back by a noise in the house, occasioned by burglars. She rose from her bed, listened at the door, and hearing two voices down stairs, took a gun, and went into the entry. As she reached the head of the stairs a man appeared at the foot. She asked, "What is wanted?" The man said, "Hold your tongue, or I'll blow out

your brains." Whereupon she raised her gun and fired. The villains then decamped so precipitately as to leave behind all the clothes and silver they had packed up to carry off. The imprint of a bloody hand was left on the door, which showed that the shot had some effect. The rogues also left behind a paper, upon which was written the names of several citizens, giving a description of their houses, and whether they kept a dog or not.—*Boston Courier*.

The Marionettes Theatre at Cologne (the best of the kind in the world) has brought out for its Christmas entertainment a new piece called "The Jeufosse Family, or a True Tale of Domestic Life in 1857." "Some journals," says the *Spectateur*, "have stated that Madame de Jeufosse and her children are about to take up their residence in Italy for some time. We are enabled to contradict the statement, as Madame de Jeufosse and her sons have never had any intention of quitting their estate."

Duels, says the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* of Brussels, are on the increase in the French capital. A meeting with pistols took place two days ago, in the Bois de Vincennes, between M. Vieyra, auditor of the Council of State, and M. Gay, a clerk in the Foreign-office. The latter was so seriously wounded that he had to be taken to a house near the spot; but it is believed he will recover. The cause of the duel is nothing more serious than a squabble about a place at a theatre.

On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of Henry Martin, a little boy five years old, the son of a poor widow, living at Clement's-lane, Clare-market. On Saturday evening the mother stepped out for a minute to buy a candle, leaving the child playing before the fire, which was unprotected by either guard or fender. On her return the child's clothes were all on fire. He was found to be so burnt that he died during the night. The Coroner remarked forcibly on the impropriety of leaving children alone with an unguarded fire.

The hackney coachmen of Paris, who not long since gained a grand victory by persuading the Prefect of Police to repeal his decree, which had established an equitable scale of fares, according to the time for which a carriage was kept, have now completely routed the unfortunate public. Not content with the revival of the old tariff, they have now got for their *étrennes* a considerable augmentation. Adieu to the ride for 22 sous. The worst carriage and the slowest horse in Paris will not now be had for less than 25 sous, to go from one street to the next; and for the hour the price is raised from 1*fr.* 50c. to 1*fr.* 75c.

The strike of the colliers in the Aberdare district of the South Wales colliery country is now more general than ever. The partial return to work on the part of some of the colliers has been followed by the exercise of the most violent threats by the disaffected part of the men, and a relapse, so that at the present moment there is very little being done in the district. Some colliers have been introduced at Messrs. Powell's and other pits, but they have been intimidated and threatened by the resident men. Small bodies of men, calling themselves "committees," sit daily in the retired districts and take upon themselves the direction of the strike, and such is the state of ignorance and fear of the power of these men that they have the general body of colliers in the whole country completely under their control.

The Ministerial papers notify that the measure of the Government for the abrogation of the East India House direction is not to be of so sweeping or serious a character as some have supposed. "There is nothing," says the *Globe*, "in Lord Palmerston's announcement which renders it probable that the financial system of India will undergo any alteration, that the Indian and Imperial Exchequer will be confounded, or that the Indian revenue and expenditure will be deprived of that separate character which they have hitherto invariably possessed. An alteration in the form of the Home Government does not necessarily or naturally entail any alteration in the operations of the local Government, or in the incidence of the charges upon its revenues."

A Birmingham lady has recently been the heroine of a very strange romance. A few weeks ago a respectable clergyman of this town visited the metropolis, and took with him his young daughter. On their arrival at Euston-square, it is said the young lady suddenly lost her father; and was alone, unknown, and unknowing, in London streets, without a shilling. She wandered about till she reached Oxford-street, and among the thousands that thronged around not one familiar face met her gaze. At last, losing all self-control, the poor girl burst into tears, and was weeping bitterly, when a young clerical-looking gentleman accosted her, and inquired the cause of her distress. Her touching tale was soon told; she had just arrived from Birmingham, had lost her father, and was without protector, money, or friends. The clerical gentleman pursued his inquiries, and eventually advised the lady to return to Birmingham, and generously giving her a couple of sovereigns and his card, he called a cab, and ordered the man to drive to Euston-square station. The relieved and the reliever then ventured on their different journeys; the young gentleman protesting that he would have accompanied the young lady to Birmingham had not urgent business demanded his speedy return to Bristol. The gentleman, on reaching Bristol, made known to his friends the adventure in which he had played so generous a part, but became a victim of cruel sneers and sarcastic wit, as having been juggled by a "crying girl." Only a few days since, however, the young man was enabled to laugh as heartily at his friends as they had laughed at him, for he learned that the "crying girl's" story was true, and that having found her father, the latter was boundlessly grateful to his generous unknown friend, who had, he said, "done his daughter the most disinterested act of kindness he had ever met with in the course of a long life."—*Birmingham Press*.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The arrivals of English wheat are small, and they are rather liberal from abroad. The trade is rather firmer, and the prices of this day week are supported for both English and foreign wheat. Flour is depressed, and prices are hardly maintained. Beans are 1*s.* per qr. lower. Barley and peas are unaltered in value. The arrivals of oats are small, and the trade is firm, at last week's prices. The arrivals on the coast have not been large, and there has been demand at rather improving prices for both wheat and Indian corn.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.*; poultry, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; ducklings, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; tame rabbits, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; wild, 10*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*; pigeons, 5*d.* to 10*d.*; large Surrey fowls, 7*s.* 0*d.* to 10*s.* 0*d.*; chickens, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; barndoor, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; leverets, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; hares, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; grouse, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; pheasants, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; partridges, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; woodcocks, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; snipes, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; teal, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; wild ducks, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; widgeons, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; plovers, 5*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; guinea fowls, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; roasting pigs, 5*s.* to 10*s.* each. English butter, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. English eggs, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; French ditto, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per 120.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7*d.* to 8*d.*; of household ditto, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per 4*lb.* loaf.

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s. d.		s. d.
Russell's Hutton	18 3	Gosforth	16 3
Tees	19 9	Hough Hall	16 0
Seaham	18 8	Wylam	13 6

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEATTIE.—Dec. 24, at the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, the wife of the Rev. Henry Beattie, M.A., chaplain and head master, of a son.

BENTINCK.—Dec. 28, at Kinnaird, Dundeld, N.B., the residence of her father, Sir St. Vincent Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, commanding H.M.'s 7th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

BLAKE.—Dec. 24, at Bampton, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. Vernon Blake, of a daughter.

HAMILTON.—Dec. 23, at Monasteris House, Edenderry, Ireland, the wife of Captain J. T. Hamilton, of a son.

HILLIAR.—Dec. 26, at Phoebe Cottage, Crab Tree, near Plymouth, the wife of Captain Henry S. Hilliar, R.N., C.B., of a daughter.

LAMB.—Dec. 25, at 4, Windsor-terrace, Malda-hill, the wife of J. Stewart Lamb, M.D., of a son.

RUSSELL.—Dec. 23, at Kilburn, the wife of R. H. Russell, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

TANCRED.—Dec. 23, at Howick Grange, Northumberland, Lady Tancred, of a son.

THOMSON.—Dec. 29, at Christ's Hospital, London, the wife of the Rev. James Thomson, of a son.

WENLOCK.—Dec. 25, at 29, Berkeley-square, Lady Wenlock, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRITH-BROWNE.—Dec. 22, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, by the British Consul, and afterwards by the Rev. C. S. Caffin, M.A., Vicar of Milton, Sittingbourne, Kent, Fredk. Charles Frith, Esq., late Her Majesty's Storekeeper (War Dept.), to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Major Browne, 11th Dragoons, of Cannonsleigh Abbey, county of Devon.

GOSSETT-SYMONDS.—Dec. 17, at Hordle Church, by the Rev. C. Miller, the Rev. Clement Hammond Gossett, M.A., of West Tisted, Hants, to Luende Elizabeth, daughter of Rear-Admiral Symonds, of Yeaton, Lymington, Hants.

MAUNSELL-CREAGH.—Dec. 24, at Monkstown Church, county Dublin, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Clogher, brother in law of the bridegroom, George William, son of the Rev. E. E. Maunsell, of Fort Eyre, Galway, to Alice, only daughter of General Sir Michael Creagh, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Charles Osborne.

OGLIVIE-KENNEDY.—Dec. 24, at St. Alphage, Greenwich, by the Rev. Thomas Cobb, Lindsay, youngest son of the late Patrick Ogilvie, Esq., of Manzell, Greenwich, to Emily Craigie, widow of the late Edward Kennedy, Esq., Bengal Artillery, and younger daughter of Major-General H. J. Wood, C.B., Bengal Artillery.

WADESON-NEILL.—Dec. 23, at Ardree House, by the Rev. Robert Stevenson, of Dalry, James Weyman Wadeson, Esq., third son of Samuel James Wadeson, Esq., of Anstruther, and Romford, Esq., to Margaret Smith Neill, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel William Smith Neill, of Barnwell, and Swindremuir, Ayrshire.

DEATHS.

ARNOTT.—Dec. 13, at St. Andrew's, N.B., William Arnott, Esq., formerly Paymaster-General of H.M. Forces in Ceylon, aged seventy-seven.

BROOKING.—Dec. 24, at the parsonage, Bovingdon, Fanny, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Brookings, aged thirty-six.

DIXIE.—Dec. 20, Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth Park, KITCHINGHAM.—On Christmas-day, at the Rectory, Patrington-in-Holderness, aged sixty-eight, after a long and severe illness, the Rev. Richard Henry Kitchingham, M.A., for many years a Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and a magistrate of the East Riding of the county of York.

LLOYD.—Dec. 21, in Broad-street, Oxford, Mary Harriet, widow of the late Right Rev. Charles Lloyd, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford.

MAUDE.—Dec. 25, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Hon. Augusta Maude, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Hardwicke, aged twenty-seven.

PENNEL.—Dec. 21, at Southsea, Hants, the Rev. Richard Pennell, M.A., of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, aged eighty-one.

PIGOTT.—Dec. 27, at South Wraxhall Lodge, Wills, in the eighty-second year of her age, Mrs. Arabella Ann Caroline Jenny Pigott, only child of the late Charles Pigott, Esq., (formerly a Captain in the Guards), and niece of the late Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart., and of the late Mrs. Heneage, of Compton Bassett, Wills.

SURTEES.—Dec. 23, at the Manor House, Frenchay, the Rev. John Surtees, Canon Residentiary of Bristol Cathedral.

TUDOR.—Dec. 24, at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, George Tudor, Esq., of Portman-square, London, and East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight.

The difficulties and dangers of bringing up infants by hand or wet nurses have been entirely overcome by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which feeds, strengthens, and removes all those little pains and irregularities infants are so subject to. The following letter speaks volumes.—"Grammar School, Stevenage, 16th Dec., 1850. Gentlemen,—I think it but common Arabica to you to state that I have used Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for the last four months, during which time our infant has never had disorder or sickness, whilst being nursed, much during the period was taken to prevent it. Had I known of your valuable food sooner, it would have saved my infant much pain, and me also the heavy expense of a wet nurse. I am &c., Robert Ambler."

"75, Queen's-road, Baywater, London, Nov. 22, 1852. Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreed so well with his infant." (This infant was ten days old when it commenced living on the celebrated Professors of Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castletown; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1*lb.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; 2*lb.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; 5*lb.* 11*s.*; 12*lb.* 22*s.* The 12*lb.* canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry, Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. BROOKING'S CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

The QUEEN, with the Princess Royal, walked and drove on Saturday morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went shooting. The Duke of Aumale, the Count of Paris, and the Duke of Chartres arrived early, and accompanied his Royal Highness. They left Windsor again in the afternoon, after visiting Her Majesty. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred went shooting in the Home Park. Princess Alice took a carriage drive. The Princess of Salerno, the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess of Aumale, and the Prince and Princess of Joinville visited Her Majesty during the day. His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen left the Castle for Frogmore, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the Castle.

The QUEEN, with the Princess Royal, walked in the grounds of the Castle on Monday morning, and afterwards rode in the Riding-house, attended by the Hon. Lucy Kerr. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen. Mr. Atkinson had the honour of presenting to Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort copies of his work upon Siberia. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Cowell, R.E., returned to Alverbank in the forenoon. The Princess Alice took a carriage drive. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of Her Majesty on Tuesday, to submit the proceedings of some courts-martial. The Portuguese Minister and Countess de Lavradio arrived in the afternoon, on a visit, and in the evening dined with Her Majesty. The party also included Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Augusta Bruce, and Sir George Couper.

The QUEEN rode in the Riding-house on Tuesday morning. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, went out shooting. The Princess Royal walked and drove in the Home-park. The Prince of Wales went to London and attended a lecture at the Royal Institution. The Duke of Nemours with his family visited Her Majesty. Lord Dufferin and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Frederick Cavendish have succeeded Lord Waterpark and Major-General Berkeley Drummond as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, with the Prince of Leiningen, and attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Lady Augusta Bruce, dined with Her Majesty. Also the Portuguese Minister and Countess de Lavradio and Sir James Clark had the honour of being included.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked in the Home Park on Wednesday morning. The Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio left the Castle in the forenoon. The Marquis of Clanricarde had an audience of Her Majesty to day.

Lord Harrowby has resigned the office of Privy Seal, not from any political difference with his colleagues, but solely on account of the state of his health, which renders it necessary for him to abstain for some time from all business. He is to be succeeded by Lord Clanricarde.

The last accounts from Constantinople announce that the Porte is favourable to the demand of the Latin Fathers to be permitted to repair the cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at their own expense. The Latin Fathers had received the support of the French Government.

The Countess Amherst distributed her bounties on Christmas-eve to a large number of dependents on the Knowle estate. The carcasses of eight fat bullocks, with twenty tons of coals and 800 faggots, together with warm clothing, blankets, counterpanes, and many other articles, were freely dispensed to a large number of labourers and their families.

One of the Princes Polignac was married a short time since to Victorine, the great dressmaker; and a *modiste* of the Rue Richelieu has just bought the hand of an influential member of the senate and descendant of one of the noblest bodies of France, by means of the great wealth she has amassed in her calling. The *Court Journal*, from which we learn these interesting facts, mentions them to show "the confusion which exists in Parisian society just now."

Although no official intimation of the views of the Dutch Court has as yet been conveyed to this country, we believe there is no doubt as to the intention of the King of Holland to demand the hand of the Princess Alice for the young Prince of Orange. Neither of their Royal Highnesses is arrived at marriageable age, 'tis true, but that circumstance is no bar to such a proposal as that to which we allude; and if the idea should hereafter become a reality, the match is one which must be considered as in every respect suitable. England has ere now given Consorts to the Dutch Stadtholders, and by such unions created that claim which at one period served to elevate the Prince of Orange to the kingly throne of England; and the circumstances are not forgotten through which the grandfather of the present Prince of Orange lost the intended hand of the heiress of these United Kingdoms. If the contemplated proposal, when made, shall be acceded to by Her Majesty, it is intended to send the Prince of Orange to this country to complete his studies, as his grandsire did, at one of the English Universities—Cambridge most probably—and to mature his intimacy with the Royal family.

BURNING OF THE SARAH SANDS SCREW TRANSPORT STEAMER.

A fearful catastrophe by fire happened to the Sarah Sands transport steamer on her passage to India from Portsmouth with the head-quarters and a large portion of the men of the 54th Regiment on board. Their preservation and that of the crew may be fairly considered one of the most marvellous escapes on record, as may be inferred from the fact that the ship was burning furiously in a heavy gale of wind sixteen hours, the whole of her after part being burnt out to a shell.

The Sarah Sands was an iron ship, upwards of 2,000 tons burden, and was formerly employed in running from Liverpool to America. She was chartered by the East India Company for the conveyance of troops to India, and on the 16th of last August she left Portsmouth for Calcutta, under the command of Captain J. S. Castle, with a portion of the 54th Regiment on board, comprising Lieutenant-Colonel Moffatt, Captains Brett, Thomson, and Gillom; Lieutenants Galbraith, Hughes, and Crowpe; Ensign Wood; Lieutenant and Adjutant Houston, Surgeon Grant, Assistant-Surgeon Donovan, Quartermaster Hipkin, Paymaster Daniel, 21 sergeants, 15 corporals,

passed down to hands below, while hose was also put on to the donkey-engine. It soon became apparent that all these exertions failed in checking the progress of the fire. Colonel Moffatt, at the suggestion of the commander, directed his men to at once cast overboard all their ammunition, and in a short time they succeeded in clearing out the starboard magazine. The remainder of the powder in the port magazine, however, excited great apprehensions. Already had the after part of the ship become almost unapproachable from the dense smoke and heat which filled every portion of it. The colonel appealed to his men for volunteers to attempt to rescue the contents of the magazine now so threatened. Several brave fellows instantly came forward and heroically succeeded in reaching the magazine and clearing it with the exception, it is supposed, of one or two barrels. It was a truly hazardous work; several nearly lost their lives; they became overpowered with the smoke and heat and fell, and when hauled up by ropes to the deck they were senseless. The flames soon afterwards burnt up through the deck, and running along the various cabins speedily set the whole on fire. There was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and Captain Castle, perceiving the critical position of the ship, at once took measures for the safe lowering of

this fearful suspense a dreadful explosion took place, no doubt arising from one or two barrels left in the port magazine, which blew out the port quarter. The ship from the main rigging to her stern was in one general body of fire. Captain Castle still had hope, although he expressed his fears to the commanding officer of the troops that the ship would be lost. Providentially the bulkhead of the latter part of the after part of the ship withstood the action of the flames. Here all efforts were concentrated to keep it cool. Party after party of the troops volunteered for the work, and so endeavoured to prevent the fire making its way forward. For hours did this state of affairs continue. Although the men kept the fire at bay below it gained the main rigging. Mr. Welch, the chief officer, with several of the soldiers, at once went aloft with wet blankets, and after considerable peril and risk succeeded in extinguishing the flames. As it was, however, some of the yards were destroyed. Towards two o'clock the following morning the men had the satisfaction of seeing the fire diminishing. The flames were gradually beaten back, and by daylight were entirely extinguished. It was not till then that the fearful havoc made by the fire was clearly ascertained. The after part of the ship was burnt out—merely its shell remaining; and now another fate threatened her. The gale still prevailed and the ship was rolling and pitching in a heavy sea, constantly shipping water at the port quarter, which had been blown out by the explosion. She had fifteen feet of water in her hold, and active steps were necessary to prevent her foundering. All the men were set to the pumps and baling water out of the hold. Captain Castle, fearing the stern would fall out, got two hawsers under the bottom and made them taut. The next difficulty was to stop the water which was pouring in through the quarter. Spare sails and blankets were placed over the opening and the leak was partially stopped. There was no abatement in the gale during the morning, and in every heave of the ship the water tanks in the hold which had got loose were dashed from one side to the other. The state of the ship and the continued severity of the weather rendered the constant working of the pumps and the baling imperative. It was not till two o'clock in the afternoon that the boats containing the women and children could be got alongside. They were got on board, and the other boats, which had been ordered off during the raging of the fire, returned with the exception of the gig, which had been swamped during the night; the officer in charge of her, however, Mr. Wood, and the hands were picked up by another boat. During the remainder of the day, the following night, and succeeding day, the whole of the hands and troops were engaged working the pumps and clearing the ship of the water. By the evening of the 13th the crew succeeded in securing the stern and getting steerage-way on the ship. She had then drifted as far as long, 13° 12' south. Captain Castle then set all sail and bore up in the hope of making Mauritius, and to the joy of all on board made that port in eight days, where her arrival and marvellous escape excited considerable sensation. The officers in command of the troops speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain Castle during the trying occasion.

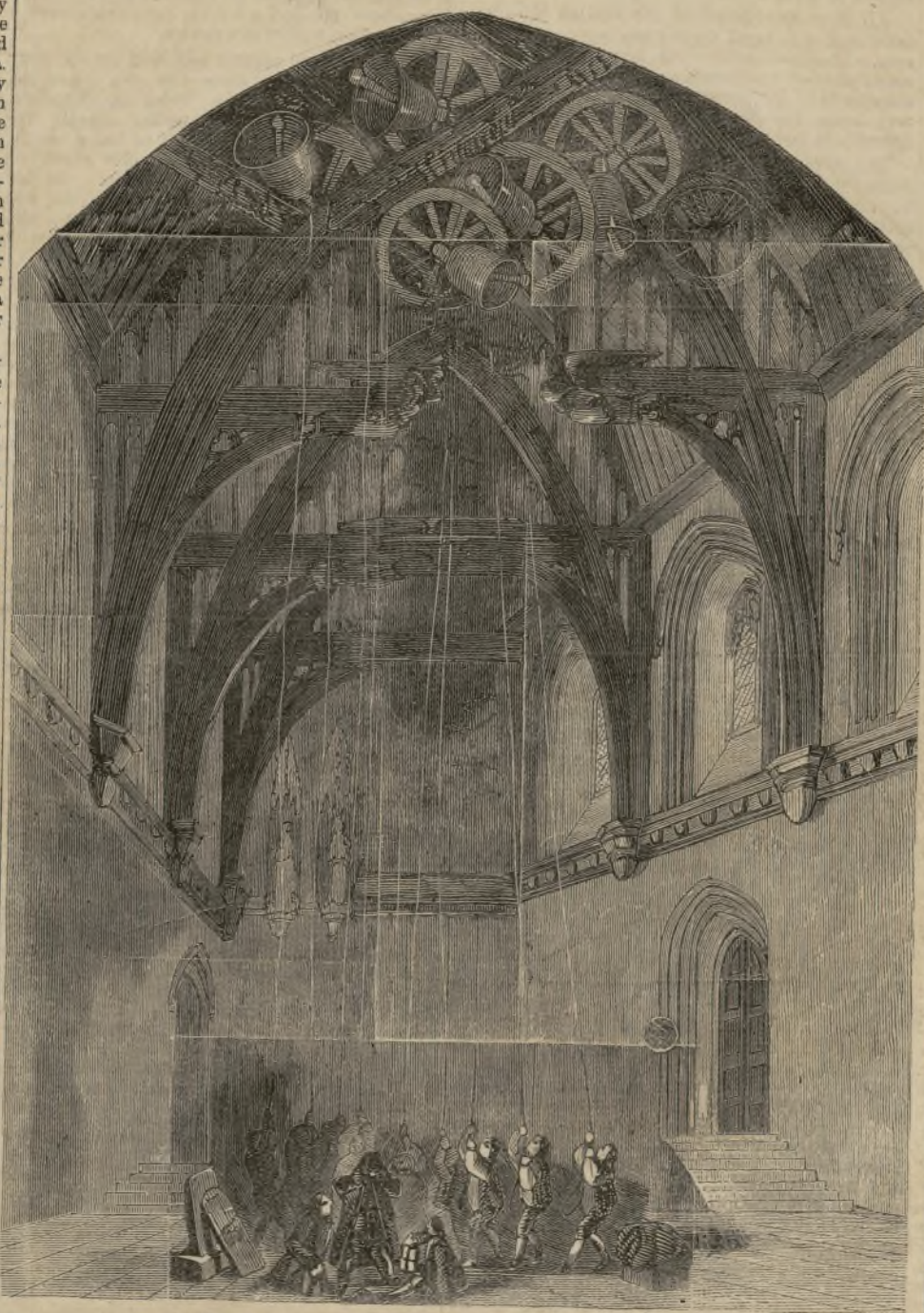
By the latest arrivals the head-quarters and men of the 54th Regiment continued at the Mauritius, awaiting the arrival of a ship to take them on to their destination. The Sarah Sands was heavily insured at Lloyd's.

MARRIED WOMEN.

The act passed in the late session to enable married women to dispose of reversionary interests in personal estates takes effect from Thursday last. It is declared that after the 31st of December it shall be lawful for every married woman, by deed, to dispose of every future or reversionary interest, whether vested or contingent, of such married woman, or her husband in her right, in any personal estate whatsoever to which she shall be entitled under any instrument made after the 31st December, 1857: and also to release or extinguish any power which may be vested in or limited or reserved to her in regard to any such personal estate, as fully and effectually as she could do if she were a *feme sole*, and also to release and extinguish her right or equity to a settlement out of any personal estate to which she, or her husband in her right, may be entitled in possession under any instrument, save and except that no such disposition, release, or extinguishment shall be valid unless the husband concur in the deed by which the same shall be effected, nor unless the deed be acknowledged by her in the manner prescribed. The provision is not to extend to any reversionary interest to which she shall become entitled by virtue of any deed, will, or instrument by which she shall be restrained from alienating or affecting the same. The deeds permitted by this act are to be acknowledged in the same manner as deeds under the 3rd and 4th William, cap. 74, for abolishing fines and recoveries. The powers of disposition given by this act are not to interfere with other powers, nor to extend to settlements of married women upon their marriage. The new law is not to extend to Scotland.

The *United Service Gazette* says that "the odium theologium rages in some parts of Ireland with almost unparalleled intensity, and that we may expect to hear of some very serious commotion. At Castlebar both Catholic and Protestant soldiers go armed to their respective places of worship, each anticipating a public disturbance during the hours of divine worship. The 4th Middlesex Militia is on the alert."

France has already furnished drill officers to Turkey, Greece, Chili, and Tunis. It is now announced that, in compliance with an application made by the Shah of Persia, a colonel of Engineers, three Artillery and three Infantry officers, and twelve non-commissioned officers of all arms, are to be sent to Teheran, to instruct the Persian army in the French system of tactics.



HINGING THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW ONE IN.—(See First Page.)

11 drummers, 306 rank and file, 8 women, 7 children, and a number of ladies, relatives of the officers. The voyage appears to have been favourable until the 11th of November, when the ship had reached lat. 14 S., long. 56 E. (upwards of 400 miles from the Mauritius). About three o'clock in the afternoon of that day the troops berthed on the after orlop deck noticed a smell of burning, which apparently proceeded from beneath them in the hold. It rapidly increasing, the alarm was given to Captain Castle, who at once ordered the after-hold to be examined, and, to the astonishment and horror of all, the cargo stowed there proved to be on fire. It is stated that the bulk of the cargo there consisted of Government stores. Bale after bale was hauled up in the hope of getting at the seat of the fire; but in a short time the smoke became so dense as to defy any of the crew getting further into the hold. There was no confusion, however; every order was obeyed by the men with coolness and courage. The course of the ship was stopped. Colonel Moffatt was seen in earnest consultation with Captain Castle deciding upon measures for suppressing the flames, while the crew were actively employed in taking all sail in and bringing the ship before the wind. Others ran out lengths of hose from the fire-engines, which were

the boats. They were launched without the least accident. The troops were mustered on deck, there was no rush to the boats, and the men obeyed the word of command with as much order as on parade. Colonel Moffatt informed them that Captain Castle did not despair of saving the ship, but for their own preservation it had been deemed advisable to keep the boats off so as to act in case of emergency. The ladies, women, and children were lowered into the port life-boat, and she was ordered to stand off until further orders. All hands then turned to constructing rafts of spare spars. In a short time three were put together, which would have been sufficient to save a large portion of those on board. Captain Castle succeeded in launching two overboard, and the third was left across the deck, to be lowered at a moment's notice. In the meanwhile the flames had made terrible progress; the whole of the cabins, saloon, &c., were one body of fire, and about nine o'clock the flames burst through the upper deck and ignited the mizen rigging. Through the forethought of Captain Castle in bringing the ship to the wind the fire and smoke were swept sternwards, but serious anxiety was felt lest the ship should pay off, and so render her destruction inevitable. During

A PORTABLE GLOBE.

The world folded up into the shape and size of a parasol, and almost as easily carried about as a walking-stick, will, in a few words, describe a very unique and useful invention, patented by Mr. John Betts, the map publisher, of the Strand. However, as our readers might prefer some more precise description of this portable globe, we inform them that it consists of a frame-work of steel wire, covered with some prepared cloth, on which is printed a map of the world, which can be expanded or contracted in a few seconds, assuming respectively the ordinary shaped globe or the form of a parasol. The cloth cover is of a material expressly made for the purpose, and in order to ensure permanence and durability, the colouring is entirely produced at the press with varnish colours. The globe is about fifteen inches in diameter, being about four feet in circumference, and for the convenience of suspending it by a cord, the top end of the axis is furnished with a ring. The price is about one-fourth of that of the ordinary globe, and from its lightness possesses many advantages.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSES OF 1855.

On this subject M. Faye has just read an interesting paper to the French Academy of Sciences, with a view to call the attention of astronomers to the questions which may be entirely solved, or at least considerably elucidated, by the observation of those important phenomena. What, he asks, is the sun? It is a fiery globe composed of two concentric parts of very unequal densities. The inner part constitutes a spherical nucleus, and the outer one a kind of very extensive atmosphere. At a certain distance from the centre this atmosphere is covered with a continuous spherical layer of a peculiar kind of clouds, which are luminous, and constitute the fiery globe visible to us, the photosphere of the sun. Under this principal layer there is the comparatively dark surface of the nucleus; and above the photosphere there are the last highly rarefied and usually invisible strata of the general atmosphere. From the nucleus gaseous eruptions issue, partially dissipating and extinguishing the luminous clouds of the photosphere—nay, rising beyond it into the extreme strata (which only become visible by a faint light at the time of an eclipse), where they form those torrents of vapour known by the name of rose-coloured protuberances. The volume of these vapours is sometimes a thousand and even two thousand times the size of our globe. M. Faye now draws a parallel between the present condition of the sun as above described, and what must have been the state of our earth when the crust which now conceals its central fire was not yet formed. It was then a diminutive sun; the whole mass of its waters swam in the atmosphere under the form of steam, with the immense mass of carbonic acid which has since been absorbed by calcareous matter. These vapours, which were invisible and transparent in the vicinity of the then liquid nucleus, were condensed at a considerable altitude, so as to form a continuous involucrum of white clouds brilliantly illuminated by the rays of the sun. Seen from a distance, our earth must have presented this photosphere to the eye. Immediately above it there must have been the last strata of air in a high state of rarefaction, and therefore incapable of supporting any of those luminous clouds or aqueous vapours; immediately below there must have been a layer of dark clouds or fogs constantly dissipated by the radiation of the nucleus; and lower still a dense atmosphere weighing upon the still denser smoke, incessantly issuing from the nucleus. M. Faye concludes this hypothetical picture by supposing that volumes of gas did at times penetrate through the photosphere, producing gaps in the stratum of white clouds; in which case a distant observer would, through these gaps, have seen the dark nucleus of the earth, just as we at present see that of the sun through the gaps in its photosphere, which appear to us as dark spots. Now, whether this theory really explains the process actually in progress in the sun, can only be ascertained by an exact observation of eclipses. The eclipse of September, 1858, will only be central and total to the inhabitants of the southern continent of America, where there are but few astronomers and observatories. M. Faye, however, proposes to establish two observatories for the occasion, one at Ignape, on the coast of Brazil, and the other in Peru, at one degree and a half

south of Cape Blanco. But the first eclipse, which is to take place next March, though not central as regards France, will be very nearly so; for the spot whence it might be seen is only thirty-two kilometres from the island of Ouessant; and an observer stationed on that island will see the eclipse with a deviation of only fourteen seconds from the centre. At Brent, the observation would not be so favourable, the minimum of breadth in the solar crescent being twenty-five seconds; at Paris, it will be five min. twenty-two sec., a very unfavourable condition for observing the physical condition of the sun. M. Faye now points out various precautions to be taken by astronomers in making their observations. First he advises them to divest themselves of all preconceived theoretical notions, which might induce them to neglect essential circumstances for others the importance of which may be mere matter of opinion. They ought therefore, to mark down the situation of the solar spots on the day before and the day after the eclipse, in order to see whether they really coincide with the protuberances observed during the obscuration. Secondly, the observer should husband his eyes; that is, avoid looking at the

have not yet been fortunate enough to have obtained an offer get a few handfuls of chaff strewn by the spiteful or the jocular over their thresholds; and it is by no means uncommon for the fair creatures who are thus treated to take the hawthorn from the casements of their rivals in the night, and tying them to the sash of their own, to oblige them with some of their chaff in return—a custom which may probably have given rise to our vulgar idiom of “chaffing” an old maid. It is customary also for swains to go to the windows of their fiancées, and, firing off a pistol, to wish them a happy new year. The term of betrothal is of different durations. In some cases it lasts only for a short period, but in others it continues for many years. It is frequently the custom for a lady to be betrothed to a young man filling some subordinate situation under Government, upon the understanding that they are not to be married until the youth's salary reaches an amount that is deemed sufficient for the maintenance of the pair. Officers, again, are often betrothed during their ensigncy, though every one in Prussia knows that the full-grown “children in arms” are not allowed to marry until they

FAIRS—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

When and where was the first fair? History, tradition, give no record of it. It must have been soon after the great Babel dispersion. And we believe ourselves that the first impulse to this assemblage of men and women was not that of traffic or barter, but the desire to look at one another's faces, and hear one another's tongues; to keep up by word, look, and greeting, the intercourse and communion which scrolls, printing-presses, telegraphs, and railways have since made so easy. We can fancy at the first fair how curiously the men, whose fathers had been thus suddenly divided into races and tribes, must have regarded each other—how earnestly and how rudely they must have striven to recover the commune which the confusion of tongues had broken—how strangely on ear and eye must have fallen the little differences which the separation had caused to spring up among them. Very soon commerce obtruded itself. The merchant's bale, the pedlar's pack, and the costly boxes of gold, spikenard, frankincense, and myrrh, appeared among the congregations of men, and became in time the principal causes and objects of their meetings. Still these gatherings were in large spaces, and in the open air, and the various classes and nations met and mingled; and still the social spirit held its own against the invasion of traffic. There were buyers and sellers, money-changers, and “the seats of them that sold doves;” and there were, besides, minstrels with their songs, story-tellers with their legends, quacks with their nostrums, mimes, dancers, and masquers. Merchandise and products passed on art and skill from nation to nation. Story, legend, and custom, passed on thought and feeling from man to man. Then came bees and flocks, and opposite them stood mountebanks, fire-eaters, peep-shows, and menageries. It is only now, in the present, that trade has obtained a complete victory. In our youth the forces were equal. The fair was a divided field. In the morning it was given up to oxen and sheep, fleeces and corn-sacks; after mid-day, conjurers, cheap Johns, ginger-bread-stalls, nut-barrows, and dancing-booths held full sway. We remember watching eagerly the departing droves, and longing to impart a progressive impulse to the juvenile bumpkins, who were generally charged with the exodus; and we remember, too, admiring the enterprise of the man who, ere the retreating herds had vanished, presumed to set up his stand, and blow his trumpet, and appreciating vastly the condescension of the peep-show man, who volunteered to us an improvised performance. We know that there is an illusion about these fairs. Taken in the abstract, stripped to their naked materialism, there is not much about them to kindle mirth or joviality; but the gregarious instinct is still strong in men, and they love to laugh, to dance, to feast, and be merry in masses. “To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven.” And man hath chosen the fair as a season and time to be merry in congregation, to pour forth the issues of joyfulness in fellowship. Their own hearts throw the illusion of their joy over the materials, however poor they be, radiating a richness on tinsel, calico, and sawdust—a delicacy on gingerbread, toffy, and alicumpance—a freshness on clown's paint and Punch's fun, and shedding even gentle touches on the beaters of big drums, the players of panpipes, and the holders of tambourines. The capacity for this illusion is to us a characteristic of a people or a time. The natures and tempers, strong in endeavour, strong in purpose, strong in brotherhood, will be strong and hearty also in the impulses of gladness. From the hearty workers, the hearty thinkers, and the hearty fighters have come the strongest and most natural expression of mirth, conviviality, and fellowship. Back through the long vista of years, we see groups of men shouting, carolling, revelling lustily, eating largely, quaffing largely, greeting loudly, rejoicing heartily, at their gatherings and meetings in the fairs of old. As we go downwards men are more congregated and mixed, the need of these assemblages becomes less, and the shoutings, and revellings, and feasting, and greetings grow less hearty, until culture and refinement wear out the old illusions altogether, and the fair appears in its coarse reality: the gingerbread is a nasty mixture daubed with gilt leaf—the clown a low fellow with painted face—the woman with the tambourine a dirty haridan—and the owner of the giant and pink-eyed lady a knavish impostor. They find other sources of mirth and rejoicing.—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.*



CHILDREN GATHERING SPRING FLOWERS.

sun or receiving its direct rays, until the very moment of the observation; else he may be unable to see all the expected phenomena with sufficient nicety. Thirdly, in order to avoid the irregular refractions caused by the air within the tube of the telescope, when rarefied by long exposure to the sun, the instrument ought to remain covered with a white cloth, having previously been pointed to the proper spot in the heavens, until the moment when the observation is to begin. This precaution, M. Faye contends, is of the greatest importance, and its being neglected is the cause of frequent error. So great indeed is the effect of this refraction that the disc of Saturn has sometimes been in the form of a square with its angles slightly rounded off!

MATRIMONIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN GERMANY.

Among the customs peculiar to the time of courtship, we may mention that it is usual for lovers to tie large bunches of hawthorn to the windows of their sweethearts on the 1st of May. Those young ladies, however, who

reach the rank of captain; unless, indeed, they be able to deposit the sum of 12,000 thalers (about 1,800*l.*) in the hands of the Government, the interest of which is, under such circumstances, duly paid to the little boy for the maintenance of his wife. The State, however, does not limit its paternal care to officers alone; it has a like regard for the interests of all persons of limited means, and will not allow them to commit matrimony until they can give good evidence that they have the wherewithal to support a family. In Coblenz, for instance, no one can become a Benedict unless he can purchase a citizenship. This, a little while ago, cost only eight thalers (about 2*s.*); but the poorer families were found to increase so rapidly at these moderate terms, that the richer determined upon raising the purchase-money for the city freedom to thirty-six thalers (upwards of five guineas), so as to offer every obstruction they could to marriages among the humbler portion of the community.—*The Upper Rhine; by Henry Mayhew.*

FRESH NOT CURED.—“I have a fresh cold,” said a gentleman to his acquaintance.—“Why do you have a fresh one?—why don't you get it cured?”

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

At an early hour on Monday morning the reinforcements which have been for some time under orders for India, proceeded from Chatham by special train to Gravesend, where they embarked on board the *Salamanca*, 1,200 tons, for Bombay and Karachi. They included: 18th Royal Irish, 116 non-commissioned officers and men; 51st Light Infantry, 73 men of all ranks; 72nd Highlanders, 24 rank and file; 83rd Regiment, 12 men; 86th Regiment, 23 non-commissioned officers and privates; 98th Regiment, 5 rank and file; with the following officers: Captain J. Boyd, 86th Regiment; Lieut. E. L. Dillon, 18th Royal Irish; and Ensign E. M. Crowe, 51st Light Infantry; with Staff-Assistant Surgeon A. R. Kilroy in medical charge.

The authorities at the War-office having decided on sending out an additional force to India, exclusive of the troops who are now under orders or on their passage to that country, instructions have been forwarded to the commanding officers of the various depôts attached to the Indian establishment, directing them to hold in readiness troops from their several depôts to the number of 1,000 non-commissioned officers and men with the proper proportion of officers, the whole of whom will embark at Gravesend early in the ensuing month, tonnage having been taken up for them by the Hon. East India Company. The following are the depôts which are ordered to furnish that number of officers and troops for their regiments, the service companies of which are now stationed in the Bengal presidency—viz., 5th (Fusiliers), 8th (the King's), 10th, 19th, 20th, 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), 24th, 27th (Eniskillens), 29th, 32nd, 35th, 37th, 42nd (Highlanders), 52nd (Light Infantry), 53rd, 60th Rifles, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd battalions, 61st, 70th, 75th, 78th (Highlanders), 81st, 82nd, 84th, 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers), 88th (Connaught Rangers), 89th, 90th (Light Infantry), 93rd (Highlanders), 94th, 98th, and the Rifle Brigade. In addition to the above troops, 500 non-commissioned officers and men will embark early in January for the purpose of joining the headquarters of those regiments attached to the Bombay and Madras establishments, together with the 48th Regiment and the 92nd Highlanders, which regiments are to proceed to India from Gibraltar, where they will be relieved by the 22nd and the 25th (King's Own Borderers).

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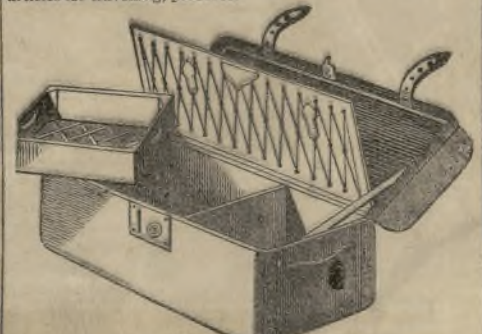
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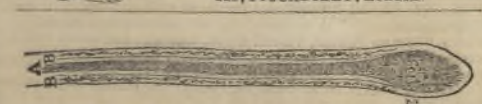
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street, Oxford-street, London.—A complete Toilet Guide sent
post free for 4 penny stamps. "It completely restored my hair."
—Miss Davis. "My whiskers are now growing freely."—H.
Merry, Esq.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it
is to use CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM, which imparts
fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is so economical as to
supercede the practice adopted by many families of preparing
their own pomades. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Decidedly the
best Hair Dye is BATCHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUM-
BION, in the New York Original Packets; price 4s., 6d., 7s., and
14s. Sold by Hairdressers, and by R. HOVENDEN, Wholesale
Perfumer, &c., No. 6, Great Marlborough Street (three doors
east of the Pantheon) (W.), and 57 & 58, Crown Street, Finsbury
Square, London (E.C.).

CHRISTMAS FASHIONS for LADIES'
HAIR. If the roots of the Hair have lost their proper tone and
firmness, one of the common causes of lank and weak Hair, or if
the Hair itself has begun to decay or fall off in patches, the cer-
tainty and facility with which these defects are obliterated by
OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, from its nourishing and
bracing qualities, have long obtained for it that extensive reputa-
tion which it is so well known to possess. 3s., 6d., 6s., and 11s.
per bottle; no other prices are genuine.—Oldridge's Balm, 13,
WELLINGTON-STREET NORTH, 7 doors from the Strand
London.

Prize Medal Paris, 1855.
BALDNESS PRE-
VENTED BY USING
CHILD'S FRICTION HAIR
BRUSHES for stimulating the
skin of the head.
To be had retail, South Gal-
lery, CRYSTAL PALACE;
and wholesale at the Manufac-
turer, with every description of
Toilet Brushes, 21, PROV-
DENCE-ROW, Finsbury-sq.

Prize Medal Paris, 1855.



DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD,
Instant restoration of hearing, guaranteed and experienced
by one consultation, without operation or instruments. Dr.
Watters, consulting resident surgeon to the Dispensary for
Diseases of the Ear and Eye, 32, SPRING GARDENS, Charing-
cross, London, pledges himself to cure deafness of forty or fifty
years, by a painless treatment, unknown in this country. The
Dispensary monthly report shows the daily cures, without a
failure.—A book, published for deaf persons in the country to
cure themselves, sent on receipt of letter, enclosing five postage
stamps. Hours of consultation eleven till four every day.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

The exuberance of the feelings amid scenes of gaiety induces the fair and youthful to shine to advantage under the gaze of many
friends, and therefore to devote increased attention to the duties of the toilet. It is at this festive season that Rowlands' Auxiliaries
of Health and Beauty are more than usually essential. The patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, their general use by rank
and fashion, and the universally-known efficacy of these articles, give them a celebrity unparalleled, and render them peculiarly
elegant and seasonable Presents.
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for imparting a transcendent lustre to the Hair, and sustaining it in decorative charm.
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR imparts a radiant bloom to the cheek, and a delicacy and softness to the hands, arms, and neck; and
ROWLANDS' ODONTO; or, Pearl Dentifrice, bestows on the teeth a pearly whiteness, and renders the breath sweet and
pure.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * * BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!!!

IMPORTANT TO LADIES FREQUENTING CONCERTS, THEATRES, BALLS, &c.

PEARS'S BLANC DE PERLE LIQUIDE, for imparting that much-desired harmo-
nious colour to the Countenance, Neck, Arms, and Hands.

Various preparations are commonly sold for this purpose; but, from the large quantity necessary to maintain the desired effect,
great injury is done to the delicate tissues of the Skin by their use. To obviate these evils, F. A. PEAR'S has obtained the Recipe
for preparing a most innocent Liquid, free from all irritating qualities, which has been constantly used by a celebrated actress,
from her earliest youth; and whose pearl-like bust and arms have astonished all admirers of the truly beautiful. This Liquid im-
parts a most delicate softness to the Skin, combined with a highly-beautiful transparent whiteness—rarely to be met with in
nature.—Price 2s. 6d. per bottle.

LADIES, OBSERVE!

The Roseate Bloom of Health can in all cases be permanently ensured by the use of that perfectly innocent and wonderful Liquid
Extract, obtained from the Rose, as prepared by F. A. PEAR'S, who has received innumerable testimonials, from Ladies of the
highest rank, of its invaluable and innocent properties. It imparts a most exquisite tint, which is not destroyed either by chance
of air or by perspiration, and is, therefore, invaluable to those frequenting public assemblies. This article has now been in use by
the fashionable world upwards of thirty years, and is the sole property of F. A. PEAR'S, Perfumer and Inventor of the Transparent
Soap. It may be had of the leading Perfumers in Town and Country, and at his Warehouse, 91, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, near
the British Museum, London. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle; by post, 12 extra stamps.

* * * Inquire for PEAR'S LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES.

TO LADIES—AVOID TIGHT LACING,
AND TRY WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s. d.	s. d.
Ladies' Bodices (with Patent Front-Fastening) ..	3	11 to 10 6
Self-Lacing Patent Front-Fastening Corsets ..	8	6 — 14 6
Family and Nursing Stays (Self-Adjusting) ..	9	6 — 21 0
Paris Wove Stays (all Sizes) ..	0	0 — 5 11
Aberdeen and Perth Linsey Woolsey Petticoats ..	11	6 — 21 0
Quilted Santilla Australian Wool Petticoats ..	12	6 — 17 0
Ladies' Elder-Down Satin Quilted Petticoats ..	35	0 — 46 0

Every kind of Parisian Eugénie Hoop Watch-Spring Skirts.
WM. CARTER informs the Public his Stock of ABERDEEN
and PERTH LINSEY WOOLSEY WINTER PETTICOATS are
now complete, with every variety suitable for the Season.
Address, WM. CARTER, 29, LUDGATE-STREET, St. Paul's (E.C.)
N.B.—Engravings of the above or Wholesale Lists free.

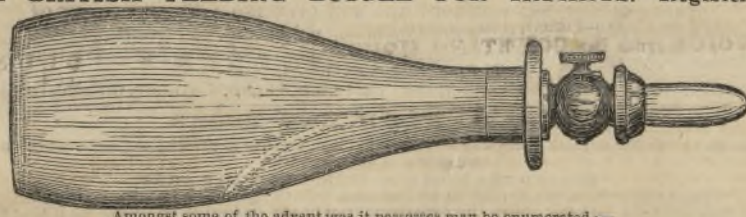
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FAMILY MOURNING.

Extraordinary Profusion at the EAST LONDON GENERAL MOURNING
WAREHOUSE, 19, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT.—Widows' Skirts in immense variety, ready for instant wear. Bonnets
and Mantles elegantly trimmed with the richest Patent Crapes, including all the prevailing Paris Fashions, fresh from the work-
rooms every morning. Widows' Silks, Satins, and Satinets.—Black Paramattas and Patent Crapes.—Black Corgie and Circassian
Cloths.—Black French Merinos and Black Alpacaes, Dresses and Dressing Gowns, Widows' Caps, Collars, and Collarettes, in any
quantity, at a Moment's Notice. Ladies requiring a complete outfit of Family Mourning, either for themselves or servants, should
immediately inspect the excellent and extensive Stock at this Establishment, the same being now recognised as the largest, and
beyond all comparison the best and cheapest in the eastern part of London.—N.B. Every article being marked in plain figures,
Ladies can make their purchases without the possibility of being over-charged.—For Patterns and Pamphlet of Prices and full
particulars, address—KERRY and Co., 19, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT. Orders by post instantly attended to, and,
when possible, forwarded by first Train.

APPROVED OF BY EVERY MEDICAL MAN WHO HAS SEEN IT.

THE BRITISH FEEDING BOTTLE FOR INFANTS.—Registered.



Amongst some of the advantages it possesses may be enumerated:—
It may be placed in any position without the food running out.
The supply of food can be regulated while the infant is taking food, without removing the teat from the mouth, so that biscuit
food, or a single drop of milk may be passed through, or the supply can be immediately stopped.
Being electro-plated on white metal, it may be instantaneously cleaned by washing in water.
Unlike wood, ivory, or bone, it is impervious to moisture, and cannot become sour.
There is no possibility of the infant drawing air with the food—a frequent cause of convulsions.
The whole is so simple, that a child may be instructed how to use it.
Price 7s. 6d.; or Carriage Paid to any Railway Station, 8s. 6d.

WILLIAM T. COOPER, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
26, OXFORD-STREET (W.), London.

Including a Cocoa-nut
Fibre Mattress. It is 4
cet long by 2 feet wide,
with moveable sides and
pillars, castors and brass
bases. Packed and de-
livered carriage paid at
any railway station in the
kingdom, on receipt of a
Post-office Order for 24s.,
payable to

THE IS ONE OF TRELOAR'S
BEST BED FOR A CHILD
METALLIC COTS.
PRICE 21s

THOMAS TRELOAR,
IRON BEDSTEAD
MANUFACTURER,
42, LUDGATE-HILL,
London (E.C.)

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, whose sands
of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East
Indies a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis,
coughs, colds, &c. The remedy was discovered by him when
his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard
much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of pre-
parations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought
occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child.
He studied hard, and succeeded in realising his wishes. His child
was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered
the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of
the world, and he has never failed in making them completely
healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he
will send to each of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this
recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and suc-
cessfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him six
stamps—one to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the
remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.
Address H. JAMES, M.D., 14, CECIL-STREET, Strand.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
NEW-ROAD, London.—MOHSON'S VEGETABLE UNI-
VERSAL MEDICINE is the only medicine that strikes at the
root of all diseases. This has been proved by an experience of
thirty years, during which time upwards of 400,000 cases of
cure have been effected. The Hygienic agents throughout the
world are unanimous upon the Hygienic system of medicine in-
troduced by James Mohson, the Hygienist, who not only taught
the public how to cure their own ailments, but also rescued the
world from the dangers of false medical doctrines. The monu-
ment lately raised to his memory, by a penny subscription,
sufficiently attests the importance of his discoveries.

No. 9, LOWER
GROSVENOR-STREET, REMOVED FROM
No. 61.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters
Patent.—Newly invented and Patented application of Chemi-
cally prepared WHITE and GUM COLOURED INDIA RUBBER to
the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES.
—EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-
STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and
Patentee.—A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting
in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success,
of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber
as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordi-
nary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of
their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges
are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a
greatly increased freedom of action is supplied; a natural elastic
city hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the
most unerring accuracy, is secured; while, from the softness and
flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to
the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the ab-
sorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency
on the chemically prepared White India Rubber, and, as it is a
non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough com-
fort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness
of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against
by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only
at 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath;
10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE only STOVE WITHOUT A FLUE.—
For warming and drying new buildings, churches, halls,
conservatories, shops, and all other places.
Patent Prepared Fuel, 2s. 6d. per bushel of 16lbs. weight, free
from dust or small. Only genuine with the proprietor's name
and seal on the bag.—S. NASH, 253, OXFORD-STREET, and
119, NEWGATE-STREET.
Great economy in fuel is effected by using S. NASH'S
RADIATING FIRE BALLS, which emit an immense heat, are
very clean, and one supply will last all the winter, and save 3s
per cent. of fuel. Price 3d. each.

WINE from SOUTH AFRICA.—PORT,
SHERRY, &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

These Wines, the produce of a British Colony which has
escaped the Vine Disease (the vintage occurring in February
may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and
are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by
Her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price.

A pint sample bottle of each for 24 stamps, bottles included.
Packages allowed for when returned.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS CASH.

Country orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be
crossed "Bank of London."
J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, FENCHURCH-
STREET, London. Counting-house entrance first door on the
left up Railway-place.

"We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Denman's wines, and
have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the op-
inion formed is, that they are worthy of being patronised."—
Clerical Journal, Oct. 22, 1857.

CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion
(Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, all Nervous,
Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery,
Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility,
Dependancy, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness (during
Pregnancy or at Sea), Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Consumption, also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S deli-
cious REVALENTA ALABICA FOOD, which restores health
without purging, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times
its cost in other remedies. It is, moreover, the best food for in-
fants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest
stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a
healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of
digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gra-
titude from invalids:—**Cure No. 71.** of dyspepsia, from the Right
Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable
benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it
due to yourself and the public to authorise the publication of
these lines. Stuart de Decies."—**Cure No. 49,832.** "Fifty years'
indigestion cured by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which
restored health, and cured me of dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough,
constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and
vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria
Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—**Cure No. 47,121.** Miss
Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts; a
cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, giddiness, low spirits,
and nervous fancies.—**Cure No. 48,314.** Miss Elizabeth Yeoman,
Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all
the horrors of nervous irritability.—**Cure No. 46,814.** Mr. Samuel
Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—**Cure No. 52,612.**
The Dowager Countess of Castlemart, of many years' nervous
irritability, bile, and indigestion.—**Cure No. 54,812.** Miss Vir-
ginia Zegers cured of consumption, after her medical advisers
had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—**Cure No. 189.** "Twenty-
five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility,
from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine
could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's
Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, Lon-
don."—**No. 4,208.** "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility,
with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had con-
sulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du
Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any
inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavel, Kidlington Rectory, Oxford."—
No. 32,896. "Thirteen years' excessive nervousness, with pains in
my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my
life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's
health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skib-
bereen."—**Cure No. 3,906.** "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion,
and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent
Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."
In Canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full
instructions, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s.
The 12lb. carriage free on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du
Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and
Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, 180, Piccadilly; also, at 60,
Gracechurch-street; 330, 430, and 451, Strand; 4, Cheapside;
49, Bishopsgate-street; 63, 150, and 198, Oxford-street.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.—
THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

These Pills are the most effectual remedy for wind in the sto-
mach and bowels, spasms, costiveness, giddiness and sick head-
ache, heartburn, indigestion, disturbed sleep, palpitation of the
heart, cholera, jaundice, gout, dropsy, asthma, sore throat, ague,
biliousness, erysipelas, female complaints, liver complaints, lum-
bago, piles, tic douloureux, scurvy, eruptions on the skin, &c.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY
MEDICINE.

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains,
&c., all cured by Page Woodcock's Wind Pills:—
Copy of a letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West
Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of
Mary Harrison, of Greattham, in the county of Durham. Her
complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which
so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many
things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good,
until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She
tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable
as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite
well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may
receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have
been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right
shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great
number of years; but now, thank God! by taking two or three
small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am at free from pain as any
man living. If you think this of any use, you may make
what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient
humble servant,
WM. NOBLE."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable medicine
vender in boxes at 1s., 1d., 2s., 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should
any difficulty occur, inclose 14, 3s., or 54 stamps (according to
size), pre-paid to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they
will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Bar-
clay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-
yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150; and Hamay
and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside;
M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Chiswick-street,
Poplar; and all the principal medicine dealers in town. By
Haines and Co., Leith-van, Edinburgh; Bewley and Evans,
Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable medicine vendors
throughout the kingdom.

THE QUILL PEN SUPERSEDED BY
LOCKWOOD'S NUGGET

PENS. Fine Medium, or
Broad Points, 1s. per Doz.
free for 13 stamps.

KNOW THYSELF.—MARIA COU-
PELLE continues to give her graphic and interesting de-
scriptions of character, discoverable from an examination of the
handwriting, in a unique style of description, peculiarly her own.
All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or any friend in
whom they are interested, must send a specimen of the writing,
stating the sex and age, and inclosing 13 penny stamps, to Miss
COUPELLE, 69, CASTLE-STREET, Oxford-street, London, and
they will receive, in a few days, a minute detail of the talents,
tastes, virtues, and failings of the writer, with many other things
hitherto unsuspected. All letters are considered confidential.

MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM, a
certain Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises,
Old Wounds, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Chilblains, all kinds of Eruptions
on the Skin, &c., is as delicate in its use as Eau de Cologne,
it not being a greasy compound.—Sold wholesale and retail, at
the Depot, 13, CATHERINE STREET, Strand, London, in Pots,
with full directions, at 1s., 1d., 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., and in Family
Jars, at 11s. and 22s. each; and by all medicine vendors, in town
or country.

TWO LADIES, Sisters to a Clergyman of the Church of England, intend going to Paris on the 12th of Jan., there to reside for twelve months. They wish to have charge of TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES, whose Education they would superintend. The greatest care would be paid to their religious duties, and their domestic comforts, &c. References unquestionable.—Address, C., Scadding's Library, Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road.

CHURTON'S GRECIAN PETTICOAT, with the latest Novelties, suitable for the present Season. India Outfits and Wedding Trousseaux of the most recherche Patterns and Make. Churton's Shirts, Six for 42s. The above to be obtained only at WM. CHURTON and SON'S old-established Family Hosiery, Shirt, Collar, Glove, and Ladies' Ready-made Linen and Outfitted Warehouses, the Golden Fleece, 91 & 92, OXFORD-STREET.

SALE of BONNETS, intended for New York.—Silk, Satin, Velvet, Crap, Widows', Mourning, Crinoline Chip, Straw, &c., &c., 2s. 9d. to 12s. 9d.; Untrimmed ditto, from 9d. At BABY'S Warehouse (near Chancery-lane), 296, HIGH HOLBORN.

THE NEW GERMAN BONNET, in all Colours, price 18s. 6d., at Miss MANN'S, 157, SLOANE-STREET, Chelsea (S.W.).
N.B.—Prompt attention to Wedding and Country Orders.

BEAUTIFUL FOREIGN STAYS, 5s. 6d. per Pair, with or without Improved Front Fastenings. These truly superior and extraordinary cheap Corsets have been supplied to Ladies residing in all parts of the Country, and given universal satisfaction. A sample pair sent on receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to Madame FRUK. BURDUS, near the Gate, KENSINGTON (W.).
N.B.—Only measurement necessary, size round waist.

EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING.—Ladies desirous of procuring the newest and most beautiful designs (on the very best materials) for Embroidery or Braiding, ladies' and children's jackets, children's long robes, frocks, pelisses, &c., collars, sleeves, habit-shirts, petticoats; bread-cloths, cheese-cloths, D'Oyleys, antimacassars, pincushions, watch-pockets, pen-wipers, lamp-stands, cushions, slippers, smoking-caps, sachets, &c., should visit Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S Berlin, Bead, and Embroidery Warehouse, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road; or send for a list of prices, which will be forwarded free by post, or with a collar for 5 stamps.

Ladies wishing for any of the designs in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, can have them copied, ready for working, without extra charge.

Address, Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road, London (W.).

A LADY'S TOILETTE cannot be complete without ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The cheapest and best house at which to obtain them is the staker, H. WRIGHT, 15, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road (W.), where they can be selected from a well-assorted Stock of the very best French and English Patterns, in wreaths, sprays, roses in dozens, buds, leaves, grasses, &c. Ladies' own Flowers re-mounted in the prevailing style, Bridal and other orders with despatch. Feathers cleaned, dyed, and altered. Beads, bugles, &c. The Trade supplied.

CHRISTMAS and TWELFTH-DAY CAKES.
ALEXANDER ROBB, Family and Export BISCUIT BAKER and CONFECTIONER, begs to return his grateful thanks to his patrons and the public for their long-continued favours, and to remind them, that he has now ready for their inspection an extensive show of CHRISTMAS and TWELFTH-DAY CAKES and all the usual concomitants in his line for the festive season.

Twelfth-day Cakes, highly ornamented, 2s., 1s. 6d., and 1s. per lb.; a large assortment of Savoy, Almond, and Arrowroot Cakes in moulds, 1s. 8d. per lb.; Pound Cakes, 1s. 4d. per lb.; Scotch Buns, 1s. 4d. per lb.; Scotch Short Bread in Cakes of 6d. to 2s.; Macaroons and Biscuits, 1s. 8d. per lb.; Mixed Wine Biscuits, 1s. per lb.; assorted cases for presents, at 2s. 6d. and upwards. Pastry of every description. Creams, jellies, ices, &c., &c.
A large show of Wedding Cakes always on hand.
79, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, London.

ALEX. ROBB begs to inform export houses, families going abroad, and others, that he has always on hand a large stock of WINE, DESSERT, and other BISCUITS, made by machinery expressly for exportation, also his GINGER NUTS and GINGER BISCUITS, so much approved of in warm climates, all in cases of 2s. and upwards.—Only goods of the first quality made.

Manufactory, 79, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, London.

BALLS and ROUTS supplied with Plate, China, Glass, Root-seats, Chairs, Tables, Dancing Hollands, and every other requisite, ON HIRE, by ALEX. WARNE, 7, CONDUIT-STREET, Westbourne-terrace (W.).

WHAT so acceptable to the Ladies as a good Cup of Tea? The Monetary Crisis enables the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY to offer Teas and Coffees cheaper than ever. Teas in 6lb. Bags, from 2s. 4d. per lb.; and Coffees from 11d. upwards.
Warehouses, 9, GREAT ST. HELEN'S CHURCHYARD, Bishopsgate.

USEFUL PRESENTS in WOOD, to any Design, by ALEX. WARNE, Spiral Turner, Cabinet-maker, and Upholsterer, 7, Conduit-street, between the Great Western Railway and Westbourne-terrace. An assortment for inspection of Spiral Candlesticks, Candle Tables, Bookshelves, Bookstands, Book Shelves, and the Improved Brass Banner Screens, much recommended.
Ladies' Needlework tastefully Mounted.

CHAPPED HANDS.
THE GLYCERINE and HONEY CREAM, For producing a delicate and soft skin, improves the complexion, renders Chapped Hands perfectly smooth, and removes that unpleasant harshness occasioned by cold winds, &c.
Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists, and Wholesale by LOW, SON, and BENBOW, 330, STRAND, in large Pots, price 2s.

CHAPPED or ROUGH SKIN is speedily and effectually rendered delicately soft and pliable by the use of
VIZER'S HONEY PASTE.
In pots, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each, with Directions forwarded on receipt of two extra stamps, by
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THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

GRANT and GASK (late WILLIAMS and Co.), 59, 60, 61, & 62, OXFORD-STREET; and 3, 4, & 5, WELLS-STREET.

Having personally visited the Paris, Lyons, and other Foreign Markets—where they have purchased largely, in anticipation of the above event, of rare and beautiful goods in Silks, Embroideries, Muslins de Soie, Ball and Evening Dresses, Mantles, Laces, and other Fancy Articles, which they will have pleasure in submitting for the inspection of the Nobility.

£14,500 worth of the late firm's Stock having been taken by the present Proprietors at a very low valuation, the same will be sold on that part of the Premises, 61 & 62, OXFORD-STREET, "Great Bargains."

The New Premises, 59, OXFORD-STREET, with those in the rear, are devoted exclusively to GENERAL MOURNING.

The FRENCH SILK ROOM, 60, OXFORD-STREET, and 3, 4, & 5, WELLS-STREET, will be occupied for the display of distinguished novelties.

N.B.—A large purchase of beautiful Flounced and Double-Skirt Evening Dresses at 10s. 6d. Every article marked in plain figures at Ready-Money Prices. Patterns forwarded to the Country.

TO MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, &c.

MAGASIN DE PASSEMENTERIE ET FLEURS, 135, OXFORD-STREET.

LE JEUNE et Cie., Manufacturers and Importers of FRINGES, BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS, RIBBON, VELVETS, HABERDASHERY, and FRENCH FLOWERS. The above house being established to supply the TRADE, the prices charged will be found the same as those current in the City, with the advantage of extreme Novelty, coupled by the convenience of having any length cut. The most approved makes of goods only kept. Short lengths of Fringes and Trimmings made to order on the shortest possible notice.

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LE JEUNE et Cie. have now completed an exquisite Collection of WREATHS, BOUQUETS, HEAD-DRESSES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, which for beauty of Design will be found unrivalled, and peculiarly suitable for Presents.

An early inspection of the above is most respectfully solicited.

135, OXFORD-STREET, between Holles-street and Cavendish-street.

LEWIS AND ALLENBY

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE LOT OF TWO-FOUNCE SILK DRESSES.

The Stock of a Leading Manufacturer, which they have bought at very low prices.

These goods are of the best quality, and quite new, having been made for the autumn trade, and they will be sold very cheap.

193, 195, and 197, REGENT-STREET; 62, and 63, CONDUIT-STREET.

THE PRINCESS OPERA CLOAK.

Elegance and simplicity should be the leading characteristics in all articles pertaining to the costume of ladies; these requirements were never more fully developed than in a new registered opera cloak lately introduced, and not inaptly styled the "Princess." This paragon of excellence is a combination of effects never before attempted, and resulting in one of the most recherche and economical opera cloaks ever produced; the patentees, Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, of Regent-street, have undoubtedly made "a hit;" the originality and graceful ease of the design must ensure a long and prosperous run.—Morning Post.

FARMER and ROGERS, 171, 173, 175, REGENT-STREET.

Sole agents for the REAL THIBET GOATS' HAIR CAPE and MUFF.

BALL and EVENING DRESSES.

DEBENHAM, SON, and FREEBODY ARE NOW OFFERING A GREAT VARIETY OF TABLETAN and TULLY DRESSES, in all Colours, at very reasonable Prices.

Also, a large Stock of SILK ROBES, two and three Frouces, for morning and evening wear, last Season's Patterns, at an immense reduction in Price.

CAVENDISH-HOUSE, 42 & 44, WIGMORE-STREET; and 2 & 3, WELBECK-STREET, Cavendish-square (W.).

MESSRS. SWAN AND EDGAR

Beg to announce to the Nobility and their Customers generally, that, previous to Stock-taking, and owing to the universal depression in trade, they have

REDUCED THE WHOLE OF THEIR FANCY SILK STOCK,

Consisting of FLOUNCED, BROCADED, and other DRESSES, to prices hitherto unequalled.

Messrs. Swan and Edgar take this opportunity (contrary to their known custom) of advertising the Sale of the same.

N.B.—Messrs. Swan and Edgar have also Reduced the whole of their Winter Stock of Mantles to equally low prices.

PICCADILLY and REGENT-STREET, Dec. 1857.

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SEWELL and Co. beg to announce that their NOVELTIES in EVENING COSTUME for the present month are NOW READY.

500 New Trimmed Evening Dresses, white and in every colour, 10s. 6d. to 20s., remarkably cheap.

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LADIES' OUTFITS and BABY LINEN (Wholesale Prices).

Chemise from 1s. 9d., Night Gowns 2s. 3d., Drawers 1s. 6d., Bodices 1s. 9d., Petticoats 1s. 11d., Wrappers 6s. 11d.; all prices also kept. Infant's Cloaks, Robes, Frocks, Pelisses, Hoods, Hats, and all kinds of Baby Linen. Lists free.

At JOHN LOCKITT'S, 58, ST. PAUL'S CRURCHYARD.

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Messrs. SHUTTLEWORTH, ABBOTT, and WILLEY, Jnr.—the new firm—having purchased, at a large Discount, the Stock of Messrs. R. Willey and Co.—amounting to 57,102l., consisting of SILKS, DRESSES, SHAWLS, DRAPERY, MANTLES, LACE, &c., &c.—will offer the same on WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 6th, and following days.

206, REGENT-STREET, Opposite Conduit-street.

HENRY and DEMARSON, Purveyors to H.M. the Emperor of the French.

REAL JOUVIN'S GLOVES.

First Quality. LADIES' White and Coloured . . . 3s. 3d. GENTLEMEN'S White and Colour . . . 3s. 6d.

Two Buttons, any colour . . . 3s. 9d. Double-sewn, any colour . . . 4s. 0d.

Swedish Gloves, Two Buttons, 2s. 3d.

ARTICLES RECOMMENDED.

Eau de Botot, per quarter of a pint . . . 3s. 0d. Spirit of Mint, per quarter of a pint . . . 3s. 0d.

Vinagre de Bully, per quarter of a pint . . . 2s. 0d. Fine Apple Vinegar, per quarter of a pint . . . 2s. 0d.

Kimpess Bonquet (new perfume) . . . 2s. 0d. Superior Eau-de-Cologne . . . 2s. 0d.

All Perfumes, 1s. per bottle.

Immense Assortment of Sachets for Gloves and Handkerchiefs. Bronzes, China, and French Fancy Goods of every description. Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Fans, and Jewellery.

THE NEW and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

55A, EDGWARE ROAD.



E. STOBART begs most respectfully to invite public attention to his large and generally assorted Stock of MOURNING ATTIRE, consisting of every description of Ready-made SKIRTS, with MANTLES to correspond, BONNETS, MILLINERY, & FANCY GOODS; also, the largest Stock of Piece Materials in London, comprising Silks, Paramattas, French Twills, Lustres, and Grouse's best Patent Crapes, at less than half the Prices usually charged by other Mourning Houses.

Ladies can have forwarded, post free, Patterns of all the above-named Articles. Estimates immediately supplied for Complete Servants' Mourning.

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THE WESTERN ECONOMICAL MOURNING HOUSE, 55A, EDGWARE ROAD (Corner of Notford-place).

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS in ENGLAND

Are at all times to be obtained of

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The Public should buy while they can, at the following Prices:—

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COFFEE, WARRANTED PURE . . . 1s., 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d.

PHILLIPS and Co. send all goods Carriage Free, by their own vans, within eight miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

A General Price Current is published every Month, containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free by post, on application to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, City, London.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON invites attention to this season's

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It embraces the oderateur (the best Parisian specimens of which have been carefully culled) Argand, Solar, Camphine, Palmer's Magnum, and other Lamps for candles, and comprises an assortment which, considered either as to extent, price, or pattern, is perfectly unrivalled.

Pure Colza Oil . . . 4 6 p. gal.
Palmer's Candle . . . 9d. & 9 1/2 p. lb.
Patent Camphine . . . 4 6 p. gal.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen Large Show-rooms at 39, OXFORD-STREET (W.); 1, 1A, 2, & 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4, 5, & 6, FERRY'S-PLACE, London.—Established A.D. 1820.

FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.—The Newest Patterns of the Season.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co. have completed an extensive and choice assortment of these Lamps. Bronze, from 8s. 6d. to 6l.; China, complete, from 16s. to 7l. 7s. each. Engravings with Prices free per post. Pure Colza Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in London or the suburbs, periodically, or on receipt of letter order.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co. (opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE. Established A.D. 1790.

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BAKER and CRISP, 221, REGENT-STREET.

THE PERTH EMBROIDERY.—A.

BROWN, being the original and only Manufacturer of this celebrated Embroidery in Perth, and as he supplies no shops, begs to invite Ladies to inspect the fine collection, comprising Dresses, Mantles, Collars, Sleeves, Jackets, Chemisettes, Handkerchiefs, Infant's Robes, Caps, &c., &c., which can only be seen and obtained at the Magasin, 34, PORTMAN-STREET, Portman-square, where orders for Wedding Outfits, and Baby Linen are executed in a very superior style, yet at moderate prices.

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REPOSITORY of ART Manufacture and Objects of Taste. The best assortment and the most tasteful designs in BRITISH and FOREIGN NEEDLEWORK for Portières, Chairs, Screens, Ottomans, Fender and Camp Stools, and all useful and ornamental Fancy Work on Canvas, Velvet, Cloth, Leather, and every well-adapted material, for Tapestry, Embroidery, Braiding, Bead, and Bangle Work. All Needlework mounted in a very superior style. JOSEPH COX, Golden Ball, 16, PARK-TERRACE, Regent's Park (N.W.).

BRODERIE ANGLAISE.—J. COX

having entered upon an engagement with an extensive Designer's Establishment in Paris for Embroidery, Braiding, and Guipure Work; it will enable him to supply all the multiplied variety of articles more readily and at a much less expense on the BEST MATERIAL only. A short list of prices will explain.

STEEPS, full breadth, two inches wide, 1d., traced or stamped; and so in proportion for every two inches wider.

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COLLARS, in every variety—Embroidery, Stitching, Braiding, &c.—from 3d. to 6d.

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JACKETS.—A new, warm washing Material for Braiding and Embroidery.

Special orders executed, without any extra charge, to any pattern or design, at the GOLDEN BALL, PARK-TERRACE, Regent's Park (N.W.).

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The Cheapest

House in London for all descriptions of FLOWERS, and Preparations, Tools, &c., &c., at W. WHITE'S old-established Manufactory, 21, NASSAU-STREET, Middlesex Hospital. Goods sent to any address on receipt of a Post-office Order, payable Cavendish-street.

Oak and Ivy Trimmings. The Trade and Decorators supplied.

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in London for Materials for the above Art is HOLT'S Artists' Colour Manufactory, 80, GOSWELL-ROAD (near the Angel, Islington). Prepared Wax, in sheets, 6d. per dozen, 5s. 6d. per gross; Colours, 6d. per bottle. Brushes, pins, wire, &c., equally low in price. Also Holt's Exhibition Box of Water Colours, containing ten superlative colours, three good brushes, and Indian Ink, for 1s. only; by post, 1s. 8d. Every requisite for Diaphani and Potichomanie.

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surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress, 10s. 6d.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s.; very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 2l. 10s. to 3l., 3l. 10s., 4l., 5l., to 10l.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mattresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgware-road; Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET.

No other goods sold—Bedsteads and Bedding only.

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DEPOT, from his Manufactory, 25 & 27, RUE MONTORGUEL, Paris; 261, REGENT-STREET, near Oxford-street, where he has the honour to submit to public inspection an extensive Stock of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of superior Workmanship, at the annexed moderate Prices:—Children's Shoes, from 1s. 3d.; ditto Boots, from 3s. 6d.; Ladies' Shoes, from 4s. 6d.; ditto Boots, from 4s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Lined Slippers, from 3s. 6d. to 25s.; fashionable Shoes, à Barettes, 7s. 6d.; and Oriental Shoes, 8s. 6d.—Orders from the Country to be accompanied by references in town, or by Post-office Order, payable to LOUIS LEPRINCE, 261, REGENT-STREET, London.

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